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Madrid Strategy: Get Rivals Talking

'Mythologies' Should Fade Over Time, U.S. Believes

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bush administration policymakers say the core of their strategy for peace talks in Madrid is simple: keep the Arabs and Israelis talking long enough to create a changed environment so breakthroughs that now seem impossible might become possible.

There is no "Bush peace plan" that the president will suddenly pull out of a briefcase when he arrives in Madrid, replete with maps, compromises and novel ideas to settle all outstanding issues, say U.S. officials who have been planning for the peace conference, which is to open Wednesday.

But there is a U.S. conviction that the very act of getting all the parties to sit down with one another for the first time will create a new dynamic between them and open the door for future compromises.

The United States plans to nurture such compromises, first from the sidelines and later as a mediator with bridging proposals of its own if the parties alone cannot make headway.

The trick, say U.S. officials, will be to carry out such mediation without supplanting the direct encounter between the parties, which is essential for changing how they look at, and deal with, one another.

The administration's strategy, a senior policymaker said, is based on the assumption that over time "the very act of the parties' sitting down will begin to shatter mythologies on both sides." In particular, they hope to destroy the Israeli argument that there are no Arabs with whom to talk, and the Arab argument that all the Israelis want is Arab lands.

But for those long-held views to be shed, and for concrete peace agreements to be produced, the official added, "It is critical that this process continue over time."

"The longer these negotiations go on," he said, "the greater the

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Washington Will Play An Even-Handed Role

Arens Finds This 'Difficult to Accept'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Sunday that the United States would maintain an even-handed position in the Middle East peace talks despite Israeli pressure that Washington tilt its way in the meeting opening Wednesday in Madrid.

Appearing on a television interview program, Mr. Baker was asked about a comment by Defense Minister Moshe Arens of Israel on the same ABC program that he would be disappointed if U.S. policy was "just even-handed."

"I find it difficult to accept that the United States would take an even-handed position when negotiations are held between Israel, the only democracy in the area, and countries run by totalitarian rulers that have time and again attacked Israel," Mr. Arens said.

Mr. Baker said that "it was the Israeli government that asked us to assume the role of an honest broker." Asked if the United States should be even-handed, Mr. Baker said, "Yes, we should."

President George Bush, returning to the White House from Camp David, was asked Sunday if preparations were going well for the peace conference.

"I think everything's going O.K.," the president said.

Mr. Bush is scheduled to spend about an hour at Madrid's Royal Palace on Wednesday morning to give an opening speech that officials said would exhort Israel, its Arab neighbors and Palestinians to take advantage of the talks to reach a comprehensive peace. Mr. Bush will be joined at the conference by its other co-sponsor, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Baker was asked during a CNN interview program if the participants would shake hands. He

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Issao Inouye/The Associated Press

Kiichi Miyazawa acknowledging applause Sunday in Tokyo after his election as head of the Liberal Democratic Party. He will become Japan's next prime minister.

Miyazawa, Taking Over, Stresses U.S.-Japan Ties

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — At the height of the oil shortages of the 1970s, a cabinet minister in Japan caused a furor when he accused the United States of poor leadership, mismanagement of its economy and "dragging its feet" on energy.

On Sunday, that official, Kiichi Miyazawa, was chosen to become prime minister at a time when grumbling over U.S. policies is louder than ever. The triumph was sweet for this courtly but shrewd veteran of countless political wars, who had tried for years without success to attain the top job.

Speaking Sunday evening, Mr. Miyazawa said that the coming 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor would be a "meaningful moment" for renewing ties with the United States, and that his first goal would be to issue a new declaration of shared purpose when President George Bush visits Tokyo next month.

"The United States and Japan share the same values and bear a heavy responsibility for world order," Mr. Miyazawa said at a news conference. "Because we share the same values, we are allowed to discuss everything freely with each other. I hope President Bush and I can do that."

Most politicians expect Mr. Miyazawa to bring more self-assurance to the job than has been seen in the prime ministership in many years. His excellent command of English will also likely enable him to communicate more candidly than any recent predecessor.

But what will be communicated is another question. U.S. officials are wondering whether Mr. Miyazawa will be more effective than Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in accommodating Washington, or more willing to tell the United States off.

"He knows America and he speaks English extremely well," an admiring Japanese diplomat said. "But that does not mean he is pro-American. He might be more blunt than Americans are used to. It's something he is going to have to watch."

Mr. Miyazawa effectively assumed leadership of Japan when he was elected president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, succeeding Mr. Kaifu, whose term expires on Wednesday. His formal installation is to occur in about a week.

His selection, in a vote of party members of Parliament and local party leaders, was by a comfortable margin but not as wide as some had expected. Mr. Miyazawa received 285 votes out of 496 cast, with the remainder going to Michio Watanabe and Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, both heads of other party factions.

Political experts will be watching to see how much Mr. Miyazawa is influenced by the faction of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, which abandoned Mr. Kaifu and then endorsed Mr. Miyazawa, apparently in return for wide latitude in running the party political machinery.

Policies in Japan tend to be decided by consensus among

See JAPAN, Page 4

Coalition Is Likely In Poland After Vote

Results Reflect Disaffection With Economic Change

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Poland's first fully free parliamentary vote since World War II has resulted in the election of a fragmented legislature, with the balance of power held by parties that campaigned for easing of the country's pioneering economic changes, according to exit polls.

The vote appeared to reflect rising dissatisfaction in Poland as seats were evenly divided among peasants, religious, nationalist, former Communist, center-right and center-left parties.

The results also appeared to presage a revival of Poland's pre-World War II past, with the nationalists and peasants running well ahead of their results in last year's presidential vote.

After years of defining their politics as the conflict between light and dark, communism and Solidarity, Poles on this chilly, snow-swept election day groped toward shades of gray. Mostly, they opted for parties promising to protect their special interests or offering a less painful alternative than the Communist economic system of the post-war decades, or the rigorous free-market approach of the past two years.

"We could have expected this," said President Lech Walesa in a somber televised interview. "Given that so many problems have remained unresolved, society has become very divided."

In fact, many analysts predicted that the results would strengthen Mr. Walesa's hand as the parliament meets to redraft the country's constitution and consider broader powers for the chief executive.

The exit polls were conducted by Infas, a German company that has accurately forecast previous elections in Poland and Eastern Europe.

The two parties directly emerging from the ranks of the Solidarity movement, the center-left Democratic Union and the center-right Center Alliance, together garnered only one-quarter of the votes, with the union predicted to finish first, with 14.5 percent. Candidates running directly under the banner of the Solidarity trade union were forecast to receive 5.8 percent, less than suggested in pre-election polling.

Five parties — the Center Alli-

See POLAND, Page 4

Eastern Europe: Ethnic Time Bomb

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — A few hundred yards from the spot where a Serbian student shot and killed the heir to the Austrian throne in June 1914 — triggering World War I and 10 million deaths — Radovan Karadjic shouted into the phone: "The destiny of Serbia is at stake!"

The leader of Bosnia's 2-million-strong Serbian minority was urging a mobilization of Serbian militia groups in Yugoslavia's most ethnically mixed republic and the proverbial tinderbox of Europe. "This is our historic hour. We must act now," Mr. Karadjic said of the four-month-old civil war here.

Half a continent away, a neofascist leader in Moscow explained how he had leaped from political obscurity last spring to win 6 million votes in the Russian Republic's presidential election.

"I promised to defend Russians," Vladimir Zhirinovsky said. "Until I came along, nobody dared to use that slogan. Nationalists have come to power in the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Ukraine, the Baltic states, Moldavia. Whether people like it or not, the same processes will soon begin in Russia itself."

Freed at last from Communist tyranny, the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are resuming their historic quarrels. Ethnic disputes that were smothered for decades beneath such slogans as "brotherhood and unity" and "eternal friendship" have flared up with a vengeance, pitting Serbs against Croats in Yugoslavia, Russians against Tatars, Czechs against Slovaks, Azerbaijanis against Armenians.

When the Communists seized power in Russia in November 1917, they dreamed of establishing a new world order based on socialist principles. In the short term, they believed, national interests would be overwhelmed by class interests; over the longer term, different nations would be merged into one.

The founders of the world's first Communist state — and their ideological heirs in Eastern Europe — could not have gotten it more wrong.

In sharp contrast to capitalist Western Europe, which is moving toward political and economic union, portions of post-Commu-

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Kiosk

Gorbachev Plans A Stop in France

PARIS (Reuters) — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President François Mitterrand will meet Wednesday in southwest France, Mr. Mitterrand's office said Sunday.

French radio said Mr. Gorbachev would see Mr. Mitterrand on his way home from the opening of the Madrid Middle East conference. It would be their first meeting since the coup attempt against Mr. Gorbachev in August.

In his new book, Mr. Gorbachev wrote that he talked with President George Bush at the end of the detention imposed by coup leaders. "François Mitterrand was due to call me," he added. "He did not do it and I regret it to this day."

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General News

Separate agendas spell a rocky start for Mideast talks, U.S. expert says. Monday Q & A, Page 2.

Business/Finance

U.S. orders for machine tools rose in September, in a sign of industrial strength. Page 7.

Crossword Page 3.



James Meehan/Reuters

BLACK DAY FOR THE ALL BLACKS — Tim Horan, off a pass from match star David Campese, scored the second try Sunday as Australia defeated defending champion New Zealand, 16-6, in Dublin to join England in the final of rugby's World Cup. Page 12.

Was BCCI Tipped Off On Arrests?

By Dean Baquet
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1988, days before federal agents made a surprise arrest of five executives of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International after a long undercover operation, powerful drug dealers quietly withdrew millions of dollars from their BCCI accounts, according to internal bank records.

Some government investigators are now suspicious that the politically connected bank or its customers were tipped off by sources inside the U.S. government.

If there was a leak, the source of it is one of several mysteries sur-

As a result of BCCI, pressure is building on lightly regulated banks to open their books. Page 7.

rounding the bank and the American government's bungled efforts to investigate its activities in the United States.

But the very possibility that some of the world's most notorious drug dealers could learn of a long, highly secret investigation into money-laundering heightens concerns that BCCI may have used an extraordinary network of political and intelligence connections to help it evade serious scrutiny.

The documents examined by The New York Times, including records of hundreds of accounts and correspondence by the bank's lawyers, underscore the enormous sums of money that were cleansed at BCCI branches in Panama, Miami, New York and elsewhere.

The bank records, along with interviews with government agents, show that drug dealers made a run on the bank, withdrawing at least $10 million in the few weeks before the undercover operation made its arrests in Tampa, Florida.

As money poured out of the

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Following Saint-Exupéry's Lead, Galileo Craft Closes In on Asteroids

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Asteroids are the rubble of the solar system, the rocky stuff that apparently never got it all together to become planets.

Over the ages, a few have smashed into Earth with devastating consequences, including, possibly, the extinction of the dinosaurs.

Some have shattered and rained meteorites, the source of much of what scientists think they know about asteroids.

But excepting the Little Prince, the enchanting creation of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, no one has ever seen an asteroid up close in its usual habitat, out midway between Mars and Jupiter.

On Tuesday, though, the Galileo spacecraft is expected to fly near the asteroid Gaspra for the first encounter with one of these bodies.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the spacecraft was "right on target" for the rendezvous. Flight controllers predict that the craft will pass within 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) of the asteroid, which has a diameter of no more than 8 miles.

At the closest approach, at 5:37 P.M. eastern standard time (2237 GMT), Galileo and Gaspra will be 255 million miles from Earth and 205 million miles from the Sun.

"For the first time, we'll actually be able to see what the surface of an asteroid looks like," said William J. O'Neil, manager of the $1.4 billion Galileo project at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.

The spacecraft has been instructed to snap 150 color and black and white pictures as it speeds by Gaspra and also to gather data on the asteroid's chemical composition.

Torrence V. Johnson, the mission's chief scientist, said the brief encounter should be "an important first step" in understanding the origin, evolution and nature of these strange objects.

This in turn could produce new insights into the conditions of the early solar system and the processes by which planets were formed.

Since the many thousands of asteroids have been observed only dimly at great range, using Earth-based telescopes, scientists said they were prepared to be surprised by some of the findings.

"We don't know what's in store for us," said Richard P. Binzel, a specialist in asteroids at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"We have developed models of what we think asteroids look like and will now see how well our models match reality," Mr. Binzel said. "It could be the results will confirm our models, or revolutionize our thinking about asteroids."

In an article in this month's issue of Scientific American, he and colleagues said that astronomers now think of asteroids as remnants of planets that failed to form, primarily because of the chaotic effects of the gravity of nearby Jupiter. Astronomers used to believe these small objects were the debris of a shattered planet.

Most of the asteroids, like Gaspra, are believed to be composed of a mixture of rocky and metallic minerals that populate space between Mars and Jupiter.

If Galileo had been launched when originally scheduled, in 1986, it would have been able to swing by the 120-mile-wide Amphitrite, one of the largest asteroids.

Such a large object, with more surface variety and impact craters exposing subsurface material, might have exhibited more revealing clues on the issue of whether most asteroids are primordial material left over from the formation of the solar system, or metal-rich bodies that have been heated and modified over time.

The original mission was postponed after the shuttle Challenger exploded in January 1986.

See ASTEROID, Page 4

Separate Agendas Spell Rocky Start for Talks, Expert Feels

William B. Quandt, a former U.S. official who was instrumental in peacemaking between Israel and Egypt and is now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington, spoke to Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune about the outlook for the Middle East peace conference.

Q. Is there a political key to this meeting?

A. The Syrians are in negotiations for the first time since the 1970s and when they've been on the outside they've been a troublemaker. The hope now is that they will not use their considerable influence with the Palestinians, Jordanians and Lebanese to make life miserable. That's the rationale for the U.S. approach of getting them in first. But the known positions of Syria and Israel remain diametrically opposed, and one looks in vain for any signs of goodwill.

Q. What brought them to the table?

A. The Syrians have lost any illusions that they could become the rallying point for an Arab front. The Gulf war provided very compelling evidence that the Arab world is not united and that militarily the Arab position is extremely weak. The Syrians have lost their superpower backer and main arms supplier. So Damascus feels it has to get on the good side of the new world order.

MONDAY Q&A

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Q. What can the Palestinians and the Palestine Liberation Organization expect?

A. Of all the parties, they probably want the talks more than anyone else in order to salvage something of their national agenda. They'll probably have more Ph.D.s in their delegation than all the other [delegations] combined. The Palestinians inside the occupied territories need the PLO to give them legitimacy and help them stand up to hard-line extremists, including physical protection. The Palestinians inside are the PLO's only constituency now that the PLO has lost its say in the Gulf, Lebanon and elsewhere.

Yasser Arafat still calls the shots on crucial issues, but on a lot of detailed questions — say, about transitional arrangements leading to autonomy — the delegation itself will have a lot of say. So the Palestinian movement's center of gravity will continue shifting, including changes in the PLO.

Q. Is the Arab participants' common front strong?

A. No. They have a common sense that this is a weak hand and they need solidarity to keep their weaknesses from being exploited. But everyone suspects everybody else of being ready to make a separate deal — unwarranted suspicions, I think, but real.

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Q. What does Washington mean by saying it seeks a comprehensive solution but opposes formal linkage between the different bilateral negotiations?

A. The United States would be happy to see headway on any front and doesn't want to give a veto to the most intransigent party. But there are strong fears that we will use our influence, as we did at Camp David, to push one track very hard. Washington is trying to reassure people on that.

Q. Was Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel really as reluctant to agree to negotiations as he appeared?

A. The Israeli position is strong because they have the territory and are not going to give it up soon and the military balance is widening in their favor. Shamir got almost all the preconditions he wanted for attending, and something like 80 percent of Israelis favor attending. The problem, from the government's point of view, is that the process could get out of control.

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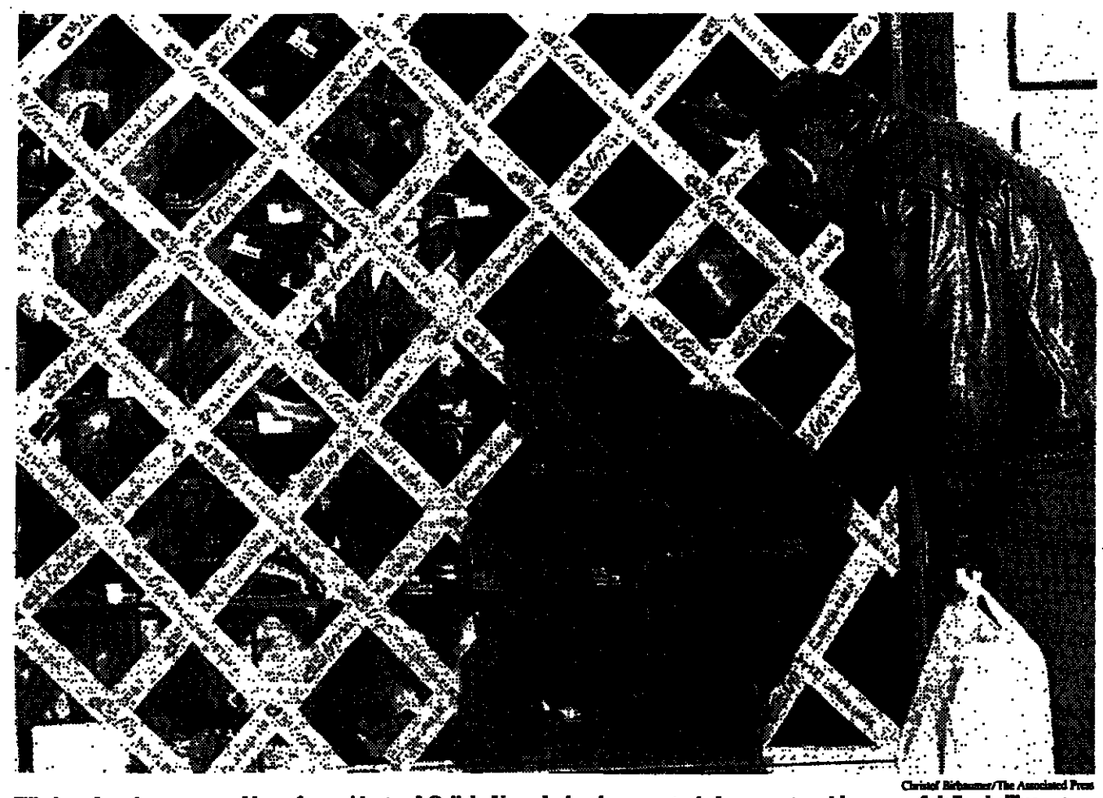
Q. So what made him agree?

A. Some Israelis realize that they face an enormous new challenge that has relatively little to do with the Arabs — integrating hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews. If successful, this would be a shot in the arm for the whole society. But it's not going terribly well. So some Israelis want to get the Arab-Israeli issue off their backs — partly to get U.S. support.

There's a lot of anxiety because Israelis know that the end of the Cold War means that they no longer fit into American strategic thinking in the same way. So there's fear of a Taiwan syndrome where we simply get tired of playing the game. I don't think that's going to happen, but Israelis still worry about it and many who support Shamir are ultimately prepared for considerable concessions.

Q. Can Washington see this through?

A. I don't see any other foreign crises likely to distract the administration. If we can't build momentum, there will be hard-liners ready to say I told you so. At best, the first year will be very tough. The Arabs haven't yet really got the point, but they have to put something into the negotiations for the process to work. But after Arab leaders have had to defend the process *against skeptics for a* year or so and Israel and the United States have had elections next year, I wouldn't be surprised if by 1993 the process turned into serious negotiations.



Christof Birkemeyer/The Associated Press

Window shopping poses problems for residents of Osijek, Yugoslavia, since most windows are taped because of daily shelling.

Croats in Dubrovnik Refuse to Surrender

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — The Yugoslav army and navy maintained a tight blockade on the port of Dubrovnik on Sunday, but Croatian separatist forces trapped inside rejected a call to surrender.

Local army commanders, claiming victory after a three-week siege and several days of heavy battles, laid down tough conditions for rebel forces over the weekend. It appeared almost certain that the conditions would provoke more fighting if implemented.

Croatian forces in Dubrovnik must surrender, hand over all weapons and leave the region, according to a letter to European Community observers and Croatian officials from the local army commander, Pavle Strugar.

He said he wanted an answer quickly but did not say what action his troops would take if the rebels failed to respond.

The government of Croatia, which declared independence from Yugoslavia on June 25, quickly rejected the conditions and vowed never to give in.

"There is no talk of capitulation," said Deputy Prime Minister Zdravko Tomac in the Croatian capital of Zagreb after learning of the demands on Friday. "It is proof that the Yugoslav Army is not giving up its goals."

Croatia has accused the army of wanting to take over Dubrovnik and annex it to a future Greater Serbian state.

The Serbian-led federal army has sided with the 600,000-member Serbian minority that has rebelled against Croatia's declaration of independence.

A local truce around Dubrovnik, that went into effect Friday, held during the weekend despite minor incidents but looked increasingly like a pause before renewed fighting.

The EC, which has been trying to find a solution to the Yugoslav crisis, on Sunday condemned the army demands as "an illegal act clearly aimed at the seizure of an indisputably Croatian city."

The Croatian foreign minister, Zvonimir Separovic, said Sunday that about 5,000 people had been killed in the fighting in Croatia and that 350,000 people had moved from their homes. The figures were contained in a letter that Mr. Separovic addressed to EC foreign ministers, who are scheduled to meet in The Hague on Monday.

Army General Andrija Raseta, negotiating with the EC and Croatian officials in Zagreb, said the conditions were simple proposals for discussion, and added that the army had no intention of entering Dubrovnik.

The defense minister, Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic of Yugoslavia sent a further plan to President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia on Saturday calling for Dubrovnik to be demilitarized under EC supervision. He also called for West European ambassadors to visit Dubrovnik's old town and see for themselves that claims of heavy damage from army bombardments were "totally unfounded."

Simon Smits, spokesman for 200 EC observers in Yugoslavia, said Saturday that an EC team had visited the old town to assess damage. "It was slight and isolated damage," he said.

An EC relief convoy, expected to arrive by ferry, was due Sunday, and the evacuation of women and children was expected to begin.

While guns fell mostly silent around Dubrovnik, fighting raged in the Slavonija region between Zagreb and Belgrade.

The Danube River town of Vukovar, under siege for more than two weeks, was pounded again on Sunday by army multiple-rocket launchers and howitzers, Croatian radio said.

It also reported fighting around Vinkovci and Osijek, near the Hungarian border, and further west around Podravska Slatina, Pakrac and Daruvar.

At least 10 people were reported killed and 50 wounded in fighting in the region over the past two days, the radio said. *(Reuters, AP)*

In Book, Gorbachev Explains How He Misread His Rivals

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, capitalizing on the modern phenomenon of the "instant book," *will publish a memoir this* week in which he pledges abiding allegiance to "the socialist idea" and tries to explain the tactical blunders that led to the coup against him this summer.

"I'm convinced that the discrediting of socialism in the eyes of the masses is a passing phase," the leader writes.

Mr. Gorbachev was reportedly paid $500,000 by HarperCollins for "The August Coup," a 74-page memoir that also includes a long article the Soviet leader was writing at his summer home in the Crimea in the days before the military takeover.

A copy of the manuscript marked "confidential" was obtained by The New York Times.

In marked contrast to President Boris N. Yeltsin of the Russian Republic, who has lately taken to calling the Bolshevik Revolution a failed experiment and dismissing socialist theory as irrelevant, Mr. Gorbachev writes, "I am a confirmed supporter of the idea of socialism," adding: "It *is an* idea that draws strength from many achievements of Christianity and from other philosophical tendencies.

"The question is sometimes asked: Was the October Revolution a catastrophe or was it after all a genuine revolution? I understand why such a question arises. Because its historical results were not those that the people who made the revolution counted on."

"But they were not the results of carrying through the idea of October, a genuine people's revolution," Mr. Gorbachev writes. "They were the results of the forcible introduction of the Stalinist model of society. One must not confuse the two things."

It is interesting to note that Mr. Gorbachev, who had earlier described himself as a "convinced Communist," characterizes himself in this book as a democrat and a socialist.

His approach reflects an obvious sensitivity to the current political climate, in which many people blame the Communist Party for the country's severe problems and bloody past.

Even though political memoirs have become the norm in a country that had scorned them, Mr. Gorbachev's new book is light on political or emotional revelation and heavy on self-justification.

He writes that the coup was "not a bolt out of the blue," yet he tries to explain why he ignored the warning signals of a political calamity.

"Let me say that, to a certain extent, I did foresee that something of the kind might take place, that there were difficult times ahead," he writes.

"It might have happened even in the autumn of last year. My main task consisted in sustaining the policy of radical reform, and in protecting that most complicated process from overreaching itself or going right off the rails. All the tactical moves and actions were subordinated to that end."

Before the coup, the former foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze; a top Gorbachev aide, Alexander N. Yakovlev; Mr. Yeltsin, and other important political figures had warned Mr. Gorbachev that he was shunning natural allies in favor of hard-liners who would eventually betray him.

In the memoir, Mr. Gorbachev acknowledges responsibility for that strategy, and says the treachery to which he exposed himself "will haunt me to the end of my life."

Mr. Gorbachev describes the moment on Aug. 18 at his vacation house on the Black Sea when he discovered that his lines of communication had all been cut and he was confronted by his chief of staff, a member of the Communist Party Politburo, the head of the military-industrial complex and a leading army general.

They insisted that Mr. Gorbachev agree to cancel a new union treaty and declare a state of emergency, or resign.

Mr. Gorbachev says in the book that he tried to compromise with the plotters, talk them out of their plans and persuade them to take their case to Moscow and the Supreme Soviet.

But as he has said publicly since the coup, Mr. Gorbachev quickly discovered that the plotters were "deaf" to his call for discussion. He writes that the confrontation quickly reached the point where he told his visitors that they could go to hell.

Mr. Gorbachev said the plotters made it plain that they would harm him physically if necessary to convince the country and the world that the succession of power was real.

In one of the rare personal moments in "The August Coup," Mr. Gorbachev writes that he regrets having neglected to call his mother from the Crimea when he realized that the coup had been defeated.

TRIBES: *Ethnic Rifts Threaten Struggle for Order in Eastern Europe*

(Continued from page 1)

nist Eastern Europe are falling apart at an alarming rate.

The process of political and economic disintegration is most advanced in Yugoslavia, which is embroiled in a civil war. But autarkic trends are clearly visible across the once monolithic Soviet bloc. The Soviet-led trading organization Comecon has collapsed in ruins. Customs posts have sprung up along the borders of former Soviet republics. An estimated 1 million "internal refugees" have appeared in the Soviet Union as a direct result of ethnic violence.

"This is not just a Balkan phenomenon," said the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, a Muslim intellectual who spent five years in jail in the mid-1980s for allegedly spreading Islamic propaganda. "You have the same situation all over the Communist world."

"The Communists were incapable of understanding national and religious problems," he said. "Neither here in Yugoslavia, nor in Russia, nor in Czechoslovakia were the Communists able to solve these problems in a natural way. They had no feeling for human rights, religious rights, civil rights. Their only method was repression."

The "Iron Curtain" that descended on Europe has lifted to reveal the same national passions and ethnic hatreds that bedeviled the region for centuries and helped cause two world wars. Far from solving the nationality problem, it now turns out that the Communists merely hid it from prying eyes.

"Every nation must become a master of its own territory," said the president of Moldavia, Mircea Snegur, whose republic declared independence from the Soviet Union a week after the failure of August's Kremlin coup.

"In the old Soviet Union, everything was centralized," he said. "The drive to separate from this state was historically inevitable, but the putsch accelerated it. We now understand that Marxist-Leninist ideology was a mistake from the very beginning."

Eastern Europe following the collapse of communism is a world awakening from a long political hibernation. To visit this world in the fall of 1991 is in some ways like traveling back in a time machine to 1945 or 1917. Flags, national symbols, political parties, even street names have been revived, all as they were before the Communists came to power.

To celebrate his victory over the coup conspirators in August, Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, ordered the prerevolutionary Russian tricolor to be hoisted over the Kremlin. A similar blue, red and white flag, with a royalist Serbian insignia in the middle, has become the banner of insurgent Serbs in their guerrilla war against Croatia's new nationalist government.

When a Solidarity-led government came to power in Poland in 1989, one of its first acts was to restore the prewar Polish eagle as the symbol of the state.

A desire to complete unfinished business left over from the pre-Communist era has become a recurring theme of political conversations in Yugoslavia and Moldavia, Czechoslovakia and Soviet Georgia.

Armenians and Azerbaijanis are again quarreling over control of the mountainous enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, just as they were in 1922 when the Soviet Union was formed. The present front line in the Yugoslav civil war is little different from the 1941 line of hostilities between the Nazi puppet state of Croatia and Serbian guerrilla groups, known as Chetniks.

"The Second World War never really finished here," said Vuk Draskovic, the leader of a Serbian opposition party, in an interview in Belgrade. "This is the root cause of the present Yugoslav crisis. Croatia was never punished as a state for what it did to Serbia during the war."

Many community leaders complain that interethnic relations actually have deteriorated during the "lost years" of totalitarian rule, when everything seemed to be frozen in place.

"It seems as if history has receded," said Mr. Izetbegovic, speaking of a republic whose population is 43 percent Muslim, 31 percent Serbian and 17 percent Croatian. "Ethnic relations are worse now than they have ever been."

In both Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Communist regimes went to great lengths to show that they had "solved" the nationalities problem on a democratic basis. On paper, everything looked wonderful. The rights of national minorities were "protected" through a complicated structure of "autonomous" regions and provinces, complete with parliamentary institutions. The larger nationalities were granted their own republics, with the right to secede from the federation.

In practice, these elaborate constitutional arrangements were a facade for centralized Communist rule. National differences were reduced to folklore. Borders between the different republics and regions frequently reflected the whim of the dictator rather than real historical or geographical frontiers. Under Stalin, entire nations were uprooted from their homes and sent into exile on the merest suspicion of disloyalty.

While paying lip service to the idea of national self-determination, the Communists deliberately sought to create a new Socialist man. Migration across ethnic boundaries was encouraged. The result is a bewildering patchwork of rival nationalities and ethnic groups that is even more difficult to unscramble now than it was 50 or 70 years ago.

Few of the countries that make up Eastern Europe are ethnically homogeneous. There are large Hungarian minorities in Romania and Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia is itself two-thirds Czech and one-third Slovak. A quarter-million Poles live in Lithuania. Yugoslavia is a cauldron of different nationalities, straddling the historic frontier between Eastern and Western civilization.

The picture is even more confused in the Soviet Union, a country incorporating 102 separate nations and ethnic groups, according to the 1989 census. More than 65 million Soviet citizens — out of a total population of 287 million — live outside their titular republics.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE

MARTIN ENNALS

A celebration of the life of Martin Ennals who died on 5th October 1991 will be held on Human Rights Day, 10th December 1991 at 4 p.m. in St Andrew's Church, Holborn Circus, London, England.

Turkmen Parliament Declares Independence

Reuters

MOSCOW — The parliament in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Turkmenistan declared independence on Sunday, a day after an overwhelming majority of the population voted for secession from Moscow in a referendum.

The Tass and Postfactum news agencies, in reports from the Turkmenian capital of Ashkhabad, said deputies had passed a law on the independence of the mainly desert republic.

"President Saparmuryad A. Niyazov congratulated deputies and all the people of the republic on the proclamation of Turkmenistan as an independent, democratic state," Tass said.

The declaration means that only Russia and Kazakhstan have not declared independence since August's failed hard-line coup, which added momentum to the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Postfactum said the law stipulated that the Turkmenian constitution and laws would immediately take precedence over corresponding Soviet laws.

"The republic will independently determine its own military policies and will create its own armed formations," it said.

The new law said Turkmenistan would create its own financial system and currency, and also claimed its share of the country's diamond, gold and hard currency reserves.

Moscow radio said that more than 94 percent of the 3.6 million people in Turkmenistan, traditionally one of the most conservative in the union, had voted for secession in Saturday's referendum.

Less than seven months ago, a similar majority voted to preserve the union, but Turkmenistan officials said the republic had no choice but to opt for independence after declarations of secession by most other republics.

Turkmenistan was one of eight republics that earlier this month signed an economic treaty designed to prevent economic collapse this winter.

Moscow radio said 93.5 percent of the population had also voted in favor of the internal and external policy of the republic's parliament and president, published as a joint statement in local newspapers last week.

A fledgling opposition movement says Mr. Niyazov wants independence to maintain his power and dismiss his assurances that he will respect human rights.

Pope to Meet With Bush

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II will meet with President George Bush during Mr. Bush's visit to Rome for a North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit meeting Nov. 7 and 8, a Vatican spokesman said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Turkey Pursues Bombing of Kurds

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey bombed northern Iraq for the third day on Sunday, continuing its campaign to wipe out Turkish Kurdish rebel bases. Iraqi Kurds said two civilians had been killed. They threatened to retaliate.

The semiofficial Anatolian News Agency, quoting military officials, said Turkish Air Force F-104 Starfighter jets resumed bombing early Sunday. It said Turkish ground troops were about five kilometers (three miles) inside Iraq. Local officials said their advance was slowed by mines planted by Turkish Kurd rebels. They said helicopters landed some elite troops.

Turkey's third military incursion into Iraq in three months was launched Friday after guerrillas of the illegal Kurdish Labor Party attacked army border outposts, killing at least 17 soldiers and wounding 40. Three soldiers were missing. The guerrillas have been fighting since 1984 for a Kurdish state in southeastern Turkey, home to about half the country's 12 million Kurds.

FBI Reports Growth in U.S. Crime

WASHINGTON (AP) — Crime reported to the police throughout the United States rose 2 percent in the first half of 1991, the FBI said Sunday, and some criminal justice experts said that weak economic conditions might be a factor.

The agency said that in the first six months of this year, robberies reported to the police were up 9 percent. Other violent crime categories rose as well: murders, 5 percent; forcible rape, 4 percent, and aggravated assault, 2 percent.

In property crimes, there was a 1 percent increase in each of three categories: burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. Arson showed no change. The nation's biggest cities showed a 2 percent decline in reported crime. The biggest increase was in cities of fewer than 10,000 inhabitants, where there was a 5 percent rise.

German Rightist Center Is Attacked

GOTTINGEN, Germany (AP) — Leftists attacked the training center of an extreme rightist party with firebombs and stones, leaving 15 people wounded, the police said Sunday.

Cars carrying about 40 attackers rolled up without warning at the building used by the Independent German Workers' Party in Mackenrode, a town near Göttingen in west-central Germany. Three of the wounded were hospitalized, and a dozen were treated for minor injuries. The police said the attackers escaped, avoiding police roadblocks.

The extremist party's training center has been condemned as a source of violence from the far right, which has recently focused on foreigners and asylum-seekers in Germany. The wave of anti-foreigner violence has been accompanied by occasional ultraleftist attacks on rightists.

Top Mitsotakis Aide Is Dismissed

ATHENS (NYT) — Greece's conservative government on Sunday faced its worst internal crisis since coming to power 18 months ago, as Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis dismissed his second in command and heir apparent in a dispute over the handling of foreign policy.

After the dismissal Saturday of Miltiades Evert, the minister to the president, former Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, the Socialist opposition leader, described the government as "dangerous and incompetent" and demanded immediate elections.

It was the third dismissal or resignation of a senior minister in six months. Mr. Evert was dismissed after a series of allegations were exchanged publicly between him and Foreign Minister Antonios Samaras, with Mr. Mitsotakis eventually siding with his foreign minister. Because Mr. Evert coordinated the activity of all government departments and supervised such key sectors as intelligence and the news organizations, he had been was widely accepted as the successor to Mr. Mitsotakis, 74.

For the Record

France, Italy, Spain and Portugal joined five North African nations on Sunday in urging the European Community to end sanctions that were adopted in 1986 against Libya for its sponsoring terrorism. A joint declaration was approved after two days of talks in Algiers. The African participants were Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Mauritania. *(AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

South African Airways, the state-owned airline, said it would start twice-weekly service to New York next month, with the end of an anti-apartheid ban imposed by the U.S. Congress in 1986. Flights from Johannesburg to New York are to leave Fridays and Sundays, and return flights depart on Mondays and Saturdays. In December the airline is to offer three flights a week. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Ireland, New Zealand.

TUESDAY: Turkey.

THURSDAY: Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Taiwan.

FRIDAY: Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, San Marino, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Vatican City, Venezuela.

SATURDAY: Brazil, Chad, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Luxembourg, Macao, San Marino, Sweden, Uruguay, Vatican City.

SUNDAY: Japan.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday



North America

More rain, some heavy, will fall from Houston to Chicago Tuesday with drier weather for midweek. New York City will remain dry, although a storm may not be far offshore. The California area will be brisk. Showers are possible Tuesday.

Europe

Clouds will gray areas from London through Paris and Berlin Tuesday through Thursday, along with times of rain or drizzle. A strong storm may sweep in from the Atlantic Thursday. Rain will wet much of Italy Tuesday and Wednesday.

Asia

Typhoon Ruth will soak Taiwan with heavy rains Tuesday and Wednesday. Hong Kong will remain dry. Dry weather will be the rule through Thursday in Seoul, Beijing, Shang-hai and much of Japan. It may rain a few times beginning Wednesday in Tokyo.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	17/62	11/52	pc	19/66	12/53	s
Amsterdam	12/55	3/37	c	14/57	6/43	c
Ankara	13/55	1/34	pc	13/55	0/32	s
Athens	21/70	10/50	s	21/70	12/53	s
Barcelona	17/62	8/46	sh	17/62	8/46	r
Belgrade	14/57	2/35	s	13/55	3/37	pc
Berlin	11/52	1/34	c	11/52	1/34	s
Brussels	14/57	4/39	c	15/59	6/43	c
Budapest	11/52	-1/31	s	11/52	0/32	s
Copenhagen	11/52	3/37	c	11/52	4/39	s
Costa Del Sol	20/68	13/55	pc	22/71	13/55	s
Dublin	10/50	4/39	sh	12/53	6/43	sh
Edinburgh	10/50	3/37	sh	13/55	6/43	sh
Florence	16/61	4/39	pc	16/61	7/44	c
Frankfurt	14/57	3/37	c	16/61	7/44	pc
Geneva	15/59	3/37	pc	16/61	5/41	c
Helsinki	9/48	1/34	pc	9/48	1/34	s
Istanbul	10/50	2/35	c	11/52	3/37	pc
Las Palmas	27/80	14/57	pc	26/79	13/55	pc
Lisbon	18/61	10/50	pc	17/62	11/52	s
London	12/53	9/48	sh	14/57	10/50	sh
Madrid	17/62	7/44	pc	18/64	6/43	s
Milan	16/61	2/35	pc	14/57	3/37	c
Moscow	4/39	-2/29	sf	7/44	1/34	c
Munich	14/57	4/39	pc	16/61	7/44	s
Nice	18/64	8/43	pc	19/66	6/43	s
Oslo	9/48	0/32	c	9/48	1/34	s
Paris	14/57	8/46	sh	14/57	8/46	sh
Prague	11/52	-1/31	s	12/53	1/34	s
Reykjavik	5/43	3/37	pc	10/50	3/37	pc
Rome	16/61	8/46	pc	16/61	8/46	sh
St. Petersburg	6/43	1/34	pc	9/48	0/32	pc
Stockholm	11/52	6/43	c	11/52	7/44	c
Strasbourg	16/61	4/39	pc	16/61	7/44	c
Tallinn	9/48	3/37	pc	9/48	1/34	s
Venice	15/59	5/41	s	16/61	3/37	pc
Vienna	11/52	-1/31	pc	11/52	-1/31	pc
Warsaw	9/48	-3/27	s	11/52	-1/31	s
Zurich	13/55	1/34	pc	14/57	2/35	pc

Middle East

Beirut	27/80	14/57	s	29/84	13/55	s
Cairo	28/79	14/57	s	29/84	14/57	s
Damascus	27/80	16/61	s	29/84	16/61	s
Jerusalem	26/79	11/52	s	25/77	14/57	s
Riyadh	33/91	20/68	s	34/93	20/68	s

Oceania

Auckland	21/70	10/50	pc	21/70	10/50	pc
Sydney	24/75	13/66	pc	23/73	13/55	pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Bangkok	31/88	21/70	pc	30/86	21/70	pc
Beijing	18/64	7/44	s	17/62	7/44	s
Hong Kong	28/82	23/73	pc	28/82	23/73	pc
Manila	30/86	23/73	pc	30/86	23/73	pc
New Delhi	31/88	18/64	s	32/89	17/62	pc
Seoul	20/68	3/37	pc	20/68	3/37	pc
Shanghai	18/64	8/46	pc	19/66	9/48	pc
Singapore	33/91	23/73	s	32/89	23/73	pc
Taipei	27/80	21/70	pc	27/80	21/70	s
Tokyo	21/70	12/53	s	20/68	13/55	pc

Africa

Algiers	27/80	13/55	pc	27/80	11/52	s
Cape Town	23/73	12/53	pc	23/73	13/55	pc
Casablanca	21/70	14/57	pc	22/71	10/50	pc
Harare	31/88	16/61	pc	31/88	16/61	pc
Lagos	28/82	22/71	pc	27/80	22/71	pc
Nairobi	27/80	17/63	pc	28/82	12/53	pc
Tunis	22/71	12/53	pc	25/77	9/48	pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	20/68	9/48	pc	21/70	9/48	pc
Caracas	31/88	22/71	pc	31/88	22/71	pc
Lima	20/68	7/44	pc	20/68	7/44	pc
Mexico City	23/73	8/46	pc	23/73	8/46	pc
Rio de Janeiro	34/93	19/66	pc	32/89	19/66	pc
Santiago	26/79	8/46	pc	26/79	8/46	pc

North America

Anchorage	4/39	0/32	sh	5/41	1/34	sh
Atlanta	26/79	16/61	pc	24/75	18/61	pc
Boston	14/57	6/43	pc	11/52	3/37	s
Chicago	18/64	11/52	sh	21/70	11/52	sh
Denver	4/39	-2/29	sn	13/55	-1/31	pc
Detroit	18/64	8/46	s	22/71	12/53	pc
Honolulu	29/84	23/73	pc	30/86	23/73	pc
Houston	29/84	19/66	t	29/84	19/66	t
Los Angeles	21/70	12/53	s	21/70	13/55	s
Miami	30/86	23/73	pc	29/84	23/73	sh
Minneapolis	14/57	6/43	sh	12/53	2/35	c
Montreal	12/55	3/37	s	10/50	4/39	sh
Nassau	29/84	26/79	pc	29/84	24/75	pc
New York	17/62	7/44	pc	20/68	14/57	pc
Phoenix	23/73	12/53	s	25/77	13/55	s
San Fran.	19/66	9/48	pc	19/66	9/48	s
Seattle	8/46	2/35	pc	7/44	2/35	pc
Toronto	15/59	9/48	s	21/70	8/46	s
Washington	22/71	13/55	sh	22/71	13/55	s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice.
All maps, forecasts and data by Accu-Weather, Inc.©1991



هكذا منذ الأصل

Haiti's Radio, the Poor Man's Newspaper, Is Under Attack From Military Rulers

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — One good way to find the offices of major radio stations in this capital is to look them up in the phone book. Another way is to search for building facades that are riddled with bullet holes.

Since the Sept. 30 military coup that toppled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti's radio stations have come under systematic, violent attacks from the army and police, according to diplomats and radio executives.

Most of the stations that provided extensive news coverage or talk shows on public affairs are now either off the air or exercising the strict self-censorship that could mean survival. Some are broadcasting only music. The result is that at one of the most critical junctures of the country's modern history, the vast majority of Haitians have no reliable source of news.

"We are in a situation where anything could happen," said Richard Widmeier, the director of Radio Métropole, explaining his station's strategy for walking the tightrope with continued broadcasts. "What's happening in Zaire takes a lot of our news time right now."

Few people in this impoverished Caribbean nation can read. So the soldiers pay little attention to the newspapers — some of them harshly critical of the military and the coup — that continue to circulate in the capital.

But nearly everyone here listens to the radio — a fact that was not lost on the coup makers who seized power, exiled Father Aristide and continue to dominate Haiti's angry citizens at the point of a gun.

Jean Dominique, the crusading pro-Aristide owner of Radio Haiti, said his station had been off the air since Oct. 4. That day, a dozen troops and police officers piled out of a pickup truck and took target practice on his building in broad daylight, barely 15 minutes after Mr. Dominique and his staff had evacuated.

"You have to smell the air every day, every hour, like prey in the jungle," he said, to know when it is safe to go back on the air. He added, "Right now it's smelling bad."

The military has issued repeated warnings to stations not to broadcast news that "incites people to violence," without specifying what topics that might include. This week, military officers visited at least one radio station to warn journalists against repeating news of a general strike called by partisans of Father Aristide.

Foreign governments, including the U.S. Embassy here, have demanded to little avail that the armed forces stop intimidating radio stations. Friday, Radio Métropole and Radio Soleil, the Roman Catholic Church's station, abruptly suspended news broadcasts without official explanation.

Within hours of the start of the coup, nearly every station broadcasting news was knocked off the air by soldiers who sprayed studios with automatic weapons and small arms fire. Some stayed off the air, but several returned after a few days to try to report news of the coup.

Radio Lumière, a station affiliated with Protestant churches, carried reports a few days after the coup of an army massacre of peasants in Lamentin, a grindingly poor suburb of the capital. Within hours it was visited by soldiers who raked the facade and a satellite dish atop the station with gunfire. It has not resumed broadcasting.

Radio Antilles International, a pro-Aristide station that featured a popular afternoon talk show, was fired on during the first three days of the coup. Although the director, Jacques Sampeur, stopped broadcasting, he was hardly daunted; after all, it was the fifth time his station had come under attack since 1986.

But during a military-enforced curfew the night of Oct. 10, the soldiers returned, Mr. Sampeur said. They broke into the station's downtown studios, looted the safe of the equivalent of $6,000 and smashed transmitters, tape players and other sensitive equipment.

For Mr. Dominique, 59, who has been a fiercely partisan voice of the left for more than 20 years as owner of Radio Haiti, violent attacks are nothing new. He keeps a green mixing bowl in his cluttered office to display his favorite souvenirs of a career in radio: dozens of bullet casings.



Ron Thomas/Reuters

The former Washington mayor, Marion Barry, telling well-wishers, "We'll be back," before the start of his six-month prison term.

Ex-Washington Mayor Starts 6-Month Jail Term

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Former Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. of Washington, D.C., once considered one of the most promising black politicians, has begun a six-month sentence in prison for cocaine use, saying as he went to prison that his conviction on a single misdemeanor count was part of a racist plot to discredit him.

With his fist defiantly raised, he shouted good-bye to 100 or so cheering supporters who had come to his house Saturday to see him off. Then he drove to Petersburg, Virginia, where he slipped into a minimum-security federal prison through a rear gate.

"We'll be in touch and we'll be back," he told the crowd that gathered in his back yard.

He accused U.S. prosecutors of hounding him while ignoring wrongdoing by white officials. "Not one was subpoenaed," he asserted.

In part, Mr. Barry's declaration that "we'll be back" seemed intended to feed widespread speculation that when he returns he may run for city council in one of the city's poor, predominantly black wards.

Many of his former constituents think of him not as a drug abuser but as a Mississippi sharecropper's son who fought his way up to become the mayor of the national capital.

One Barry supporter, the Reverend Willie Wilson, pastor of Union Baptist Church, told the former mayor not to worry too much about spending time in prison.

"We have a long history of jail and it doesn't begin today," he said. "We were brought to this country in chains."

Because his sentence is for less than a year, Mr. Barry will not be eligible for early release from the Petersburg prison.

Prison officials said most of his days would be spent working with the maintenance crew or in a shop that refinishes government office furniture. At night, he will be free to lounge about prison dormitories with other inmates, receive visitors or attend education classes.

Mr. Barry, the dominant figure on the local political scene for the 12 years he served as mayor, from 1978 through 1990, was found guilty of a single count of cocaine use, a misdemeanor, in a long trial last year that left deep racial scars and community embarrassment in Washington.

He was found not guilty of another cocaine count, and the jury was unable to reach verdicts on 12 other drug-related charges, including one that resulted from an incident in which undercover agents filmed him as he smoked crack provided by a former girlfriend who was working with them.

Races That Hinge on the Politics of Race

Republicans and Democrats Vie to Capture Voters' Shifting Loyalties for '92

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Race is one of the enduring forces in American politics, but the events of the past few weeks forecast a new and far more complicated racial politics as the nation heads into the 1992 campaign.

Each party is struggling to adjust, and neither seems fully in control.

The Republican Party has long recognized the political value of racial hiring quotas, welfare abuses and other such issues in helping to swell its white majorities.

But now a shaken party confronts the rise of David Duke, the former Ku Klux Klan leader whose campaign against affirmative action and the welfare system could carry him into the Louisiana governor's mansion — as a Republican.

Although the White House has publicly disavowed him, Mr. Duke has given new ammunition to the critics who accuse the Republicans of practicing racial politics, at great cost to the country.

The Democrats are dealing with their own racial complexities. They have long relied on near monolithic black support, but they suddenly found themselves in opposition to many black Americans in the fight over Judge Clarence Thomas's nomination to the Supreme Court, according to the public opinion polls.

The Republicans are quietly trying to chip away at the black vote, while the Democratic presidential candidates have begun the delicate, difficult task of trying to woo back whites with appeals to "middle-class voters."

Moreover, White House acceptance on Friday of a compromise on civil rights legislation that it long attacked as a "quota bill" has some analysts wondering whether President George Bush has pulled off yet another deft move in racial politics. He presented himself as both the opponent of quotas and the defender of civil rights.

In interviews in several cities last week, many people seemed to be carefully sorting out their feelings on race and race-related issues and how their politicians handle them.

They voiced concerns and doubts about the way some affirmative action programs work; the New York Times/CBS News Poll has shown a growing majority opposed to giving racial preferences in hiring or promotions in an effort to correct past discrimination.

But many people also expressed concern over the success of Mr. Duke, a Louisiana state representative, and about what they perceived to be a general rise in racial tensions.

Asked whether he felt racism was growing, Roger J. Park, 35, a Republican real estate appraiser from Corona, California, who is white, replied, "Yes, dramatically. Just look at Louisiana."

This underscores the Republican dilemma with Mr. Duke and helps explain why the White House was trying to send some strong signals of racial moderation this week.

Ever since the 1988 campaign, Democrats have been accusing the Republicans in ever more forceful terms of playing the race card. The two-year feud over civil rights legislation, in which Mr. Bush tried to depict the Democrats as advocates of quotas, added fuel to the fire.

Now, the Democrats cite Mr. Duke as an example of a Republican politics of racial division carried to its logical conclusion.

Representative Mike Espy, the first black congressman from Mississippi since Reconstruction, said: "David Duke has found this bed very comfortable, but it's the bed that Bush and Reagan made."

■ Republican Disavowal

The Republican Party's national chairman, Clayton K. Yeutter, disavowed Mr. Duke during a debate over the weekend with the Democratic national chairman. The Associated Press reported from Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Ronald H. Brown, the Democratic chairman, said Mr. Duke was just one of the Republicans' troubles.

"You've got a lot of problems," Mr. Brown said during the debate at Harvard University. "You've got a lot of people who must cause you to cringe."

Mr. Yeutter responded: "David Duke is not a Republican as far as I'm concerned, nor as far as the president is concerned."

"The gentleman is not welcome in any party with which I am associated," he added later.

Bush Says He'll Sign Rights Bill

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A compromise civil rights bill has won strong backing from President George Bush and an overwhelming majority of senators of both parties, who are expected to approve the once fiercely contested measure early this week.

The majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, and the minority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, predicted that the Senate would approve the bill with votes to spare.

A senior House leadership aide said that the House, which earlier approved a bill that Mr. Bush has vowed to veto, was likely to follow suit.

Mr. Bush, who had threatened to veto earlier drafts on grounds that they would force employers to resort to hiring and promotion quotas, said he would sign the measure if passed without major changes.

Some business groups were upset about provisions allowing damage awards in sex discrimination cases, while women's groups were disappointed that a limit was imposed on those awards.

The bill also appeared to avert what could have been a potentially explosive Senate debate over race and sex quotas for jobs shortly after the bitter debate over confirmation of Clarence Thomas as a Supreme Court justice following accusations by Anita F. Hill, a former aide, of sexual harassment.

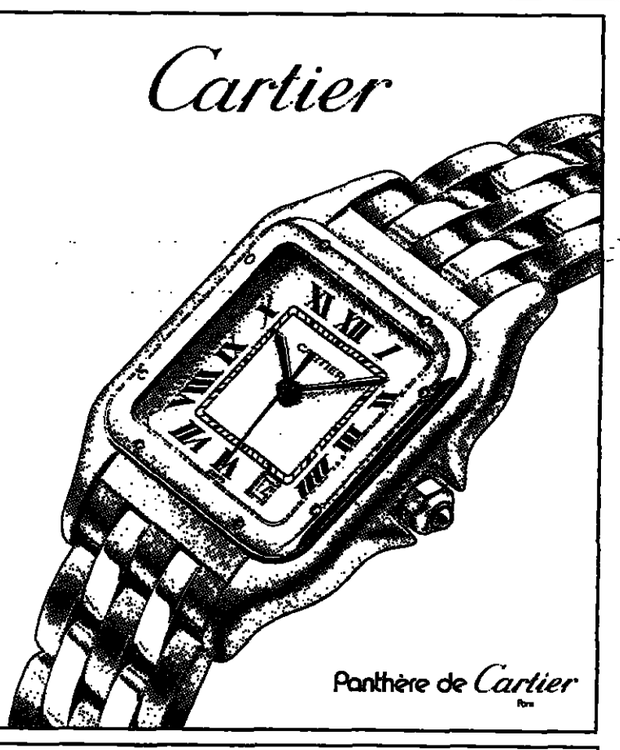
The bill, worked out by Republican and Democratic leaders and senior White House officials in marathon negotiations, would make it easier for workers to win job discrimination suits, with no limits on damages, and allow damages of $50,000 to $300,000 in cases of sex discrimination.

'Catholic Marx' Is Beatified

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II on Sunday beatified Adolf Kolping, the German priest often called "the Catholic Marx" for his work in setting up the first Catholic associations of workers and tradesmen in the 19th century. Beatification is the penultimate step toward sainthood.

Cartier



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AMERICAN TOPICS

Separate Schooling For Inner-City Girls?

The idea of separate schools for inner-city girls as well as boys is now being debated, The New York Times reports. Boys may end up dead or in jail, but teenage girls are shadowed by pregnancy, dropping out of school, sexual abuse, depression, drug abuse and gang violence.

Could all-girls' academies help poor and minority girls overcome their own array of problems? Many cities have special schools for pregnant teenagers and teenage mothers, but the purpose of these schools is to cope with a single problem, not to prevent others.

Experts say that at home and at school, many inner-city girls absorb attitudes of submission to men. They say that separate schools might change this attitude and support girls' efforts to take out different lives for themselves.

Roman Catholic high schools for girls offer the closest example of what a special school for inner-city girls might be like.

"Here you can say whatever you want to say," said Renee Suggs, a 16-year-old senior at Josephinum High School in Chicago. "Because this is an all-girls' school, they promote leadership for women, which you don't see too often in the big world. They show you anything is possible."

About People

President **George Bush** once received a letter inviting him to the funeral of a man described as a "hard-working, patriotic American." Dian Moore, White House director of presidential inquiries, said there was just one hitch: The man wasn't dead. But no problem, his family explained; he was hooked to a life-support machine, and they could pull the plug at any time that suited the president's schedule. Said Ms. Moore: "Just when you think you've seen and heard them all."

Michael R. Milken, the former "junk bond king" who is now an inmate at a minimum-security federal prison camp at Pleasanton, California, is "a mature, intelligent and congenial inmate, who has made an excellent adjustment to his incarceration" and "is not afraid of menial labor," according to a report issued by prison officials.

Uta Hagen, 72 — who played Desdemona to Paul Robeson's Othello on Broadway from 1943 to '45, replaced Jessica Tandy as Blanche Dubois in "A Streetcar Named Desire" in 1948 and was recently seen as the German maid in the film "Reversal of Fortune" — says of the craft of acting: "If you are doing it right, you appear to be doing nothing, so everybody thinks they can do it. Nobody thinks they can just play a violin or dance a ballet. But everybody thinks they can be Blanche Dubois."

Short Takes

Concerned that the U.S. Air Force uniform is little more than "a blue army uniform," General Merrill A. McPeak, the air force chief of staff, has ordered a redesigned version scheduled for unveiling sometime in the next few months, The Washington Post reports. Officers promise that the uniform will be "more stylish" and more streamlined than the existing version, but details are sketchy.

The only place women can get running shoes that fit is the men's or boys' shoe department, according to Francesca Thompson, head of the foot clinic at Roosevelt Hospital in New York. She says most women's running shoes are too narrow because manufacturers cater to misplaced vanity. Most women's street shoes are too narrow as well, she adds, and women should try on shoes in the late afternoon when their feet are at their widest. She said to try on both shoes since, two-thirds of American women have one foot longer than the other.

Many state senators say their constituents telephoned with advice on how to vote on the nomination of Clarence Thomas to the U.S. Supreme Court, apparently unaware that the matter was before the U.S. Senate, not the state senate. A New York state senator, Nicholas A. Spano, says that after the vote a constituent approached, to tell him that he looked great on television but must have been glad that the whole thing was over. Rather than correct the man and risk hurting his feelings, Senator Spano said, he mopped his brow, grinned and replied, "You bet I am."

It's so dry in California they staple postage stamps to envelopes. Or so it was said at the National Liars' Hall of Fame contest in Dannebrog, Nebraska. One contestant, Tyler Selden, said he wrestled an alligator for two hours because he wanted a pair of alligator boots. But he was out of luck; the alligator wore no boots.

Arthur Higbee

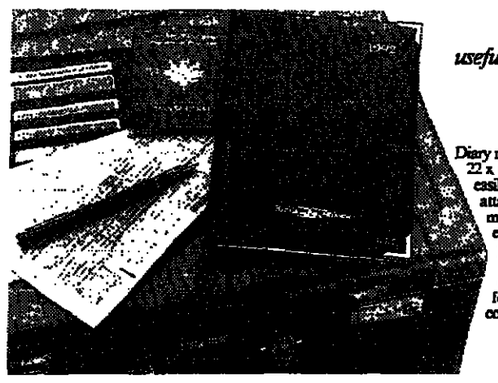
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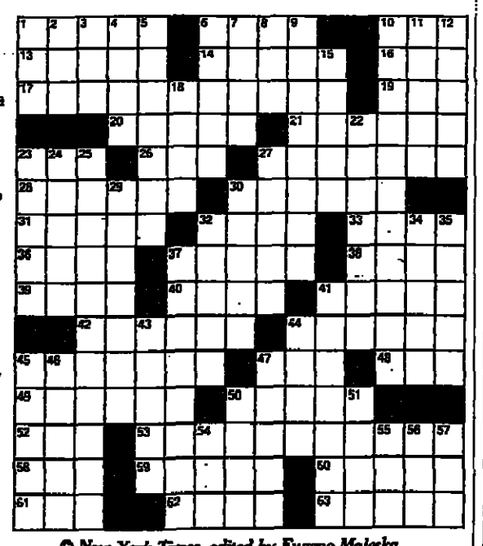
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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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33 Harvest
36 Kon-——, Heyerdahl's raft
37 Chili con ——
38 Rhyme scheme
39 Where ends meet
40 Corrida cheers
41 Web-footed mammal
42 Pledged; risked
44 Incantations
45 Rule by a select group
47 Simian
48 Journal attachment
49 Late
50 Vigilant
52 —— of the covenant
53 Gave Irene the role?
58 It takes a year to get around him
59 Matriculate
60 Care chaser
61 Watch
62 Abound
63 Eat into

DOWN

1 Knockout number
2 "—— Maria"
3 Charlotte or Norma
4 Probability
5 It goes with the punch
6 Hot spots
7 Topic of many a best seller
8 Zone for gridders
9 Word unit
10 Outplay Ringo?
11 "Here I come, ready ——!"
12 Vine item
15 Ascertain
18 Beatty and Borem
22 Divide proportionately
23 Rabbit tails
24 "L.A. Law" character
25 Select a gherkin?
27 Cats and dogs, e.g.
29 Factor important to snowbirds
30 Sped
32 Capital of Ore.
34 Actor and labor leader
35 Analyze a sentence
37 Unremitting
41 Run
43 Blench or flinch
44 On —— (at a risk)
45 Change one's mind on paper
46 Baby of films
47 Apprehension
50 To —— (precisely)
51 Peter or Paul
54 Fr. holy woman
55 Stat for Foreman
56 Was ahead
57 Afore

North Korea Unshaken in Drive to Become a Nuclear Power

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Despite an elaborate international campaign of pressure on North Korea, the Communist government in Pyongyang appears as determined as ever to become a nuclear military power, and Western diplomats and scientists say they are uncertain what to do about it.

This conclusion has become widely accepted even after the most recent round of direct talks this month in Pyongyang, where Prime Minister Chung Won Shik of South Korea made the latest direct appeal to North Korea to halt its nuclear weapons program and agree to international inspections of its nuclear installations.

North Korea has denied that it is developing a nuclear bomb. But the government of President Kim Il Sung, increasingly isolated and laboring under a collapsing economy, is generally assumed to be pursuing a nuclear program in an effort to preserve its legitimacy.

"I have a feeling it's inevitable," said a Western diplomat who monitors North Korea. "The more a campaign is orchestrated to pressure North Korea, the more they may see nukes as a way to hold on to their power."

Analysts differ on how soon North Korea can produce a bomb at its main nuclear research center at Yongbyon, north of Pyongyang. Some Americans and Japanese say it could be five or six years, but the South Koreans say it could be a year or two.

Recent disclosures about Iraq's nuclear weapons program have increased alarm among many experts, and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney of the United States said recently that he feared that the breakup of the Soviet Union could lead Soviet

NEWS ANALYSIS

nuclear scientists to sell their expertise to North Korea.

The talks last week between the prime ministers of North and South did achieve a modest breakthrough in easing tensions. The two sides dropped some of their most extreme demands and agreed to try to negotiate a single comprehensive peace accord. But on all major issues of substance, the two sides remained far apart, and discussions on the nuclear issue hit at an apparent dead end.

"We could not find any significant change in the position of the North," Chang Man Soon, South Korea's assistant foreign minister, said at the end of the talks.

Indeed, North Korea's opposition to inspections hardened and it demanded not only that all American nuclear weapons be removed from South Korean soil, but also that Seoul renounce the U.S. nuclear umbrella before it would agree to nuclear inspections.

North Korea's newest hard-line position meant that President George Bush's recent moves on nuclear disarmament had failed to achieve any immediate dividends in the Korean Peninsula.

Not only has the North Korean response been negative, but South Korean officials say privately that they are uneasy that Mr. Bush is rushing into a conventional and nuclear withdrawal of the U.S. military presence from South Korea without any concessions from North Korea.

South Korean officials make it clear that their concerns will be presented forcefully to Mr. Bush when he visits Seoul in December.

There were 43,000 American troops in South Korea last year, but the Pentagon has cut the number to 39,000 and plans to reduce it to 36,000 next year. There have been reports in the Korean press that the Bush administration plans to lower the number to 30,000 by the mid-1990s.

The reductions are described as being dictated more by budget problems than any policy of withdrawal from Asia, and Bush administration officials insist that they will not lessen American preparedness here.

But in addition to cuts in conventional forces, Mr. Bush announced plans earlier this month to remove all remaining nuclear weapons from South Korea as part of his plan to eliminate tactical nuclear weapons worldwide.

American officials decline to supply any numbers. But Robert Norris, an analyst at the Natural Resources Defense Council in Washington, estimates that the United States has about 40 nuclear-tipped artillery shells in Korea and an additional 60 nuclear bombs stored at Kunsan Air Base near Seoul.

In public, South Korean officials have welcomed all the unilateral disarmament proposals, saying they would offer an incentive to North Korea to follow suit. But in private, many South Koreans are nervous that Mr. Bush may leave their country vulnerable.

Officials decline to be quoted on this sensitive subject, but they indicate that the Ministry of Defense and the armed forces are especially upset about the latest American initiatives.

"People fear that all these pullouts may be premature, especially if North Korea doesn't concede anything in return," said Yang Sung Chul, professor of political science at Kyung Hee University in Seoul. "Bush will have to reassure South Korea on that score when he's here."

Christo Closes Parasols After a Fatal Accident

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Workers closed 1,340 giant blue parasols arrayed in a Japanese valley Sunday at the request of the artist Christo after a fatal accident in high winds at a similar display of his in a mountain pass in California.

The wind toppled one of Christo's 1,760 yellow umbrellas along the Tejon Pass on Saturday, killing a woman and injuring a child. Christo ordered all 3,100 umbrellas closed, "out of respect to her memory," he said in a statement.

The accident happened when winds gusting at 40 miles per hour (65 kilometers per hour) blew one of the umbrellas across a road, crushing a woman, 33, against a boulder, said Sergeant Gary Marlatt of the Kern County sheriff's office. A child suffered minor injuries, the sergeant said.

Each umbrella weighs 485 pounds (221 kilograms). They are made of nylon and aluminum; they are 20 feet (6.1 meters) in height and are set in large concrete blocks.

In Japan, the umbrellas were closed once previously as a security measure on Oct. 13, when a typhoon with winds of up to 65 miles an hour moved along the coast. That closing occurred four days after Christo opened the exhibit in Ibaraki, north of Tokyo.

Christo said in his statement that he and his wife, who are in Japan, were "shocked and distressed to learn of this accidental death, and they pray from the bottom of their hearts that the family will accept their deepest condolences."

The $26 million exhibit, which has drawn large crowds, had been scheduled to close Wednesday in both countries.

Chinese Leaders, in Secret Study, Vow Never to Permit Opposition

Reuters

BEIJING — Shaken by the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union, China's leaders have vowed never to permit opposition to Communist Party rule in their country, according to internal documents.

The documents, which denounce President Mikhail S. Gorbachev as well as the United States and the West, are the latest in a series of hard-line Chinese reactions to the failure of the Kremlin coup in August.

"Hold fast to the leadership of the party and never allow a multiparty system," said a study of the Soviet coup written for senior officials. "Hold fast to the leadership position of Marxism. Never allow pluralism."

After the changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the document added, "Western hostile forces have launched their spearheads at China."

The strongly worded "study and reference" document was issued on Sept. 23 to officials who were told to keep it secret. It and another document, a secret analysis of the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe issued earlier this year, were disclosed to reporters by Chinese sources.

The second document declared, "Never budge or compromise, never relax ideological struggle."

It said East European parties had "brought collapse on themselves" by compromising, making concessions and allowing alternative ways of thinking and governing to emerge.

China's Communist Party has shown that it is willing to use force to keep power. On June 4, 1989, soldiers backed by tanks cleared the streets around Tiananmen Square in Beijing of pro-democracy protesters, killing hundreds.

To convince Chinese officials that it was in their self-interest to crush opposition to Beijing's aging leadership, the study document accused Mr. Gorbachev of starting a "white terror" against party members, "harming them physically and mentally."

The study document demonstrated China's concern about the world situation now that the Soviet Union can no longer act as a foil to the United States.

"The United States is promoting power politics," it said. "It has lost an opponent in establishing a new world order, making an unbalanced world even more unbalanced."

Beijing has worked hard this year to promote relations with other countries, with a special effort in Asia, and the documents indicated a desire to continue this effort.

The analysis had graphic detail of what it portrayed as the economic and spiritual abuse suffered by leaders, soldiers, teachers, journalists and other members of the old establishment in Eastern Europe after the collapse of communism.

The documents called Mr. Gorbachev a traitor to Marxism.

"One could say that Gorbachev has thrown thought into chaos, thrown the country into chaos, thrown the Soviet Communist Party into chaos, and this is a major reason why the Soviet Union has fallen into such a complete crisis," the study paper said.

It blamed Mr. Gorbachev for the Soviet Union's economic and social crises and absolved communism of all responsibility.

But it made it clear that China intended to keep this view secret, saying, "We will not issue public polemics so as to keep Chinese-Soviet neighborly relations stable and developing and to prevent a deterioration in the relations from being used by the West."

Some of the harshest attacks were against Western nations, particularly the United States. China accused Washington of interfering in other nations' internal affairs, manipulating economic aid and trade and scheming to destroy communism.



JAPAN: *Miyazawa Stresses U.S. Ties as He Takes Over*

(Continued from page 1)

politicians, bureaucrats and powerful interest groups; on most issues, Mr. Miyazawa's views are a product of that consensus. He is opposed to opening Japanese markets to rice imports, as demanded by Washington. He supports the constitutional ban on military force, preservation of military ties with the United States and promotion of trade.

But in several key respects, Mr. Miyazawa could bring a fresh approach. He seems more eager for Japan to play a forceful role in international financial problems, including aiding the Soviet Union.

Friends say Mr. Miyazawa has a deep affection for the United States and its leadership but is harshly critical of what he feels has been a recent practice of letting its economy worsen and blaming Japan.

Others note that he has never shaken the bad memories of American behavior after the war, when as a junior aide in the Finance Ministry he had to listen to imperious lectures by General Douglas A. MacArthur and other occupation leaders.

In his recently published memoirs, Mr. Miyazawa wrote that "it may be hard for young people today to understand how unpleasant it was to live under the occupation."

In many ways, the ascension of Mr. Miyazawa marks a return to old-style politics, revealing what is widely seen to be the party's indifference to the political changes to which party leaders, including Mr. Miyazawa, give lip service.

He is not widely popular, and has a reputation as an aloof, autocratic backroom maneuverer. In December 1988, he resigned as finance minister after making a series of contradictory statements and then finally acknowledging that his office had received questionable payments in the bribery and corruption scandals of that time.

Those scandals eventually forced the resignation of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. The party decided to put its leadership in the hands of Mr. Kaifu, an untested but "clean" former education minister who remained popular among voters despite widespread disrespect from professionals.

Mr. Kaifu's reputation for indecisiveness and willingness to do the bidding of a few top power brokers finally caught up with him last month. Mr. Miyazawa had meanwhile maintained good relations with party insiders so that he was in a position to pick up the pieces when Mr. Kaifu's base collapsed.

Mr. Miyazawa was born Oct. 8, 1919, in Tokyo and was graduated from the Imperial University in Tokyo before serving as a bureaucrat in the Finance Ministry.

ASTEROID: *Galileo Closes In*

(Continued from page 1)

The delay in the launching of Galileo until October 1989 forced scientists to change its course toward the ultimate destination of Jupiter. The craft thus was sent by the lesser Gaspra.

Whatever Galileo learns about asteroids, scientists will have to wait up to a year to find out, instead of getting the results almost immediately. The spacecraft's main antenna remains jammed, and so cannot be used to transmit the pictures and data.

Instead, the pictures will be recorded on board and played back as soon as the antenna can be deployed, or at the latest in November 1992, when Galileo is to return to the vicinity of Earth for one final gravitational boost on its journey to Jupiter.

POLAND: *Fragmented Vote Makes Coalition Likely*

(Continued from page 1)

ance, the Catholic Action Committee, the former Communists, the Nationalists and the Peasants — were closely grouped in second place, with about 9 percent of the vote.

At stake in the voting is the makeup of the 460-seat Sejm, or lower house, and the 100-seat senate.

Among the major surprises was the strong showing of the two leading Catholic parties, which together received more than 14 percent. The religious parties have not been a factor in Polish politics until now, and they appeared to have benefited from a strong push in the last week of the campaign by the nation's bishops and local priests.

Speculation began immediately over how a governing coalition could be assembled from the 12 parties leading the polls. Some analysts foresaw a rightward leaning grouping led by the Center Alliance. Before the election, Mr. Walesa said he would like to reappoint Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, the prime minister whose Liberal Party, with its strong support for the current economic policies, was projected to finish in seventh place with 7.5 percent.

But the Liberals would appear to fall short of the necessary support among the other 11 parties. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the leader of Democratic Union, said he stood ready to begin negotiations, even though his team scored well below the 20 percent to 25 percent predicted by some polls.

Bill Graham, Music Promoter, Dies

By Bruce Lambert
New York Times Service

Bill Graham, who escaped Nazi Germany to become America's leading promoter of rock musicians and who helped develop the mass rock concert format that drew audiences totaling in the millions, was killed Friday in a helicopter crash about 25 miles northeast of San Francisco. He was 60.

Mr. Graham was one of three people who died when their helicopter hit a utility tower and crashed, said officials of his company, Bill Graham Presents.

For 25 years, Mr. Graham was a central figure in organizing, producing and marketing rock music across the United States and around the world in formats from live concerts to records, films, videos and television shows.

He gained fame in the 1960s presenting concerts at the Fillmore Theater in San Francisco and later at its East Coast spin-off, the Fillmore East, a seedy old vaudeville theater on the Lower East Side of Manhattan. Eventually he shut down the theaters but continued his business, based in San Francisco.

He helped the careers of fledgling groups, and the headliners of his shows were a compendium of rock and folk music stardom: the Rolling Stones; Sly and the Family Stone; Jefferson Airplane; Santana; George Harrison; the Doors; Jimi Hendrix; the Allman Brothers Band; Bruce Springsteen; Bob Dylan; the Grateful Dead; Janis Joplin; Joan Baez; Joe Cocker; Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, and many others.

Louis Le Grange, 63, Ex-Official in South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — Louis Le Grange, 63, speaker of the South African legislature and minister in charge of the police until 1986, died on Friday of a heart attack, a government official said.

As minister of law and order from 1982 to 1986, Mr. Le Grange was the architect of South Africa's powerful Internal Security Act, which has been used to detain without charge or trial thousands of blacks opposed to apartheid.

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Israel Eases Access to Scrolls

But Some Scholars Lament Curbs on Use of Ancient Texts

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — After decades of secrecy and tight research control, Israeli authorities announced Sunday that they would give scholars free access to photographs of the Dead Sea Scrolls, the ancient Jewish writings considered one of the century's great archaeological finds.

But the decision also imposes important restrictions, and so it seems unlikely to end a long, bitter academic dispute over who should have final say over the 2,000-year-old manuscripts.

One American critic quickly labeled the Israeli announcement "a subterfuge" that kept effective control in a few hands.

Since the scrolls were discovered in caves near the Dead Sea in the 1940s and 1950s, research has been dominated by a coterie of editors who work under the supervision of the Israeli Antiquities Authority.

In recent years, Israeli officials have conceded that perhaps it was a mistake to limit access severely, and they have begun to expand the number of authorized editors, from 7 to about 40. Even so, officials here for the most part have continued to defend the concept of restricted access as necessary to protect the rights of designated scholars and to avoid slipshod translations of scroll fragments.

But recent years have seen a rising tide of protest from critics who charge that the system amounts to a scholarly cartel that has allowed work to drag on and on. They say all the material — contained in some 3,000 photographs and negatives of original manuscripts stored mostly at the Rockefeller Museum in Jerusalem — should be made readily available to all scholars.

After long resisting such a move, the antiquities authority said Sunday that it had decided to give researchers free access to the material "in the interests of biblical, linguistic and historical scholarship." The new guidelines apply to sets of photographs stored at the Rockefeller Museum and at three overseas institutions that received them years ago as a safeguard against the risks of war.

Officials essentially acknowledged that their hand had been forced after a fourth institution with a set of photographs, the Huntington Library in San Marino, California, announced last month that it would make its material available without restriction to all scholars.

That touched off an angry response from the Israelis, who accused the Huntington of piracy and threatened legal action.

Israeli officials said that their threat to go to court was now dead. But they made no attempt to hide their abiding displeasure with the California library for resorting to what one of them called "buccaneer procedures." And while promising free access for all scholars, they set several conditions that seem to amount to limitations.

Researchers, the antiquities authority said, "may use the material freely and quote limited portions therefrom." But this access would be "for personal research only and not for the production of a text edition."

In other words, the right to publish the remaining untranslated portions of the scrolls fully would rest exclusively with the team of authorized editors, who are supposed to finish their work by 1997.

These conditions were strongly attacked as "a subterfuge for controlling access" by Hershel Shanks, president of the Biblical Archaeological Society in the United States, who has fought for the last six years to make the scrolls public.

"It's too late in the day to try to start the clock running again by giving these scholars new rights," Mr. Shanks said. "What kind of foolish tantalizing is this to say that you can quote a small passage but not the whole thing?"



Agence France-Presse
An Israeli border policeman confronting a Palestinian youth in Jerusalem on Sunday after a protest.

Foes of Apartheid Vow to Cooperate During Transition

By David Ottaway
Washington Post Service

DURBAN, South Africa — The largest gathering of anti-apartheid organizations in the history of this country pledged Sunday to work together in a "patriotic united front" for the establishment of a sovereign interim government to control the transition process to black majority rule.

It also demanded that an all-party congress attended by the white-led government of President Frederik W. de Klerk be held "as soon as possible" to set in motion a process leading to the election of a constituent assembly to draw up a new nonracial constitution.

Heady with the success of a unity conference here, some 90 anti-apartheid groups set the stage for a major confrontation with the de Klerk government over how a new constitution is to emerge that allows the 33 million blacks to vote for the first time. The groups claim to represent "well over 15 million" South Africans.

The three-day conference issued a declaration denouncing the de Klerk "regime" as "illegal, illegitimate and totally discredited." But it stopped short of demanding that it resign immediately, partly because of an internal disagreement over the nature of its proposed interim government.

Mr. de Klerk has repeatedly and firmly rejected the idea of a constituent assembly as well as the front's notion of forming a sovereign interim government to replace his own. But he has already agreed to the holding of an all-party conference to begin the transition and a conference is expected to begin before the end of the year.

"The real fight for democratic rights is starting," said Walter Sisulu, the deputy president of the African National Congress.

Dikgang Moseneke, deputy president of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, said his group thought the patriotic front had "introduced a major shift in the balance of power."

He said that Mr. de Klerk would have "to deal with the idea" of a constituent assembly or there would be "no new constitution."

Leaders of both groups agreed it was likely to be an uphill struggle to persuade the de Klerk government to accept the idea of an elected constituent assembly largely because whites who constitute less than 15 percent of the total population would lose control.

But the ANC secretary-general, Cyril Ramaphosa, said whites would have to accede eventually to the "overwhelming weight" of the majority's demand for such an assembly.

However, the de Klerk government has shown flexibility about some kind of power-sharing arrangement with black political groups in the transitional period.

Gerrit Viljoen, the government's chief constitutional negotiator, suggested last week that it was open to the idea of a "collective or multiparty leadership and cabinet" to rule the country during the transitional period.

He indicated the government was also ready to "amend," though not to "abolish," the constitution to establish such an interim government, adding that it would "probably also be necessary to get a mandate for such a step from the population by way of a referendum."

The conference also saw the start of another process that both ANC and PAC leaders said could lead eventually to the reunification of these two major factions of the African nationalist movement here that spit in 1959 over the role of whites and the Communist Party in the anti-apartheid struggle. The PAC broke away because of its vehement opposition to whites and Communists in the ANC.

Bush Waives Sanctions on Israel Over Sales of Missile Parts

By David Hoffman
and R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence agencies recently determined that Israel exported key ballistic missile components to South Africa, but President George Bush has decided to waive the sanctions against Israel that are called for under U.S. law, according to administration and diplomatic officials.

The officials said that Mr. Bush's decision, which has not been publicly announced and is being treated with extreme sensitivity inside the administration, was motivated in part by concern that punishing Israel would undermine its position at the Middle East peace conference due to open this week and could further aggravate U.S.-Israeli relations.

Israeli sources said the decision to waive the sanctions also took into account Israel's agreement last month to pledge adherence to the Convention for the Limitation of the Spread of Missile Technology.

The convention was adopted in 1987 by the United States and other industrialized nations to prevent the proliferation of missiles to Third World nations. Its rules are designed to prevent the development of missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads by countries that do not have such technology.

The Israeli sources also said Israel had told the United States that it was following through with a 1987 decision not to renew military contracts with South Africa.

White House and State Department spokesmen refused to comment on Mr. Bush's decision to waive the sanctions against Israel.

Officials said the ballistic missile components at issue were shipped within the past year by an Israeli government-affiliated weapons company to the Armaments Corp. of South Africa, which is also government-affiliated. The firm, commonly known as Armscor, has long had close ties with Israeli weapons engineers and has played a leading role in South Africa's development of an advanced missile capability, over U.S. and allied countries' objections.

In the Bush administration's deliberations on the incident, the Israeli company fared considerably better than the South African firm. On Oct. 15, Armscor was handed a two-year suspension of rights to export or import products from U.S. territory and barred from receiving U.S. government contracts for the same period.

Such sanctions are stipulated by a provision of last year's defense bill, which requires the executive branch to take action against foreign firms or nations known to have violated the 1987 international convention on missile technology transfers.

South African officials said they were awaiting an explanation from the Bush administration for the sanctions. They noted that very little of Armscor's current business will be affected because the company is already subject to a United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

But executives of Armscor have complained publicly that the United States is damaging the firm's efforts to gain new overseas markets now that South Africa's defense budget is shrinking.

The notice of the sanctions in the Federal Register made no mention of Israel's involvement in the incident, but the administration recently sent a classified notification to Congress of Mr. Bush's decision to waive sanctions against Israel, officials said.

Numerous officials contacted about the Federal Register notice declined to speak about the incident on grounds that the matter was politically sensitive.

One informed official said: "If the Israelis were involved, and I'm not confirming that, there are three reasons that sanctions against them would be waived. First, they are the Israelis. Second, they have substantial pull in the Senate and in the United States. Third, we are in the midst of very sensitive peace process negotiations and have enough problems without adding to them by imposing sanctions."

Other officials confirmed Israel's involvement in the incident, but it was not possible to determine precisely what kind of missile technology was involved. The official notice of the sanctions against the South African firm cited only "missile technology proliferation activities."

U.S. officials have been trying to curb South Africa's attempts to obtain sensitive missile technology. In a recent Florida prosecution involving the transfer of electronics to South Africa, Lawrence J. O'Donnell, a U.S. Customs Service special agent, said in an affadavit that he is aware of projects under way in South Africa "relating to the development of guided missile delivery systems for standard and nuclear weapons." He added, "These projects require the procurement of critical advanced technology items from the United States."

U.S. confirmation of the shipment of Israeli missile components comes at a time when Washington and several of its European allies are seeking tough constraints on the transfer of ballistic missile technology to nations beyond the handful that already have such a capability.

A Middle East arms plan announced by Mr. Bush in June calls for a ban on such sales to any nation in the region, a proposal motivated partly by the vivid images of Iraqi Scud missiles landing in or near Israeli cities during the Gulf war.

Mobutu Resists Call To Share Power

Reuters

KINSHASA, Zaire — President Mobutu Sese Seko, accusing the West of wanting his "head at any price," resisted pressure Sunday to enter into a power-sharing arrangement with the opposition leader, Etienne Tshisekedi.

In an interview, Mr. Mobutu, 61, struck out at the "flagrant interference" of Western governments in demanding drastic political restructuring.

"They want my head," said Mr. Mobutu. "They want my head at any price. But I cannot accept this sort of ultimatum. Nobody can dictate policy to me."

He added, "Now we understand that Western aid is mixed with all sorts of threats and blackmail."

The Zairian leader took power in a 1965 coup and has been a key Western ally in Africa for a quarter of a century.

In Brussels, the government said it wanted to join forces with France and the United States to force Mr. Mobutu to compromise with the opposition. A spokesman for Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said the country felt a responsibility "to convince the regime to take steps toward democracy."

The 12-nation European Community warned Friday of grave consequences if Mr. Mobutu failed to appoint a credible government backed by the opposition.

France, Belgium and the United States — the three big Western interests in Zaire — have piled pressure on Mr. Mobutu since army-led looting last month pushed the country toward anarchy. But the president said he would not heed calls to give the prime ministership back to Mr. Tshisekedi, the opposition leader he dismissed on Oct. 21 after only five days.

Zaire's new prime minister, Mungul Diaka, said he would announce his government on Monday evening.

Mr. Mungul, defending his decision to accept the offer Wednesday to become prime minister, said he was Mr. Mobutu's oldest opponent and added, "I have opposed his regime for 22 years, since August 1969."

Asked whether he wanted Mr. Mobutu to quit, he replied, "The whole opposition has been fighting for that. So I say, 'Yes.'"

But he said that radical change must come peacefully, through elections.

Mr. Mungul said he wanted foreigners to return to Zaire to rebuild the country, and he was sharply critical of the way in which Western countries had severed economic relations and aid to Zaire in recent days.

"Everyone must take their fair share of blame," he said. "During 26 years your respective governments supported this regime. Now that the Zairian people are fighting to obtain democracy, the West leaves.

"People could at least eat and drink under the dictatorship, but now they are beggars. The West should help us during this crisis or the people will think you are more for dictatorship than for democracy."

The premises of Zaire's main opposition newspaper, Elima, were destroyed by a huge explosion early Sunday. A crowd at the site accused the army of blowing up the plant. Security sources reported that Kinshasa's explosives factory, Fridex, was robbed overnight.

ISRAEL: *'Even-Handed' Role*

(Continued from page 1)

replied that he did not know and would not want the talks hung up on that.

"If we can make sufficient progress, that somewhere during the course of this process the parties are willing to shake hands," he said, then "that in and of itself might be some progress."

Mr. Arens told Israeli radio that his government had no intention of discussing plans for pulling out of the occupied territories or setting up a demilitarized zone in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip.

He also criticized Israeli demonstrators who protested Saturday in Tel Aviv with placards urging Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir "not to miss the chance for peace" and warning him against erecting obstacles at the conference. "Attempts to exert pressure on the Israeli delegation are totally useless," Mr. Arens said.

Organizers estimated that the crowd that packed the square in front of Tel Aviv's city hall numbered up to 40,000, making the demonstration one of the largest peace gatherings in Israel in recent years.

A possible compromise appeared to be shaping up Sunday on one of the thorniest pre-conference issues — a statement by the Palestinian delegate Saeb Erekat that he regards himself as a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Israelis have said they will not talk to representatives of the PLO, which they denounce as a terrorist group.

Mr. Shamir, who will head his country's delegation, said in a television interview that he would not agree to speak with Mr. Erekat.

"Not at all," Mr. Shamir said. "This is against the agreement we have with the United States, and the United States has such an agreement with the Palestinians, that we are not going to negotiate with the PLO."

Dr. Haidar Abdel-Shafi, leader of the Palestinian delegation to the talks, said that he could "concede" that probably Mr. Erekat "was a little provocative in what he said." But, he added, "I don't think it is fair to exclude him just because he was a little provocative."

Both Mr. Baker and Mr. Arens welcomed Dr. Abdel-Shafi's statement.

Concerning Mr. Erekat's statement, Mr. Baker said, "We certainly thought it was provocative and we think that it goes outside the boundaries of the standards that we have negotiated and agreed upon with the parties." He added, "So we are disappointed, and I will leave it right there."

Asked whether Mr. Erekat should withdraw, Mr. Baker repeated, "I think we ought to leave it right there."

(AP, Reuters, AFP, WP)

MIDEAST: *U.S. Believes 'Mythologies' Should Fade as Time Goes By*

(Continued from page 1)

likelihood that areas of substance will be defined to hook them into something that in fact is a real negotiation."

Officials acknowledge that this strategy is untested, and has three potential weaknesses.

First, they could discover that the problem between Arabs and Israelis is not that they fail to understand each other, but that they understand each other all too well, and therefore the more they talk directly, the more the fundamental disagreements will be highlighted instead of bridged.

Second, a change of the atmosphere and dynamics between Arab nations and Israel ultimately requires change within the countries. Is a minority government like Syria's — dominated by members of the small Alawite sect of Islam in a country with a Sunni Muslim majority — really ready to end its conflict with Israel and slash its army? Can Israel's governing Likud party, whose very raison d'être is its commitment to keeping the West Bank, conclude agreements that would gut its ideological core?

Third, the United States did not get the parties to agree to talk by gentle dialogue, but by using economic clout over Israel, by letting Saudi Arabia know that it owed Washington for the Gulf war, by using the Soviet Union and the Sandis to press Syria and by tacitly threatening the Palestinians with international isolation.

U.S. officials say privately they know that such hardball tactics, if not tougher ones, will be required to promote actual agreements.

The challenge will be to twist arms without contradicting the terms of the conference, which President George Bush described Friday as not intended "to impose a settlement" but "to bring people together so they can achieve a settlement."

For now, Washington is not discussing these issues publicly. To pursue its strategy — which was worked out by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and the administration's senior Middle East experts, Dennis B. Ross, Daniel E. Kurtzer, Aaron D. Miller, Richard Haass and William Burns — Washington has evolved a game plan.

It deals with each phase of the talks: from the three-day opening conference at the Royal Palace in Madrid on Wednesday, through the first bilateral negotiations that will follow that meeting and into the planned third phase, expected to involve months and probably years of detailed negotiations.

Phase one in the strategy involves getting the most mileage — in terms of public opinion in Israel and the Arab world — from the ceremonial opening in Madrid.

Mr. Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev will address the opening session. Mr. Bush is planning to use the opportunity, officials say, to lay out a broad U.S. vision of why peace is in everyone's interest, as well as what Washington regards as the basic ingredients of a settlement — themes like trading land for real peace.

Already, the two sides have publicly set their well-known positions. The Arabs insist that Israel give up all the territory it gained in the 1967 war — namely the Golan Heights, which once was controlled by Syria; the West Bank and East Jerusalem, which once were under Jordanian control, and the Gaza Strip, which Egypt controlled.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government has repeated its position that it does not intend to give up any more land. Israel did return all of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt after the two countries signed a peace treaty in 1979.

While the administration does not expect any party to drop or modify its basic positions at this opening session, it is nevertheless quietly coaching Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinians to use their opening speeches to convey the message that there really are new possibilities.

Phase two starts after the opening, when Israel and Syria, Israel and Lebanon and Israel and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation are supposed to hold separate negotiations. These will open in Madrid and then, U.S. officials say, are likely to move to the Middle East.

The administration wants these talks to evolve in two stages. It expects the parties to make conflicting demands. But it hopes to prevent the collisions from derailing the talks by encouraging the parties to consider first trading small, confidence-building gestures.

Exactly how the United States will make its suggestions, though, raises what U.S. officials say is the most sensitive aspect of these talks.

How does the United States encourage the parties to keep talking long enough to produce psychological transformations without stepping in and becoming a mediator interfering with the give-and-take of direct talks?

According to the conference invitation, Washington is allowed to attend the bilateral talks only if both sides invite it. Initially at least, Israel is unlikely to do that, because it wants to underscore the face-to-face aspect of talks and the implicit recognition this connotes.

Therefore, said an American, Washington's representatives will stand "just outside the door."

Fire and Bombing in Israel

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — A fire was set at a U.S. office in Jerusalem, and a small bomb was detonated in a Tel Aviv apartment building, in attacks Sunday that are apparently linked to imminent Arab-Israeli peace talks in Madrid.

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Belgium	11-00-12	Greece	00-800-1211	Malaysia	800-0012	Taiwan	00801-34567
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OPINION

An Ugly Slogan Is Gone

Saying he had not caved in over civil rights, George Bush has caved in. He has agreed to sign a civil rights bill containing all the essential elements of what he had recklessly branded a "quota bill." Mr. Bush is free to argue otherwise, as with many a compromise, but he has lost, and so has his ugly slogan.

That defeat is the nation's victory. The Civil Rights Act of 1991, which the Senate and House now expect to pass expeditiously, restores and strengthens the laws against job discrimination that were enacted after decades of struggle only to be gutted in 1989 by several misinterpretations of a hostile Supreme Court.

For two years Mr. Bush stood in the way of corrective legislation, encouraging some in his party to prepare for a racially divisive 1992 election campaign characterized by "quotas" as code. Now there's hope of sparing the country that ordeal.

Even so, the margin of victory for this monumental achievement was only a few votes. The president capitulated only when it became clear that if he vetoed the bill, the Senate would narrowly override it.

In the tradition of civil rights legislation since 1957, the essential fairness of moderate Republicans made the difference.

Senator John Danforth led the centrist coalition. He grappled with the bill's technicalities and spoke eloquently of his party's need to shed this civil rights albatross.

The party might temporarily prosper with racist appeals, but he warned that the nation would suffer and hence the Republican Party as well. A series of odd Supreme Court decisions made this corrective legislation imperative. The Wards Cove decision reversed the court's 18-year-old precedent in Griggs v. Duke Power, requiring employers to justify job practices that, even though not provably biased in intent, disproportionately screened out minorities and women.

As Congress moved to restore Griggs, the White House argued, contrary to 18 years of practice, that employers would be forced to hire by quota rather than defend their practices in risky lawsuits.

The compromise bill requires employers to show that tests and standards are truly "job-related for the position in question and consistent with business necessity," a fair burden but no less demanding than those Mr. Bush has denounced as promoting quotas.

He calls this bill "a new standard against discrimination." Actually it's two decades old.

Mr. Bush succeeded, in his fashion, by insisting on ceilings to the damages available to women who prove discrimination in the workplace.

But even the limited damages are a big advance in sex discrimination law. And the simple justice of jury trials forced the White House to agree to provide them in such cases. The caps on damages, not required in cases of racial or ethnic bias, are not fair, but many in Congress are pledged to remove them in separate legislation.

Other gains for equal justice will flow from this bill. Procedures that frustrated attempts to litigate sex bias claims, and encouraged the reopening of settled litigation, will be corrected. Americans employed by U.S. companies abroad will enjoy new protections.

The bill won't stop the Bush administration, if it wishes to persist, from trying to persuade the Supreme Court to construe even this law grudgingly.

But the law's call for a return to job fairness standards should give pause to government lawyers and politicians quick to use the ugly "quota" label to exploit racial fears.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bush and the Process

The best idea in President Bush's speech on the Senate confirmation process the other day had nothing to do with confirmation.

It was that Congress also apply to itself the laws it applies to others. Congress as legislature has exempted itself as employer from any number of important fair labor practice and equal employment provisions over the years. The list includes most of the very bans on discrimination (and harassment) that were lately at issue in the Clarence Thomas case.

The president rightly said that when Congress does this it "strikes at its own reputation" and "creates the appearance and reality of a privileged class of rulers who stand above the law." The response of House Speaker Tom Foley and other defenders was partly that Congress applies these statutes to itself in other ways-as rules rather than laws-partly because to expose itself to executive enforcement or judicial action would be a violation of the separation of powers.

But that's not enough. For its own sake if no other, Congress ought to step up more clearly to the obligations it (rightly) imposes on others.

On the confirmation process itself, it turns out that the president has no better idea of what changes to make, if any, than does anyone else. Instead the president used the uglier aspects of the Thomas hearing as the jumping-off point for a broad attack on the Democratic Congress, one of the acrobatic points of which was that there ought to be "less viciously partisan debate."

Mr. Bush, like just about every president before him, favors less delay on his nominations and fewer leaks when those will damage his nominees' chances. He also said he worried that the Thomas hearings sent the public the "false message" that "if you want to make a difference, don't enter public service" but "join a special interest group, and that way you can fight as hard as you want or as dirty as you want without any responsibility for the results."

In none of this did the president suggest that he himself had anything to do with the politicization of the nomination-confirmation process. In fact (1) he and his predecessor do bear part of the responsibility, and (2) the extent of the politicization has been overdrawn. Most of the Reagan-Bush Supreme Court and other judicial and nonjudicial nominations have proceeded smoothly even when controversial.

To some extent the Thomas case was an anomaly, and the debate should reflect that as well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Burma's Coming Countdown

As surely as night passes into morning, the illegal regime that rules Burma will see its day of reckoning. When freedom finally comes, will Southeast Asian neighbors be able to look the Burmese people in the eye? The question has been given added poignancy by the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Burma's valiant opposition leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. She has been put under house arrest for the crime of marshaling her people's nonviolent drive for democratic change. But Daw Suu Kyi would be the first to note that she is only the most prominent victim of the State Law and Order Restoration Council that has usurped power in Rangoon. Yet the member states of ASEAN continue business as usual with the illegitimate Rangoon regime. ASEAN asserts that there are eminently practical reasons for its tolerance of the junta. Even with a rogue regime, it argues, dialogue and persuasion are better than ostracism and economic boycotts as ways of encouraging democracy. Others, however, suggest that some in ASEAN may be blinded by the prospect of short-term economic gains. Japan was instrumental in the United Nation's failure to pass a resolution last year that would have demanded an end to human rights abuses and the restoration of democracy in Burma. Tokyo pressed for the resolution to be delayed for twelve months, given China's strong opposition to it. Beijing continues to provide Burma's rulers with arms on easy terms. It is time for ASEAN and Japan to reconsider. ASEAN should choose its friends carefully now. One day the Burma regime will be history. When that day comes, the Burmese people will remember who their friends were.

— Asiaweek (Hong Kong).

Ozone: Danger Is Rising

The last time there was anything even remotely close to good news about Earth's ozone layer was in 1988. That is when the Senate ratified a treaty, signed in Montreal the year before, to phase out chemicals that damage this protective zone in the upper atmosphere. Even then it was clear that the timetable for ending production of those chemicals was not really good enough. Advanced nations will not have to stop making them until the turn of the century, and developing countries, which use far less, are permitted to continue for 10 years after that. The ozone layer filters out some of the sun's ultraviolet rays, which cause cancer and cataracts as well as other damage to animals and plants. Chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, are believed to gobble up ozone miles above Earth's surface. And they have been doing so at an increasing rate ever since the Montreal treaty was signed. This week a UN panel of scientists disclosed that ozone depletion over the United States and other countries in the world's temperate zones now extends into the summer months. UN officials want to reopen talks next year on a quicker phaseout of CFCs. The Bush administration basically does not want to hear about ozone depletion, but it simply cannot ignore the latest UN findings. It had better get behind a faster phaseout for CFCs.

— Newsday (New York).

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Truth: Elusive But Vital

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — This capital is largely indifferent to truth. Truth has been reduced to a conflict of press releases and a contest of handlers. Truth is judged not by evidence, but by theatrical performance. Truth is fear, fear of opinion polls, fear of special interests, fear of judging others for fear of being judged, fear of losing power and prestige.

Truth has become acceptance of untruths.

Remember George Bush called Clarence Thomas "the best man on the merits" for the Supreme Court. This whopper in a Guinness Book of Untruths mattered not to the president.

Take Mr. Thomas in round one before the Judiciary Committee. He repudiated, conveniently, much of his public record. He denied the plain meaning of his words about the superiority of natural law to constitutional law by saying that was mere "political theorizing." He defied all laws of intellectual gravity when he insisted that he had never discussed Roe v. Wade and abortion.

Did Arlen Specter's famous self-proclaimed nose for perjury twitch here? Why didn't even one Republican senator find these untruths grounds to vote against the judge?

In round two, on Anita Hill's charges of sexual harassment, not one senator challenged Mr. Thomas's bold untruth about being the victim of a "high-tech lynching." Republicans glowed at his verbal virtuosity. Democrats, who generally fear to criticize black leaders, were paralyzed by this inapt, gross and inflammatory stereotype. A handful of southern Democrats set aside all their qualms about a man who might sit on the highest court for 40 years. Was their truth locked in polls showing they might lose black votes?

Think back to Washington-based television talk shows to glimpse the untruths that govern official Washington's treatment of all women, not just Anita Hill. Even as the male commentators condemned sexual harassment, they proved their insensitivity by interrupting and ignoring the likes of Eleanor Clift and Cokie Roberts.

Consider Robert Gates who would be director of central intelligence. He denied knowing of the Iran-contra affair when he held top CIA jobs. His denials flew in the face of colleagues who swore they had informed him of the illegal caper at least six times, only one of which he vaguely recalled. Wasn't the truth, at barest minimum, that he did not want to know?

Many CIA analysts charged Mr. Gates with distorting key intelligence estimates during the 1980s to please his political masters. He answered some of these charges and sidestepped others. But was there not at least a clarifying truth in the very fact that agency analysts risked their careers in an unprecedented public protest?

What Washington untruths drove most senators of the Select Intelligence Committee to approve a man so doubted to lead America's secret government? Did they not see that granting secret power means requiring unquestioned probity?

Think of the recent huge House vote against banning the sale and ownership of semiautomatic weapons. The vote came the day after the Texas massacre in which a madman used such weapons to kill 22 people. Mr. Bush said he did not believe "you legislate that behavior away."

But the 22 were slaughtered not just by "behavior" but by a semiautomatic weapon.

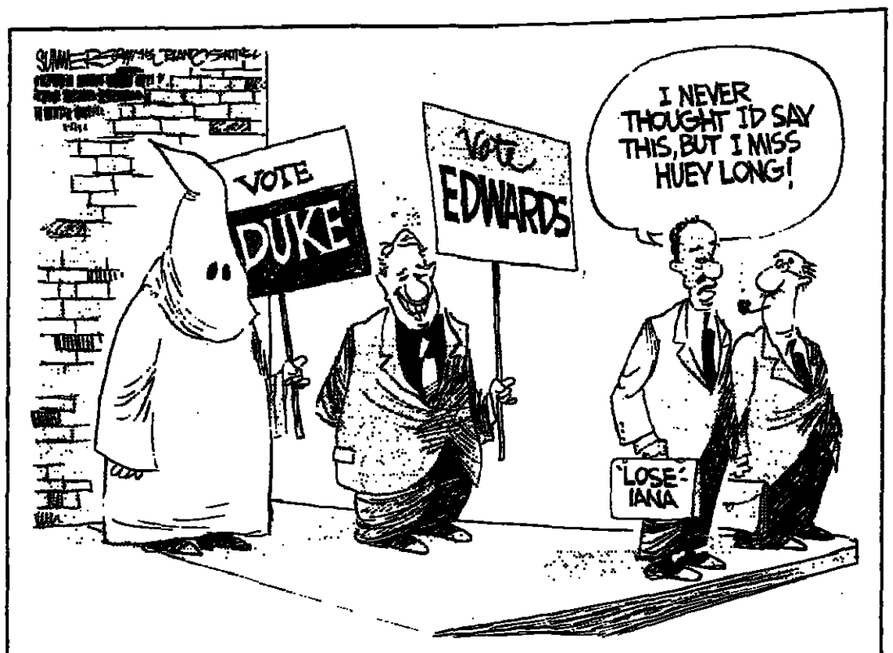
Republicans and Democrats, 247 of them, once again found themselves petrified by the very practical untruths of the National Rifle Association. Who will be hunted by these weapons, whose rights preserved, what truths served?

Recall the innocent verdicts of the Congressional Ethics Committees where the evidence so often cried out guilty. To expose a colleague is to invite counterexposures, true or false. So the committees wink at what they tellingly call the "appearance" of guilt.

Handlers create appearances, and they churn out scripts to combat truths and untruths alike.

Sure, politics is the natural order of things. Yes, truth is elusive. But if a free people tolerates endless untruths, darkness descends permanently.

The New York Times.



David Duke: This Is Not a Joke

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When a former Kn Klux Klan leader and neo-Nazi has a good chance to be elected governor of an American state, it is time to think about what is going wrong in the politics of the country.

David Duke came a close second in the Louisiana gubernatorial primary, finishing 2 percentage points behind former Governor Edwin Edwards.

Because it happened in Louisiana, there was a certain tendency to put it down as another example of that state's eccentricity. But it is not a joke.

The Duke phenomenon is extremely serious, and its implications are not confined to Louisiana. The votes for him were a cry of political resentment, a cry that I think was aroused by economic pain manipulated by the factor of race.

Millions of Americans are suffering from a prolonged and devastating economic recession. Real wages have fallen for three straight years. Unemployment has hit not only wage-earners but many middle-class people. And there is no convincing sign of a meaningful recovery.

The physical conditions of life are becoming more and more unpleasant for Americans. Highways are crowded and crumbling, cities unable to cope with the homeless, to provide decent schools or handle myriad other problems. Even medical care is priced out of the reach of many ordinary people.

Sixty percent of respondents in a New York Times/CBS Poll released this week said that things had got "pretty seriously off on the wrong track" in the country. They called the economy the most important problem.

Yet President George Bush offers no program for economic recovery or reconstruction. He says, essentially, that nothing can be done.

In the circumstances, a historian would expect political repercussions — would have expected them, indeed, before now. And here they are, in the vote for David Duke. It is the vote of people who have lost faith in established political leaders.

Mr. Bush's spokesmen tried to distance themselves from Mr. Duke. He is not a real Republican, they said.

But Mr. Duke has remodeled himself in the image of the contemporary Republican Party. Not so long ago, in the 1980s, he celebrated Adolf Hitler's birthday and told an interviewer that the Nazi death camps had been built not to kill Jews but to kill lice that infested Jews. But he has muted that kind of talk, as he has remade his face by plastic surgery.

Nowadays Mr. Duke talks to his political audiences about affirmative action, "quotas," welfare abuse, crime. The same rhetoric has been used by Mr. Bush and his people. It can be — it often is — a genteel code to evoke anti-black feelings.

A few days after the Louisiana primary, White House spokesmen rejected a compromise Senate civil rights bill on the ground that it would encourage racial "quotas."

It is a charge that practically no one else supports. But by all signs Mr. Bush wants not a bill but an issue: the issue of race.

One lesson of the Duke phenomenon is that when national leaders use race for short-term political gain, as Mr. Bush has repeatedly done, the country is likely to pay a price.

Senator John Danforth, Republican of Missouri, who led the fight for Clarence Thomas's confirmation and is trying to get a civil rights bill passed, has given his own party exactly that warning.

On the racial question, there is little to be done now except to hope that Mr. Bush's better instincts will somehow overcome political temptation.

But there is a way for the system to deal with rising public resentment over the economy. That is for the opposition, the Democrats, to offer an alternative.

An alternative means, first, a policy. The broad outlines are in view, put forward by a number of Democrats already in the race for 1992: Rebuild the physical infrastructure, care for the cities, have a rational system of health care and so on.

But in America, change requires a candidate. Franklin Roosevelt offered not a program but hope, in his voice and his person. As the times look more like 1932, Democrats have their eyes on another governor of New York. Perhaps David Duke and the politics of resentment will be enough to make Mario Cuomo face the challenge.

The New York Times.

The $20 Billion Oil Giveaway

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — The oil man in the White House has agreed to throw what could be a $20 billion handout to a few oil companies — and never mind the environment, rational energy policy, or the national interest, all of which would pay the price.

President George Bush has even threatened to veto energy legislation that includes many useful provisions not unlike his own proposals, unless the bill includes his planned giveaway of drilling rights in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Some senators nevertheless will make a determined effort to protect one of the nation's last great wilderness areas.

They have a demonstrably strong case, well stated in a recent speech by Tim Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, an authority on both the environment and energy policy:

- No one knows for sure that any oil underlies the Arctic refuge; the most recent, probably inflated, estimate is that there's only a 46 percent chance to bring in black gold.
- Even among those who believe oil will be found, the most optimistic prediction is that perhaps a mere 3.2 billion barrels might be produced.
- Mr. Wirth pointed out that that's a drop in the bucket, a tiny portion of the 660 billion barrels of oil in the Middle Eastern reserves, not much of an addition to the 26.5 billion barrels already in U.S. reserves, and only about 200 days of oil consumption at this country's gluttonous rate.
- But if those optimistic production hopes are vindicated, the oil companies would get profits of about $6 a barrel, something like a $20 billion windfall.
- For this minuscule production and those hefty profits, the wildlife refuge, established in 1960 by Dwight D. Eisenhower, would be effectively ruined — just as environmentalists believe oil drilling at Prudhoe Bay has fatally scarred that area with a vast industrial complex.

"The footprint on the land," Mr. Wirth said, after visiting there, "has all the delicacy of dinosaur tracks."

These practical arguments against the giveaway of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for so little — if any — return to anyone but the oil companies are bolstered by the available alternatives. Oil drilling in the Arctic refuge is simply not necessary.

'Such a giveaway also would send the American people the wrongheaded message that nothing much need be done to protect the environment.'

The alternatives — all of which have greater energy potential than drilling in the refuge — include enhanced oil production at existing U.S. fields; increased use of natural gas, of which the nation has huge reserves (enough for 51 years of consumption against only 16 for oil); domestic production of ethanol and methanol to cut consumption of gasoline in automobiles; and improved energy efficiency, in which in 1989 the United States ranked only fifth among industrial societies, far behind Switzerland, Japan, France and Germany.

Mr. Wirth pointed out that the Bush administration's own figures show that the first two of these alternatives — enhanced oil production at existing fields and the increased use of natural gas — alone would provide far more energy resources than even the most successful oil field in the wildlife refuge could.

The sacrifice of that great national resource, moreover, for a mere splash of oil — or perhaps none — certainly would tell the rest of the world that the United States is not serious when it calls for Brazil not to burn down the Amazon rain forest, or urges diminished reliance on the oil reserves of the Saudis, the Iranians and the Iraqis, or confronts any of the environmental crises now threatening the earth.

Such a giveaway also would send the American people the wrongheaded message that nothing much need be done to protect the environment, or to curb oil usage — which is already 40 percent of total U.S. energy consumption.

In contrast, the bill the Senate will debate this week provides for conservation, alternative fuels, and improved energy efficiency — all vital to a sound energy policy.

Yet, Mr. Bush says he'll veto that bill with all its needed provisions if it does not also turn over the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to the tender mercies of the oil companies. You don't have to be a rocket scientist to figure out whose campaign they'll contribute to next year.

The New York Times.

Walking in Ted Kennedy's Moccasins

By Eugene C. Kennedy

FEW PUBLIC figures have received more public vilification than Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

For many viewers of the scalding Clarence Thomas-Anita Hill confrontation, Mr. Kennedy's moralistic participation as a judge of the sexual harassment of women constituted an irony too deep and bitter to swallow.

Now has Mr. Kennedy, edging toward 60, become the man who pleases few and angers many?

In popular culture, people like to quote the American Indian maxim about not judging another until we have walked in his moccasins. Who of us can understand the life the son of Joe Kennedy has had to live?

Biographers have suggested that, as patriarch, Joseph P. Kennedy relentlessly pursued not only money and power, but vindication of Irish Catholics from their low status as immigrants. His children became instruments for fulfilling his vision.

Joseph P. Kennedy, frustrated by Franklin D. Roosevelt from fulfilling his ambition to be president, passed the calling on to his sons as a serial challenge. He became ambassador to the Court of St. James, as much retribution on England as a descendant of Irish Catholic immigrants could long for. Then the tragedies began: The eldest son, Joe Jr., was killed in World War II, and a sister in a plane crash not long afterward. We all know the subsequent crushing blows of two brothers, one the first Catholic president and one running for office, murdered in public. We know of Senator Kennedy's involvement in the death of Mary Jo Kopechne on the bridge at Chappaquiddick, the collapse of his marriage, the cancer of his son, the imbroglio that led to his nephew William Kennedy Smith's being charged with rape.

Perhaps his greatest consistency, as he aged before our eyes from a challenger into a battered heavyweight, has been a consistency that runs in his family. Mr. Kennedy has stood up, against every counterclaim and against his own moneyed social class, for the rights of the poor and the minorities.

What can it be like to be this Kennedy, with unseen presences about him all the time, seeking in ways that we may not like or approve, some relief for his spirit? Would any of us, with such weights upon our souls, bear ourselves any better? What claims, indeed, can we make that in a life unimaginable for most of us, we would be nobler, more virtuous, or more consistent in our service to the country?

"He jests at scars," the poet wrote, "who never felt the wound." But the wounds that we all receive across even an average and unpublicized existence remind us that walking in someone else's shoes is not easy, and taking their place is not enviable. We don't have to vote for Mr. Kennedy to have some compassion for him.

The writer is a professor of psychology at Loyola University in Chicago. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

As an Era Ends, New Fissures

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Big divisions that have been patched over for years are surfacing among the major industrial nations of the West, now that they are no longer bound by a need to contain the Soviets.

The result is a basic challenge to American leadership. In a world dominated by the United States and the Soviet Union, it was easy to be a follower. But no more.

Nowhere was this change more evident than at the recent Group of Seven meeting in Bangkok, just before the conference of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Germany and France, making no effort to conceal their bitterness, blocked a proposal by the U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas Brady, to launch a rescue package for the Soviets, including partial relief from their $60 billion foreign debt.

The British, though less tendentious, sided with the Germans and the French. And although the other G-7 members — the Japanese, Italians and Canadians — were willing to go along with Mr. Brady, they were bothered by the way he had exposed the split within the group by pressing hard for the American position.

"Brady was inept," said an expert close to the scene. "He shouldn't have pushed for a Soviet aid package in Bangkok unless he had prior agreement. It was clumsy, and showed no leadership."

Mr. Brady shrugs off the harsh language. He is known to believe that the Europeans — especially the Germans and French — are refusing to acknowledge the Soviets' desperation. When he visited Moscow in September, Mr. Brady found that Boris Yeltsin and Mikhail Gorbachev, chastened by the recent coup attempt, had made a 180-degree turn: They and other leaders were open instead of secretive, not demanding huge amounts of cash but begging for Western help on Western terms.

As Mr. Brady said recently: "Soviet officials said to me, 'Your ideas have greater standing with our people than ours do.' They said, 'Here are the facts, come help us.' America is always willing to respond to that sort of challenge."

But these days, such willingness cannot be translated automatically into coordinated G-7 policy. America's declining economic power is diluting its ability to lead.

Japan, meanwhile, is trying to redefine its relationship with Washington, moving away from the junior partnership it had long been content with, as George Bush will discover on his trip there next month. A Japanese-dominated Asian trade bloc is now a real possibility.

Europe is flexing its muscles, setting up an expanded regional trading bloc to battle the American-led North American trade area. But why do Europeans seem so adamant on a host of issues, from the Uruguay global trade round to Germany's pursuit of high interest rates?

In Bangkok, when Mr. Brady proposed postponing, or even forgiving some Soviet debt, he hit a raw European nerve. Most of that debt relief would come out of the pockets of German and French banks. And a large part of the European bank loans were guaranteed by their governments.

The Europeans are still angry over the special concessions on Polish debt that the United States engineered earlier this year. They worry that the generosity will spread to Latin American debtors.

The Germans still grumble about Mr. Brady's pressure at the January G-7 meeting in New York for greater global economic growth based on lower interest rates, when they were moving the other way.

Mr. Brady is not impressed: "We were right on the money then, and we're right on the money now," he told me. In a way, the debate over helping the Soviets has a surrealistic edge. Until the July G-7 meeting in London, it was the Europeans who argued that the Americans were dragging their feet, unaware of desperate economic conditions in the Soviet Union.

The European shift was precipitated when the prospect of a Soviet default on debt came to the fore.

A compromise, including a quick loan to the Soviets, secured by gold, will probably be worked out. But the lesson from Bangkok reinforced earlier signs that Washington can no longer dictate the precise terms of the international agenda. For a nation's worldwide clout now depends not solely on military might, but on its domestic economic achievement.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Cheap Jingoism?

LONDON — The *Standard* says: "Some American journals, to their discredit, are attempting to create an impression that the United States Government is preparing to enforce excessive demands on Chili by making a naval demonstration in Chilian waters. With the elections only one week distant and the Republicans are anxious. The motive for a cheap jingoism is apparent.

1916: Hungry and Loyal

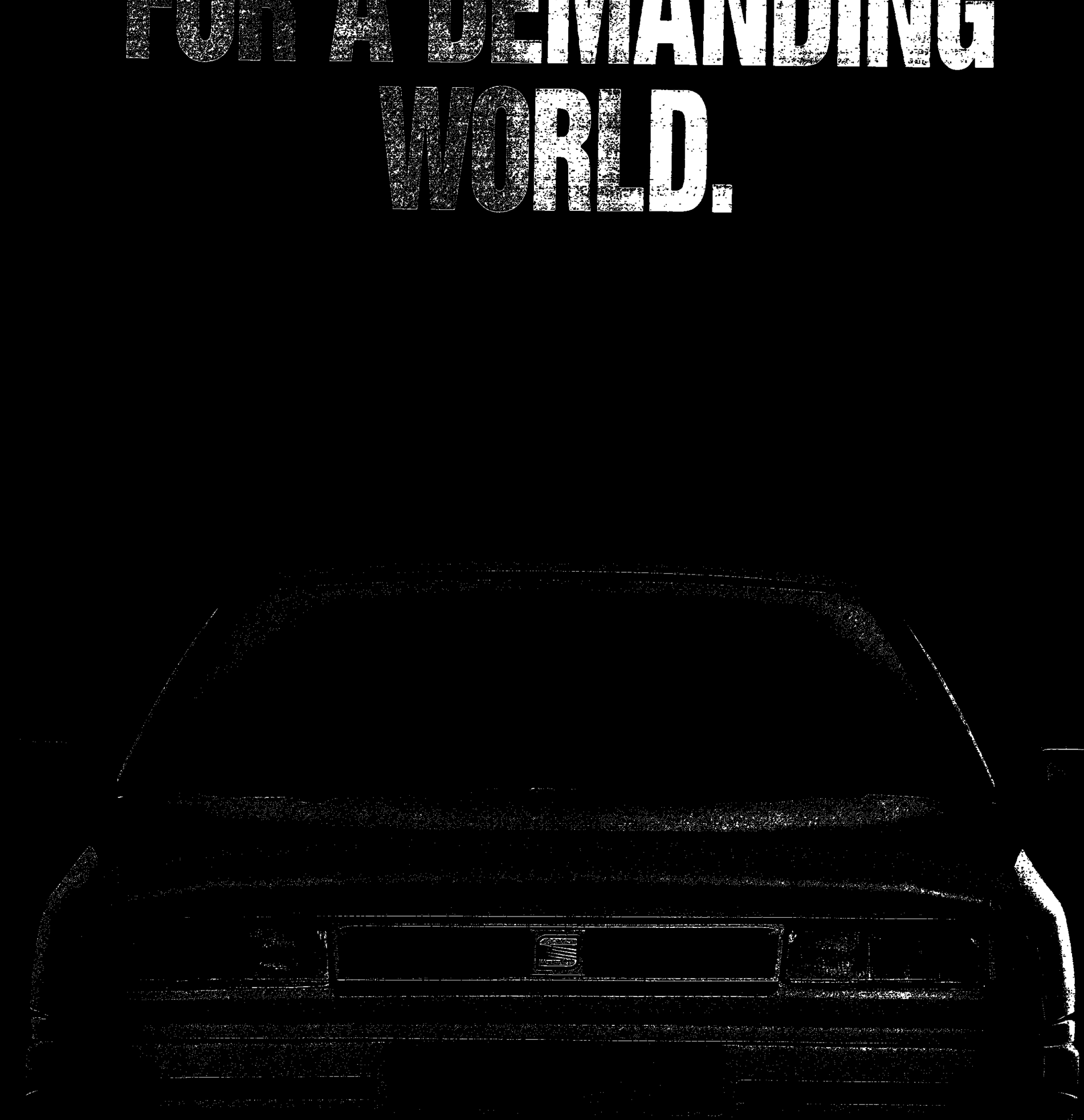
PARIS — "You cannot be a patriot when you are starving," declares Mr. Wilson, a distinguished historian. We knew that the victors of the glorious battles of the French Revolution were no models of orthodoxy, but we always held them up as models of patriotism. This, according to Mr. Wilson, is wrong because they were oftener starving than fed. The Belgian nation is now suffering stoically through love of country, a splendid example of patriotism. Error, the Belgians are starving. This new stomacho-psychological theory suggests a new dictum: "Blessed are the fat, for they only can worship God and be patriotic.

1941: Nazi Leader Ill?

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] John Cudahy, former American Ambassador to Belgium, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that when he interviewed Adolf Hitler four months ago the Nazi leader looked as if he had a malignant disease and could not live long. Mr. Cuhady told the Senators "No. 1," as Hitler is known in Germany, "is not going to endure forever. I am not a physician, but I never saw a man who looked so ill." In reply to remarks about the American fear of invasion of the United States the Nazi leader scoffed. It was as fantastic as an invasion of the moon. Asked if he enjoyed Hitler's company the ambassador replied: "Not at all. I came away depressed from seeing him."

SEAT TOLEDO

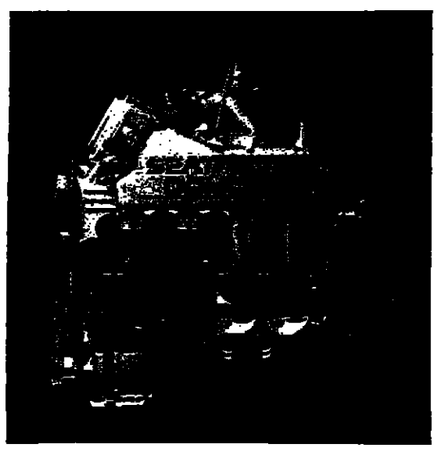
FOR A DEMANDING WORLD.

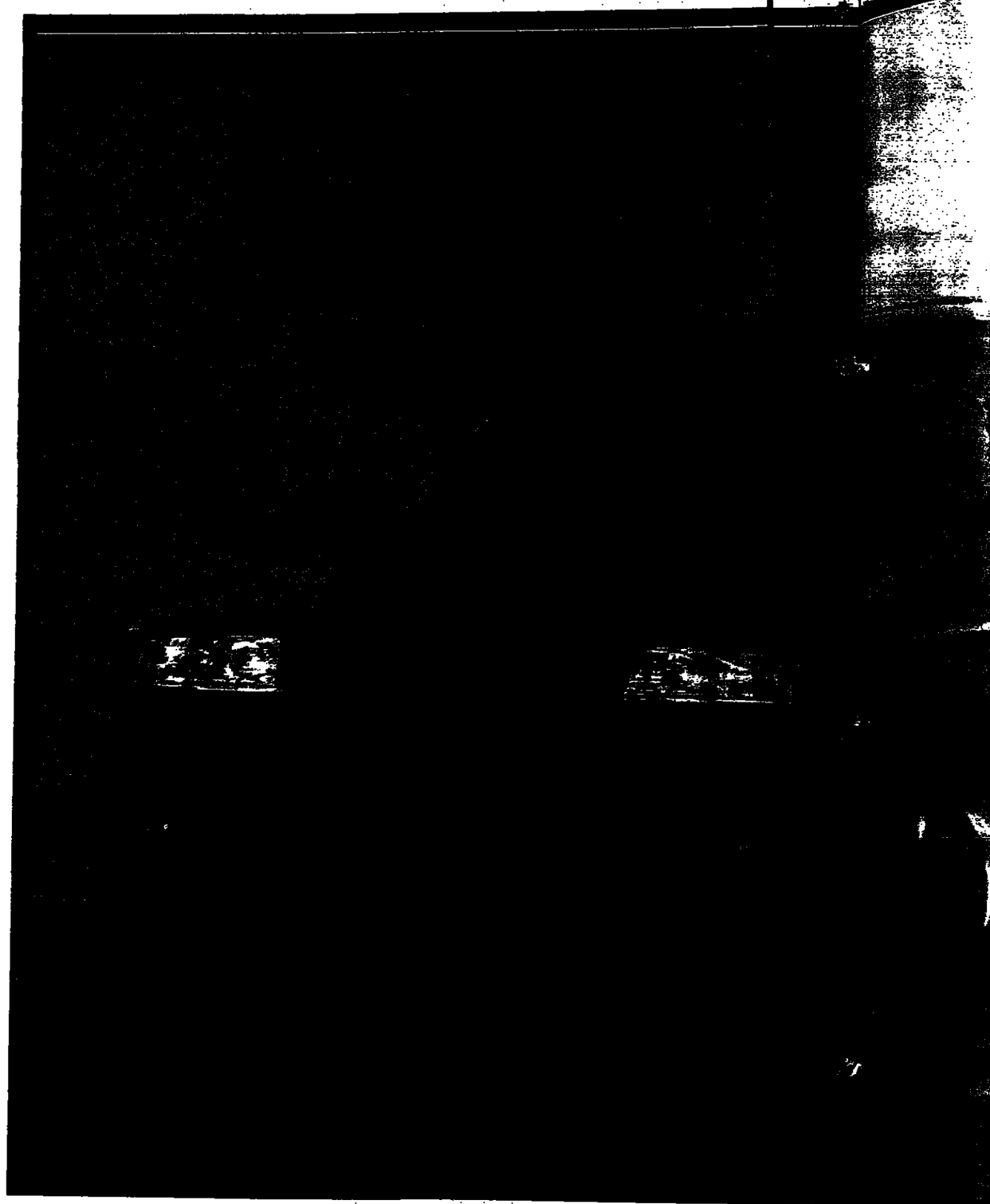


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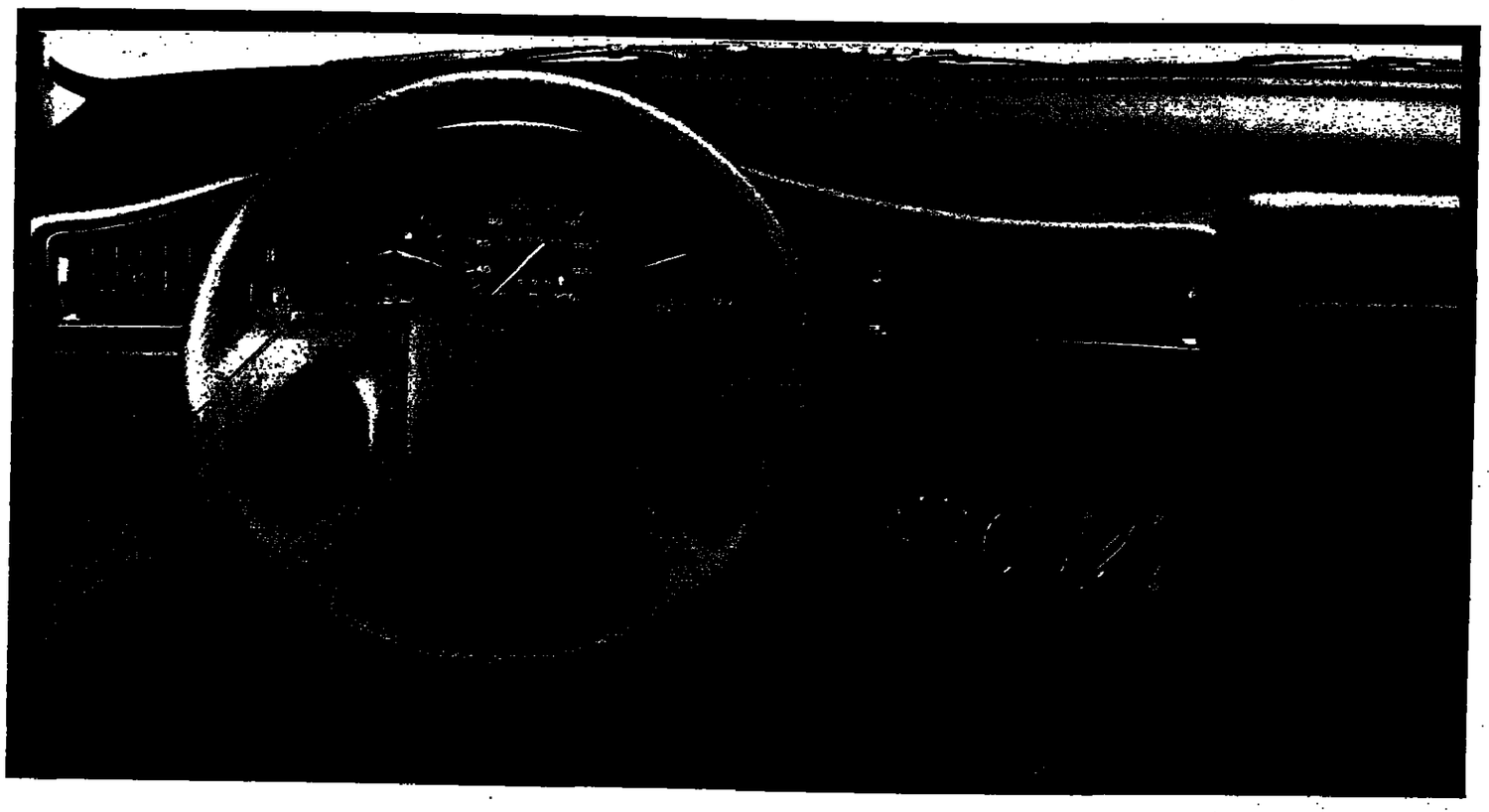
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This is the SEAT TOLEDO. A car born from triumph, eagerness and from SEAT's efforts to match tomorrow's needs today. A car derived from a way of understanding cars. Where a driver's needs are the real stars. A true commitment to technology. To environmental protection. A strong commitment to quality. Definitely, the search for an ideal summarized in a car's new concept. The new SEAT TOLEDO.





UNCONDITIONAL TECHNOLOGY. The SEAT TOLEDO offers an unparalleled engine range, designed to match the expectations of the European driver of the 90's. From the elastic 1.6 litres and 75-PS engine to the powerful 16-valve 1.8 injection, reaching 136 PS and 208 KPH, to the "Cat-turbodiesel" with its 4 inch oxidizing catalytic converter compliant with 83.US emission level.



Ayer

DESIGN WITH INTELLIGENCE. A way of life. Harmony. Contemporary design. New ideas speaking the language of the men and

SEAT TO

wheel an

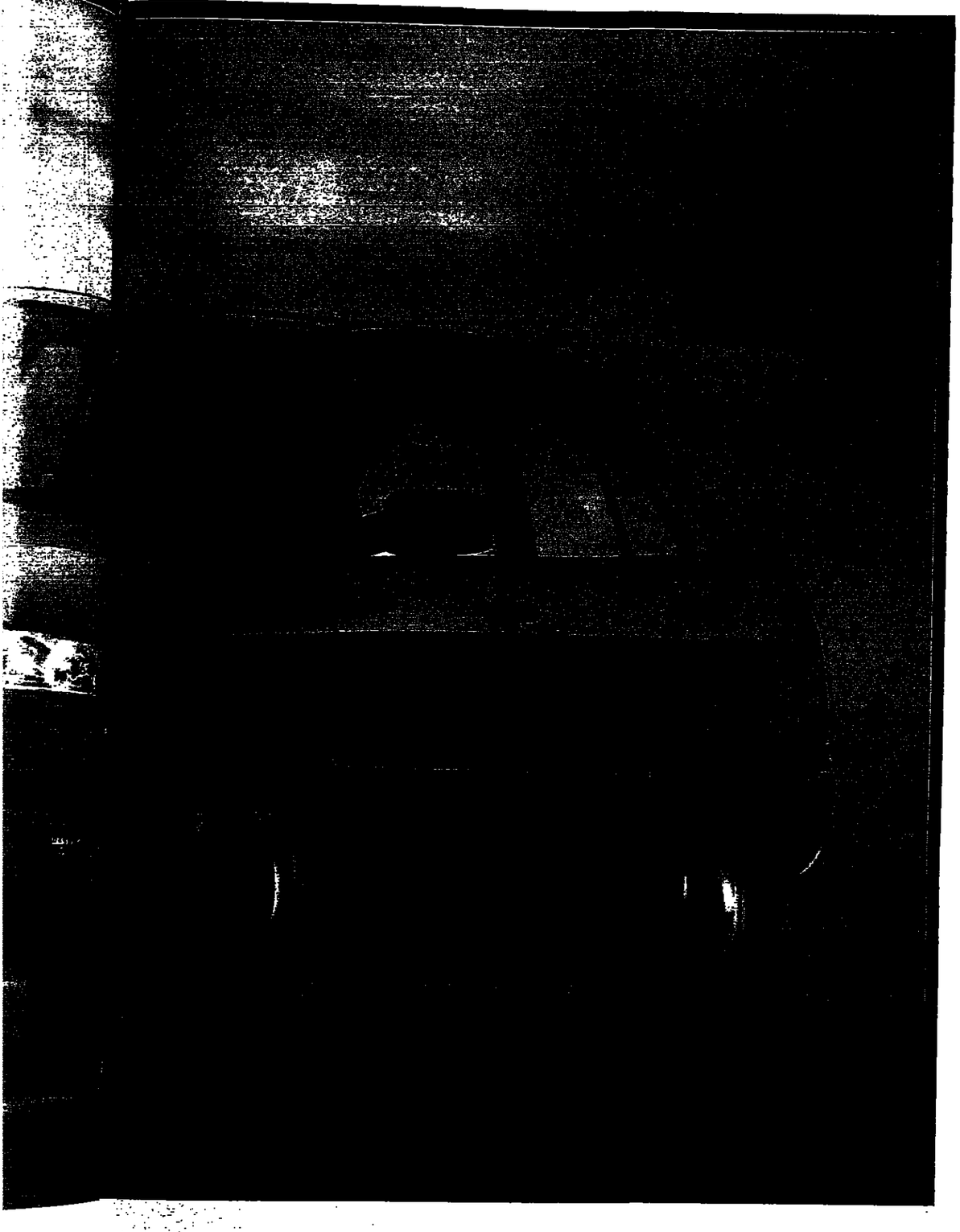
Plus an ex

large trunk

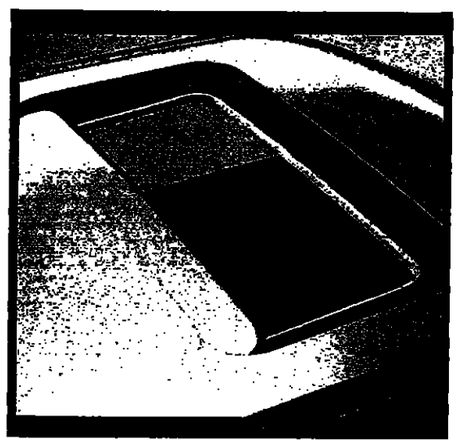
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T O L E D O

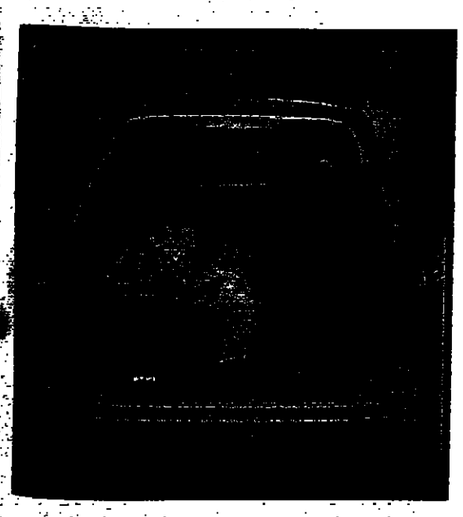


women of the 90's. Moreover, an exceptionally low aerodynamic coefficient, that brings enhanced fuel-economy and adherence to the road.

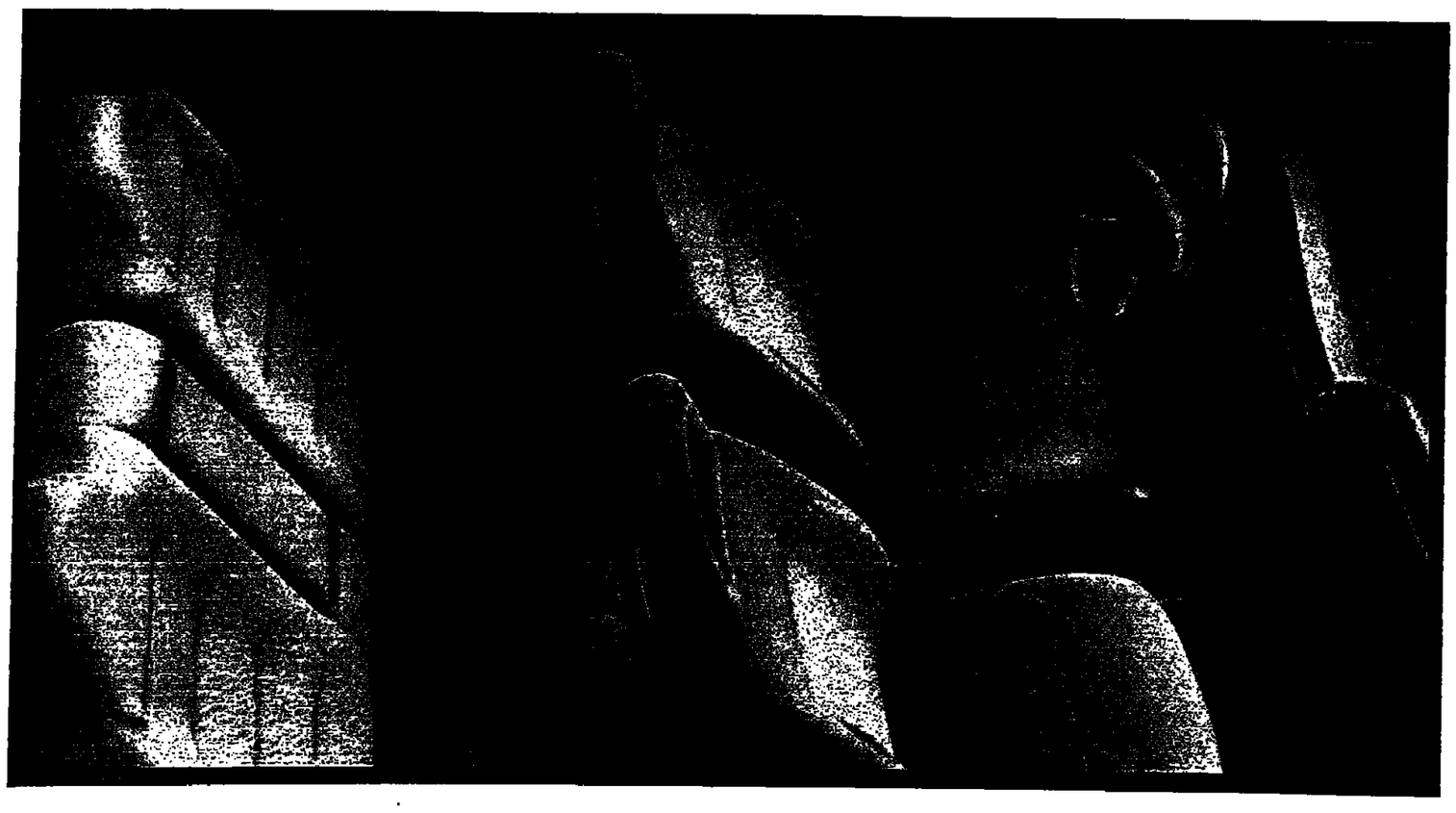


SAFETY WITH PRECISION. In the SEAT TOLEDO, safety has no limits. With its state-of-the-art ABS Mark IV - in certain variants - anti-lock brake system, and a differential structure formed by a central passenger compartment with five safety rings and large crumple zones to ensure total protection.

COMFORT WITH PERSONALITY. The SEAT TOLEDO offers you the most refined and unique equipment: power steering, height-adjustable steering wheel and tilt-adjustable head restraints in GLX and GT versions. And the optional heated driver seat.



Plus an exceptionally large trunk, first in its class, with 550 litres.

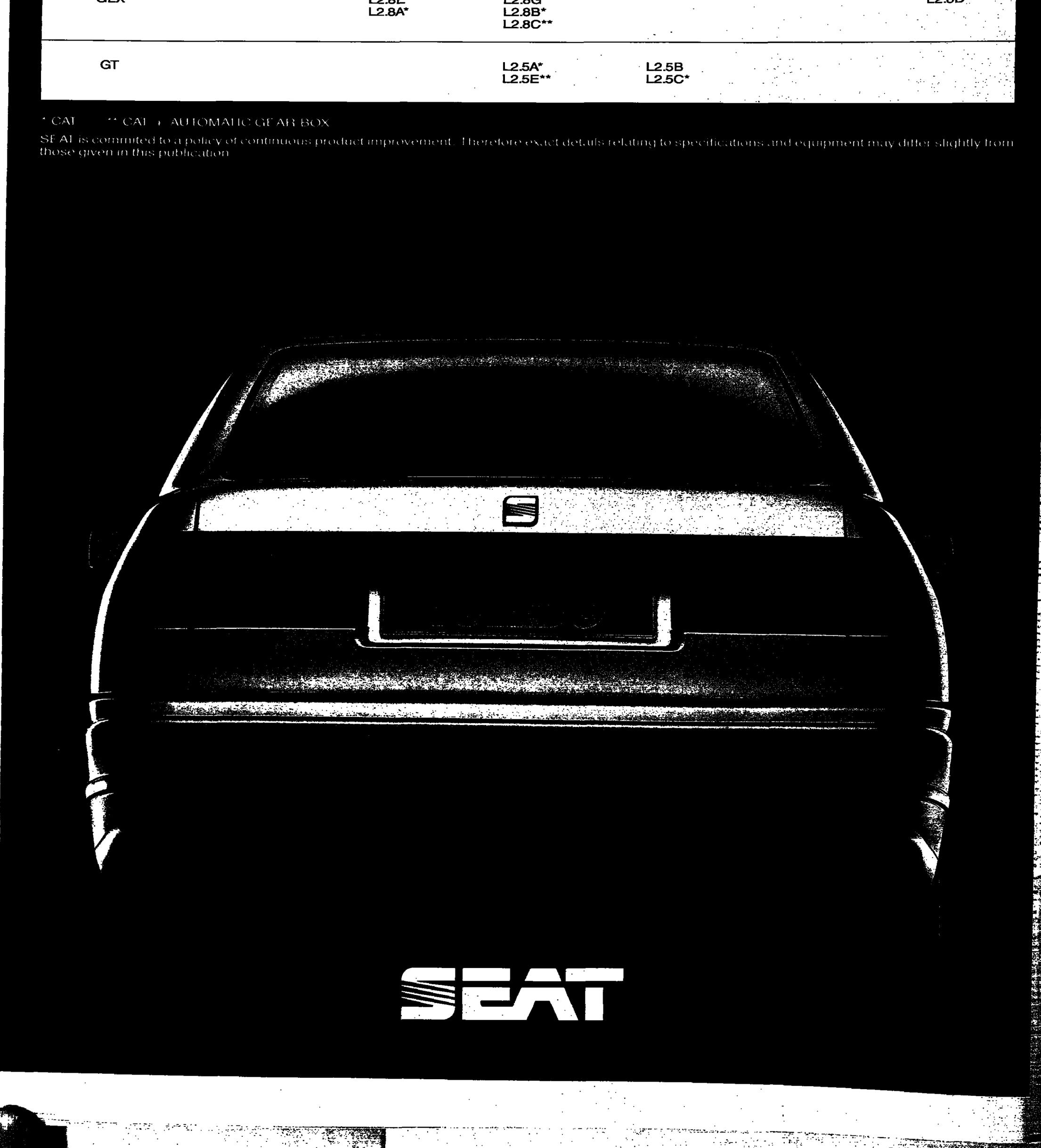


TOLEDO MODEL CHART

ENGINE	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8 16 v	1.9 D	1.9 D CAT-TURBO
CL	L2.2A L2.2B*	L2.2D L2.2E*	L2.2G*		L2.2C	
GL	L2.3A L2.3B*	L2.3G L2.3C*	L2.3J L2.3D*		L2.3E	L2.3H
GLX		L2.8E L2.8A*	L2.8G L2.8B* L2.8C**			L2.8D
GT			L2.5A* L2.5E**	L2.5B L2.5C*		

* CAT ** CAT + AUTOMATIC GEAR BOX

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Herald Tribune.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1991

EUROBONDS

Markets Ready to Trade Vigorously on U.S. Data

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Both the foreign exchange and international bond markets are poised to end weeks of nervous idling and move sharply this week when the U.S. government reports its first estimate of the nation's third-quarter economic growth and gives the first glimpse of fourth-quarter activity via October's employment data.

"This week could be crucial in shaping perceptions about the state of the U.S. economy and the direction of U.S. economic policy," says Mark Cliffe of Nomura Research Institute.

The key issue spooking markets is the prospect that weak data will stampede officials into overstimulating the economy, thus reigniting inflation.

Weak GNP and jobs numbers could tempt authorities to overstimulate the economy.

"It's a pretty good bet that recovery is closer than it appears," says Jonathan Wilmot of Credit Suisse First Boston. But the danger is "that the politicians are getting worried about a recovery at the moment it's just about on the brink of coming through," Mr. Wilmot says. "Then you'd have to worry doubly about the inflationary consequences" of any extra stimulation.

The best news this week, he adds, would be "evidence confirming a recovery and reducing the danger of a political panic."

Evidence of a recovery, analysts agree, would boost both the dollar and the bond market. The currency would benefit because traders would no longer have to worry about further declines in U.S. interest rates eroding the attraction of the dollar. The bond market would take comfort from the prospect that moderate growth would keep inflation low and permit the very steep yield curve — 3 percentage points difference between the shortest and longest interest rates — to narrow as long-term rates edged down.

In the absence of such evidence, analysts worry that both the currency and the bond market could be undermined. At first glance, Mr. Wilmot explains, "the prospect of a tax cut and a guaranteed recovery would be expected to buoy the dollar. But if the politicians overdo it, increase the budget deficit and spur inflation, that's no reason to buy the dollar."

Paul Chertkow, Citibank's currency strategist, is confident that the third-quarter GNP figures to be released Tuesday will show the economy was expanding at an annual rate of better than 2.75 percent. Such news, he says, will propel the dollar out of its narrow trading range of 1.6560-1.7430 Deutsche marks and set it firmly in the mid-1.70s and on its way toward 1.90 DM by year-end.

Andres Drobny at Bankers Trust is more circumspect. He worries that solid third-quarter growth figures will reflect activity early in the period and not give a true picture of an economy losing steam toward the end of the quarter.

THUS, HE LOOKS to Friday's employment data for a better picture of what's happening now. Last week, the Labor Department reported that applications for unemployment benefits in mid-October jumped to the highest level in five months, feeding worries that a jump in the jobless rate for the month could prompt renewed calls for a reduction in interest rates and tax cuts.

Mr. Wilmot notes that the partial data covers only manufacturing and not the services industry and cautions that the monthly figures may not be so bad. Nevertheless, the employment data will be taken as an important clue as to whether or not the economy is again losing momentum.

If the monthly figures show a renewed surge in unemployment, the dollar may not be hit too badly, says Brendan Brown of Mitsubishi Bank, because worries about recovery are also evident in Britain and France. He sees pressures mounting in both countries for further cuts in interest rates that could lead to a sell-off of the pound and the franc, and severe strains within the European monetary system that could help steady the dollar.

Analysts expect no big move into the mark so long as the German authorities are grappling with the possibility of reintroducing a withholding tax on interest payments. A decision is expected early next month.

Against this background, it's no surprise that investors are showing little enthusiasm for buying bonds.

Excitement last week centered on the opening of two new high-yielding sectors in Turkish liras and Hungarian forints, but on closer inspection, neither of those issues turned out to be what initial reports had made it out to be.

Finnish Export Credit, which has established a $1.5 billion program to issue medium-term notes, issued $5 million of three-year notes linked to the value of the Turkish lira. Interest on the dollar notes is set at 60 percent. But both coupon and principal payments are linked to the value of the lira and investors run the risk of receiving less as the lira depreciates.

Merrill Lynch, which arranged the private placement, refused to

See BONDS, Page 9

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates Oct. 25

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.916	3.28	1.1268	0.3303	0.1588 *	———	5.474 *	1.3875	1.459 *	1.702	1.7975*
Brussels	35.625	59.83	20.585	6.0315	2.7535 *	18.2675	———	23.51	0.2646	31.705	32.705*
Frankfurt	1.7095	2.907	———	0.293	0.1338 *	0.8875	4.858 *	1.1424	1.294 *	1.5098	1.599 *
Lisbon (a)	119.25	———	2.9079	9.9348	2.173.50	3.2878	99.92	2.5448	224.895	1.9263	182.99
London	1.9575	1.7122	0.2938	10.438	0.419 *	55.845	2.0569	71.90	11.489 *	94.985	———
Paris	1.2818	2.1708	0.7401	2.1257	———	6.6341	34.309	0.5488	9.675	1.2218	11.678
New York (b)	———	1.713 a	1.4999	5.801	1.270.00	1.9165	34.975	1.4375	131.485	1.7262	166.95
Zurich	3.80	3.927	2.4725	———	0.4567 *	2.8294	0.1458	3.2977	n.a. *	5.1425	5.455 *
Accra	1.9.25	225.23	77.29	22.59	0.1036	68.71	3.7487	88.44	———	116.56	1.2589
Canada	1.5225	1.5278	0.5621	0.194	0.086 *	0.5876	2.717 *	0.7566	0.8584 *	———	1.052 *
Zurich	1.447	2.345	0.8753	0.2583	0.117 *	0.7765	4.2492 *	———	1.1357 *	1.3218	1.3877*
ECU	1.3995	0.7842	2.847	6.9982	1.530.13	2.3046	42.1388	1.7916	158.23	1.3562	138.874
SDR	1.3886	0.7928	2.2977	7.8798	1.726.78	2.601	47.4888	2.0229	178.374	1.5249	145.253

Quotes in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates of Tuesday; rates at 3 p.m.
*To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Arg. austral	1.0000	Greek drac.	190.00	Mex. peso	3064.50	S. Afr. rand	2.848
Aust. $	1.2218	Hong Kong $	7.755	N. Zealand $	1.7921	Soviet ruble**	32.00
Br. indsh.	21.05	Indian rupee	25.997	Norw. krone	6.6655	Swed. krona	6.185
Brz. cruz.	374.35	Indo. rupiah	1977.50	Phil. peso	26.50	Taiwan $	26.08
Base yuan	5.2985	Irish £	0.6353	Port. escudo	146.10	Thai baht	25.53
Mex. peso	3.0645	Israeli shek.	2.4057	Saudi riyal	3.7599	Turkish lira	4879.00
Int. pound	0.5327	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2875	Sing. $	1.694	UAE dirham	3.6727
Jordan dn.	0.6731	Malay. ring.	2.748	S. Kor. won	750.30	Venez. bolív.	60.02

*Official rate; **Financial rate (commercial rate: 1.7544.)*

Forward Rates

Today	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
U.K. Sterling	1.7003	1.6957	1.6895	Canadian dollar	1.1296	1.1331	1.1340
Japan Yen	130.67	130.66	130.61	Japanese Yen	131.44	131.55	131.57
French Fr.	5.4962	5.4947	5.4983				

Key Money Rates: ABN-Amro Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Vneshtorgbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

Figures as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

	Oct. 18	Close	
United States			
Dow Jones Ind.	3,077.15	3,007.15	—2.35 %
DJ Util.	214.76	213.76	—0.58 %
DJ Trans.	1,287.56	1,243.56	—3.31 %
S&P 100	369.37	360.57	—2.38 %
S&P 500	392.50	384.20	—2.12 %
Nasdaq Ind	464.80	454.30	—2.24 %
NYSE Comp	216.15	211.80	—2.00 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	23,661.10	22,879.50	—3.32 %
Nikkei 300	299.50	289.55	—3.32 %
Topix			
Europe			
FTSE 100			
CAC 40			
DAX			
Swiss SPI			
Amsterdam			
Brussels			
Madrid			
Milan			
Stockholm			
Vienna			
Hong Kong			
Singapore			
Sydney			
Toronto			
Mexico			
Rio de Janeiro			
Buenos Aires			
Santiago			
Caracas			
Lima			
Bogota			

Stock index data provided by Telekurs, Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

	Oct. 25	Oct. 18
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8.00	8.00
Federal funds rate	5 3/16	4⅝
Japan		
Discount	5½	5½
Call money	6 25/32	6⅝
3-month interbank	6⅝	6 13/32
Germany		
Lombard	9¼	9¼
Call money	9.00	9.15
3-month interbank	9.35	9.35
Britain		
Bank base rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	10⅝	10⅝
3-month interbank	10⅝	10 7/16
Gold	**Oct. 25**	**Oct. 18**	**Close**
London p.m. fix	362.00	359.60	+0.67 %

Iffy Banks May Soon Have Fewer Places to Hide

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Banks with head offices in tax havens or in countries where regulation is deemed inadequate may soon find it impossible to set up business in the major financial centers unless they agree to open their books and be supervised by officials in those centers, according to an OECD report released Sunday.

As a result of the closure of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International in 69 countries this past summer following charges of widespread fraud, the OECD's October issue of Financial Market Trends reports, efforts to strengthen the supervisory framework "will probably be focused on ensuring that banks have a primary regulator in a country that meets certain minimum standards of regulatory adequacy."

The report, from the authoritative financial markets division of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, notes that "at present banks do not necessarily face direct adverse consequences from evading regulation through their establishment in inadequately supervised centers."

To change that, the report says such banks should face restrictions on freedom to establish and do business in regulated centers unless they agree to submit to adequate supervision.

"A possible approach would be to designate authorities in countries with adequate regulation as lead-regulators, responsible for supervising the global business of the banks concerned," the report says. At the same time, authorities in the home country would be required "to provide adequate information and enable regulators to have access to the local establishments of the banks which fall under their responsibility."

The report gave no indication which banks or which countries the authors had in mind.

The BCCI closure also highlighted the problem of reimbursing clients in case of default and the report said that the issue of cross-border protection of depositors was also likely to be addressed by banking supervisors.

The OECD says that "it is noteworthy that financial markets in general remained largely unaffected by the bank's downfall" even though the bank's owners and depositors incurred serious financial losses from the closure, which froze some $20 billion in deposits.

Looking at the banking system overall, the study notes that although the financial position of banks has generally weakened during the past two years "the integrity of the world banking system as a whole is not at risk."

Overall, it notes that since 1988, bank profitability has been on a declining trend around the world and the financial position of banks has weakened as a result.

"But a dangerous deterioration of major banks' balance sheets, or important bank failures, have occurred only in a few countries," the report adds.

"Even in the United States, the problem is not all-encompassing. The thrift sector has suffered a major blow, but among commercial banks the problem is more of a regional nature and is concentrated in a number of banks, including some large ones.

"In Japan, banks have been coping with an erosion of their capital adequacy due to the adverse performance of the Tokyo stock market. This has significantly reduced the value of the banks' share holdings, which is partly included in their capital," the report says.

"The very limited loan-loss provisions of Japanese banks also suggest that these banks would be hard hit by a surge of bad debts, which might be a spin-off of the sagging real estate market," it adds, but nonetheless urges that "the magnitude of financial fragility" not be exaggerated.

The OECD notes that although banks' operating costs in six major countries — the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain and Switzerland — have absorbed a fairly constant 65-75 percent of gross income throughout the past decade, "this share is quite high" and varies strongly among individual banks in each country.

It says that Swiss banks have consistently been the most cost-efficient and and gives credit to Japanese banks for moving from the worst performing group in 1981, when operating costs ate up 74 percent of gross income, to one of the most efficient last year, with costs taking up 67.5 percent

— CARL GEWIRTZ

Orders Show U.S. Strength

But Brady Says Recovery Is Not Robust Enough

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — In a sign of industrial strength, the Association for Manufacturing Technology said in a report to be released Monday that orders for American-made machine tools were up 3.4 percent in September.

Despite that positive sign, the Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, said Sunday that the U.S. economy is not recovering "as strongly as it should." Still, he said, third-quarter gross national product data to be released on Tuesday would show the recession was technically over.

September was the fourth month in a row in which orders for machine tools rose. They reached their highest level since February.

The trade group put the month's orders at $243.65 million, but noted that is still 7.8 percent below the level of a year ago. Year-to-date orders were posted at $1.84 billion, or 16.2 percent below the year earlier level.

"I am encouraged by the developments over the past four months," said Albert Moore, president of the association. "Orders are up, cancellations down and backlog levels seem to be firming."

The industry's activity is considered an important indicator of the strength of industrial production. Machine tools are used to manufacture metal products ranging from airplanes to staplers.

In a television interview, Mr. Brady said he had been "told by every source" that the GNP figures would "show growth in the third quarter of the economy somewhere between 2.5 and 3 percent; it may even be a little higher."

"That means the recession is over from a technical point of view," he added, referring to three quarters of economic shrinkage that began last October.

The U.S. economy contracted at a 1.6 percent annual rate in the last three months of 1990, at a 2.8 percent rate in first three months of 1991 and at a 0.5 percent rate in the second quarter. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Soviet Pact Would Share Assets, Debt

Reuters

MOSCOW — Most Soviet republics have agreed in principle to share the Soviet Union's foreign debt and resources between them, according to a draft treaty initiated by the Ukraine and obtained Sunday by journalists.

The treaty was worked out by experts from all 12 republics, with the independent Baltic state of Latvia as an observer, said delegates attending a meeting between leaders of the republics and deputy finance ministers of the Group of Seven industrial nations.

Foreign banks and governments are concerned that plans to redistribute Soviet resources among republics might leave the central authorities unable to service the debt.

Separately, Viktor Gerashchenko, president of the Soviet central bank, told reporters he did not expect any major decisions to come from the Moscow meeting and said the talks would not touch on a possible deferral of the country's $68 billion debt.

Mr. Gerashchenko said the G-7 wanted information on efforts by Soviet and republican authorities to form an economic union that could be the basis of a debt repayment mechanism, something the G-7 would like.

The Ukraine's prime minister, Vitold Fokin, told reporters that only two or three republics did not support the draft treaty.

A copy of the draft said the republics "guarantee servicing their share of Soviet foreign debt provided they receive their share of gold reserves, hard currency and diamond funds, foreign property, debts of foreign states and other assets."

It was not clear when the treaty would be signed. It is to be discussed by republican leaders and probably submitted to their legislatures.

The draft calls for dividing debt and resources on the basis of relative shares of Soviet trade, national income and population.

It would create an Inter-State Council, made up of representatives of the former Soviet republics. The Council would supervise a bank that would conduct debt servicing.

For Polish Candy Maker, a Taste of Privatization

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Shares in Poland's best-loved candy maker, E. Wedel Chocolate Co., finally went on sale last week, more than 14 months after the Polish government declared it to be a perfect candidate for privatization.

The long interlude between a bureaucratic proclamation and the public offering of Wedel's stock on Tuesday is symptomatic of chronic capitalist growing pains in Poland, which leads Eastern Europe in free-market change. Shares went initially for about $11 each.

In Poland, as across the former Communist East Bloc, attempts to transform state ownership have thus far produced more programs, policy papers and political debates than privatized companies.

Small pieces of the economy have converted fairly quickly to the free market. Nearly 80 percent of retail and wholesale outlets have been sold to private operators. Half the nation's trucking industry is now in private hands. More than 1.2 million private companies have been registered in the last 16 months.

But privatizing big business such as Wedel is proving far more intractable. After more than a year's work by Poland's Ministry of Ownership Changes, less than 9 percent of the more than 7,000 state-owned enterprises have even begun the process.

Wedel, Poland's largest candy maker and a brand name that is to Polish chocolate what Kleenex is to tissue paper, is only the ninth company to offer shares on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. Just 27 large enterprises have been sold to foreign investors.

A study of the factory last November showed that its path toward the free market was being muddied by maneuvers of holdover socialist managers.

Milking the company's 140-year-old reputation, Communist-era executives had debased the quality of Wedel chocolates, cut insider deals and padded the payroll. For more than a year after the 1989 demise of Polish communism, holdover managers succeeded in confusing foreign attempts to analyze Wedel's books and assess its profitability.

Attempts to transform state ownership have thus far produced more programs, policy papers and political debates than privatized companies.

The recent offering of Wedel stock was made possible only because PepsiCo Inc. came to Warsaw last summer with deep pockets — $25 million up front and the promise of $56 million more over five years.

The American soft drink giant bought 40 percent of Wedel, a portion that under Polish privatization law gave it management control. PepsiCo brought in accountants and management specialists who worked with the Polish Ministry of Ownership Changes to set up the stock offering. As part of its agreement with the government here, PepsiCo promised not to order any major layoffs for a year and saddled itself with many workers' perks and benefits common at socialist-era state-owned enterprises.

Poland is not the only East European country facing such troubles. To a lesser extent, Czechoslovakia and Hungary are also still wrestling with socialists who manage to hang on in the boardroom.

But in Poland, with four times the population of Hungary, there are far fewer eager foreign investors to court and far more broken-down factories to sell.

PepsiCo pledged $81 million for Wedel because the chocolate maker has a famous brand name, healthy sales ($58 million in 1990) and a terrific potential for growth (Poles are among Europe's most insatiable candy eaters). Needless to say, most state-owned Polish companies are less blessed.

Indeed, the problems of privatizing big state-owned enterprises in Poland have proved so exasperating, and have taken so long to solve, that the government has largely given up on individual stock offerings or big foreign-investor buyouts. Instead, Poland has opted for a new process that it calls "mass privatization."

With mass privatization, specialists from about 50 major European and American management firms are to come to Poland and be given authority to run and restructure more than 200 state-owned enterprises.

Instead of controlling just one company, Western investment funds will supervise the restructuring and sale of 20 to 30 companies that fall into an industrial category, such as paper making or machine-tool manufacturing.

Jerzy Thieme, who is in charge of the mass privatization program, said that the investment fund specialists are scheduled to be in Poland by next spring and will be ready to take control of at least 200 companies.

Progress Made on Textiles In North American Talks

The Associated Press

ZACATECAS, Mexico — Negotiators from the United States, Canada and Mexico have made progress on ways of integrating their textile industries and eliminating tariffs on textile products, according to a Mexican official.

Commerce Secretary Jaime Serra Puche declined to elaborate Saturday on his announcement, but said, "We are searching for a solution to make the industry more competitive" with those in other regions.

The U.S. and Mexican textile industries have taken a beating in recent years from Asian producers who have managed to retain quality while keeping costs low. Producers on both sides of the Mexico-U.S. border are now apprehensive about how a free trade agreement between the three countries could affect them.

Mr. Serra Puche spoke at a news conference, also attended by his two counterparts — U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills and Michael Wilson, the Canadian Minister of Commerce.

The three-day meeting in this silver-mining capital of Zacatecas state, 600 miles (900 kilometers) northwest of Mexico City, is the third the ministerial level meeting since negotiations opened last June.

Mexico, Canada and the United States aim to set up a free trade region where all tariffs and other trade restrictions would gradually be eliminated within a certain period.

Dutch Seek Delicate EMU Balance

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The Dutch will on Monday propose a treaty on European Community monetary union that tries to give Britain a way out of a future single currency while keeping Germany and other EC members locked in.

EC diplomats and officials said they also expected the Dutch, who hold the rotating presidency of the Community, to propose that the amounts of national currencies that make up the European currency unit basket be frozen in 1994 as a step toward making the Ecu Europe's single currency.

The Dutch cabinet approved the outlines of the Economic and Monetary Union treaty on Friday.

The Dutch finance minister, Wim Kok, hopes it will be the working document for six weeks of bargaining leading up to the EC summit meeting in the Dutch town of Maastricht on Dec. 9 and 10.

On the most controversial dispute — how to meet Britain's demand for the right to stay out of full currency union without allowing the others to abandon EMU, too — officials said the Dutch may try a two-pronged approach.

They were considering a treaty clause allowing any member to opt for an exemption from the final stage of fixing exchange rates and a single currency. But outside the treaty the Dutch may also also ask all members to sign a nonbinding declaration saying that they did not expect to use the escape clause.

The aim would be the get a pledge to join, especially from Europe's biggest economy, Germany, which is key to EMU's success.

EC politicians have backed themselves into this corner by agreeing that the EMU treaty should enshrine three basic principles. These are that no EC member be allowed to veto the others forming a union, that no member be arbitrarily kept out if it meets the economic criteria for membership, and that no member be forced into EMU.

The Dutch will propose that the first principle be written into the treaty by saying that decisions on moving to full currency union be by qualified majority vote of the 12 EC members.

The second principle is dealt with by setting clear criteria for membership — low inflation, budget deficits, interest rates and a stable currency for two years before union. Any country that met them by 1996 would have the right to join.

The third is the tough one that the Dutch are trying to handle with their two-pronged approach.

Toyota Urged to Brake Growth in U.S.

By Doron P. Levin
New York Times Service

TORRANCE, California — In Yukiyasu Togo's first overseas assignment for Toyota Motor Corp. 20 years ago, he donned the saffron robes of a Buddhist monk and begged in the streets of Bangkok so he could understand the Thai people. When he was transferred to Canada five years later, he sold cars door-to-door in order to learn English and understand the Canadian mindset.

Finally in 1983 Toyota decided what its American workers needed most was a cheerleader, so Mr. Togo moved to the company's United States headquarters here, just south of Los Angeles, and began conducting pep rallies and handing out bonus checks, which have since become known as Togo bucks.

Mr. Togo's chameleon-like management style, so unusual for a senior Japanese executive, has proved particularly adaptive in the United States, igniting the enthusiasm of Toyota's work force and dealers.

During his eight years as president of Toyota Motor Sales USA, the company has vastly expanded its model lineup — including moving upscale in 1989 with the Lexus luxury brand — and become the biggest-selling foreign auto maker in the United States, posting sales of more than one million vehicles last year.

Along with Honda Motor Co., Toyota has already surpassed beleaguered Chrysler Corp. in car sales; when trucks and mini-vans are figured in, Chrysler is still the third-largest in the country, behind General Motors and Ford, but Toyota is closing in.

At a time when Japanese-American trade relations are increasingly fractious, success on such a scale can spell big problems as well as big revenues. Indeed, Toyota's relentless growth has helped to unleash a political storm in Washington.

The Big Three automakers, smarting from a weak economy and gains by Toyota, Honda and other Japanese competitors, are applying unprecedented pressure on Washington for protection. As the election year approaches, talk is being heard once more of proposals to restrict Japan's share of the American market.

The situation was not helped by a spate of bad news last week: GM and Ford reported combined losses of nearly $1.7 billion for the third quarter and sales of domestically produced cars by the Big Three were off 16.7 percent in mid-October from the same period in 1990.

As the Japanese automaker with the greatest clout in the United States, Toyota would be the prime target of any American reprisals, even though its sales have also been hurt of late by the lingering economic malaise.

"The momentum that is developing against import car companies is going to fall the hardest on Toyota, because it is No. 1," said Richard Recchia, executive vice president of Mitsubishi Motor Sales of America in Cypress, California.

All of which means that for political purposes, Toyota must slow down — or at least give that impression — or risk being pulled over by Washington.

But slowing down isn't a simple matter. For one thing, Toyota is going too fast to ease off at a pace that would satisfy many critics. For another, the company may not want to cut growth, despite the risks, when market share is there for the taking by Japanese competitors who are not as much in the limelight. Finally, Mr. Togo and his executive vice president, Bob McCurry, have been so hard-driving that it simply may not be in their nature to drop to a lower gear.

Both Mr. Togo, who is 67, and Mr. McCurry, who is 68, are expected to step down from active management sometime next summer. That has sparked a lively debate within Toyota about just how coy the company should be in pressing forward for more American customers and dealers.

Where the debate will take

See AUTOS, Page 9

NCA FUND
SICAV
2, boulevard Royal
L - 2952 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B - 27925

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of

NCA FUND

will be held in the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on November 7th, 1991 at 3:00 p.m. with the following agenda:

1. **Submission of the Report of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor.**
2. **Approval of the Statement of Net Asset and of the Statement of Operations as at June 30th, 1991; appropriation of the results.**
3. **Discharge to the Directors.**
4. **Statutory Appointments.**
5. **Miscellaneous.**

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting of NCA FUND the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their saves five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
2, boulevard Royal
L - 2953 Luxembourg

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Oct. 25

Dollar Straights

Governments/ Supranationals

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
AIDC	8⅜	96	95	9.54	+101
Alberta Prov	7¾	98	106	11.06	+44
Asian Dev Bk	8	96	93¼	9.50	+95
Asian Dev Bk	9⅞	99	100¾	9.72	+93
Australia	11	95	106¼	9.23	+84
Australia	11½	95	108⅞	9.28	+84
Australia	11⅜	98	110⅝	9.63	+87
Australia	11¼	00	107⅛	9.49	+109
Austri Control	9¼	94	101⅛	8.84	+56
Austri Control	12	94	109¾	9.18	+80
Austri Control	9	95	100	8.97	+56
Austri Control	8⅛	96	103	6.87	
Austri Control	9⅝	00	97¼	9.56	+71
Austri Control	8½	01	101⅛	10.29	+232
Austri Postspa	10½	94	104	9.07	+92
Austria	10	98	101½	9.67	+73
Austria	11¼	95	106⅝	9.23	+87
Austria	11	00	109½	8.64	+105
Austria	9¼	94	100¾	9.02	+73
Austria	7¾	96	93	9.41	+90
Austria	9¼	96	99⅞	9.29	+75
Austria	7¾	97	93	9.25	+93
Austria	8½	00	93⅞	9.56	+73
Austria	8⅝	00	94⅝	9.55	+72
Austria	8½	03	98⅝	6.86	
Austria	9½	06	97¼	9.78	+86
BFCE	8⅝	94	98¾	8.89	+59
BFCE	9¼	95	100⅝	9.01	+56
BFCE	9⅞	96	101½	9.38	+89
BFCE	7¾	96	94¼	9.21	+65
BFCE	7¾	97	92⅞	9.26	+64
Belgium	8	97	93⅝	9.37	+75
Belgium	9⅝	98	100¼	9.50	+75
Belgium	8⅝	98	98⅜	7.97	
Belgium	8⅝	01	86	11.32	+67
Belgium	9¼	10	96⅛	9.74	+69
CAECL	9⅝	95	100½	9.23	+80
CCCE	11⅜	97	106½	9.71	+138
CCCE	12⅜	95	109⅝	9.73	+139
CCCE	9¼	95	100⅝	8.96	+58
CCCE	8⅜	99	95⅝	9.58	+77
CEPME	7¾	96	97	9.41	+98
CNE	11⅜	95	108⅝	9.22	+86
Canada Treas	10	95	107⅝	8.99	+54
Canada Treas	9	96	100¼	8.92	+53
Council Europe	8⅝	94	98⅜	9.13	+84
Council Europe	9⅜	96	100½	9.21	+72
Council Europe	8	96	95⅝	9.12	+57
Cr Foncier	7½	94	96½	8.83	+63
Cr Foncier	9¼	95	100⅞	9.01	+57
Cr Foncier	9½	99	99⅝	9.53	+77
Cr Natl	7¼	94	100	10.22	-61
Danish Exp Fin	10⅜	95	107.050	8.03	+84
Denmark	8⅜	94	97¼	9.12	+82
Denmark	8⅝	95	98¼	9.22	+85
Denmark	9¼	95	100½	9.09	+71
Denmark	7⅝	96	90¼	9.48	+91
ECSC	8⅝	96	100⅞	9.26	+79
ECSC	8⅝	97	95¼	9.61	+71
ECSC	9½	98	100	9.49	+127
ECSC TrA	8¼	96	95½	9.24	+65
EDF	9½	95	101¼	9.16	+73
EDF	9⅜	98	99⅝	9.38	+63
EDF	9	98	99.075	9.16	+43
EDF	9½	99	99⅝	9.54	+76
EDF	7⅝	06	84½	9.85	+95
EEC	10⅜	95	102½	9.48	+141
EEC	11½	95	104	9.37	+133
EEC	8¼	96	96.050	9.16	+63
EEC	9⅜	96	99¼	9.20	+81
EIB	10	97	103⅛	9.31	+67
EIB	11	95	106⅛	9.16	+79
EIB	11⅜	99	116⅛	9.71	+93
EIB	12⅜	94	111⅞	8.82	+57
EIB	12	95	110½	9.03	+65
EIB	13	96	109½	9.54	+132
EIB	7⅝	96	94.025	9.13	+59
EIB	7½	96	98	14.53	-641
EIB	9½	97	99⅝	9.30	+69
EIB	9⅜	97	100½	9.27	+58
EIB	8⅜	98	73½	30.02	
EIB	9	98	97¾	9.52	+78
EIB	9½	99	99⅞	9.51	+72
EIB	8½	99	93⅞	9.53	+71
EIB	8⅜	99	98⅝	5.95	
EIB	9⅛	00	97⅞	9.65	+69
Euratom	7⅝	97	92	9.58	+88
Eurofima	9¼	96	99¾	9.29	+79
Eurofima	7⅝	97	92½	9.48	+86
Exp Dev Corp	7	94	154	1.29	
Exp Dev Corp	7¼	94	154	1.29	
Exp Dev Corp	9½	95	100⅝	9.46	+71
Exp Dev Corp	8⅝	00	94⅛	9.59	+75
Exp Imp Jap	10⅜	95	103⅝	9.32	+91
Exp Imp Jap	8½	96	100	8.50	+58
Exp Imp Jap	9½	97	99⅞	9.51	+72
Exp Imp Jap	9¼	99	101⅝	9.52	+73
Exp Imp Jap	8⅜	99	94	9.66	+85
Exp Imp Jap	9½	00	99⅝	9.51	+66
Exp Imp Jap	8	00	94⅝	9.10	+25
Exp Imp Jap	8⅝	01	154	1.29	
Exp Imp Jap	8⅝	01	99⅝	12.53	
Exportfin	10	96	101	9.73	+126
Exportfin	8⅜	95	104½	3.78	
Exportfin	7⅝	96	93⅛	9.38	+78
FHLB Bear	7¾	97	92⅝	9.52	+79
Farm Credit	7¾	96	94⅝	9.23	+80
Ferrovie Stato	9¼	00	97⅝	9.65	+78
Fin Exp Cr	10¼	94	102⅝	9.10	+84
Fin Exp Cr	7¾	94	99½	11.49	+72
Fin Exp Cr	7¾	95	100⅛	9.18	+74
Finland	12⅝	94	111⅛	9.17	+84
Finland	9	96	99½	9.10	+57
Finland	7⅝	96	92	9.45	+89
Finland	7⅝	97	92⅜	9.51	+87
Finland	7½	97	91½	9.52	+82
Gel Co	7¼	97	97⅝	9.16	+59
IADB	10½	95	105.025	9.14	+73
IADB	8⅝	95	98¾	8.56	+54
IADB	9⅝	95	102⅝	9.16	+79
IADB	9⅜	96	92⅛	9.27	+71
IADB	9⅜	00	99½	9.58	+74
IADB	8⅜	01	102⅝	4.21	
IFC	9¼	95	100⅝	9.06	+66
IFC	8⅜	96	97⅝	9.05	+73
IFC	8⅝	98	125	2.92	-537
Ireland	9⅝	96	99	9.60	+111
Ireland	9½	00	97⅜	9.61	+102
Italy	8⅝	94	98⅝	8.93	+69
Italy	9½	95	101⅝	9.06	+61
Italy	9⅝	96	99¼	9.16	+67
Italy	9⅝	97	99⅝	9.29	+75
Italy	9⅜	99	99⅝	9.63	+85
Italy	8⅜	01	99⅝	10.28	+214
Jap Airl	10⅝	98	104	9.70	+132
Jap Airl	11	97	105	9.97	+126
Jap Airl	12⅛	94	109⅜	9.16	+88
Jap Airl	13⅝	94	112⅝	9.17	+88
Jap Airl	8⅛	96	94	9.45	+85
Jap Airl	8	96	94	9.48	+87
Jap Airl	8⅛	96	94½	9.45	+95
Jap Dev Bk	10	96	103½	9.14	+64
Jap Dev Bk	8	94	97⅝	8.86	+59
Jap Dev Bk	8⅜	94	99⅝	8.87	+59
Jap Dev Bk	9⅜	95	101½	9.01	+57
Jap Dev Bk	8⅝	95	98⅝	9.00	+64
Jap Dev Bk	8½	96	96¼	9.39	+89
Jap Dev Bk	8⅜	96	97⅛	9.23	+64
Jap Dev Bk	9⅛	97	100	9.24	+105
Jap Dev Bk	9⅝	97	100⅞	9.28	+61
Jap Dev Bk	8⅝	01	99⅞	12.12	
Jap Fin Corp	9⅛	95	100⅝	8.89	+82
Jap Fin Corp	10⅛	95	104⅛	9.24	+85
Jap Fin Corp	7⅞	96	92½	9.38	+86
Jap Fin Corp	9⅝	96	102⅞	9.13	+64
Jap Fin Corp	9⅜	99	101⅝	9.51	+72
Jap Fin Corp	9⅝	00	101⅛	9.53	+68
Jap Fin Corp	8½	01	99⅝	9.80	
Jap Highway	9⅝	96	101⅞	9.11	+64
Jap Highway	7⅝	96	92½	9.38	+86
Jap Highway	8⅝	96	98⅛	9.23	+65
Jap Highway	9⅜	00	101⅛	9.53	+60
Jap Highway	9⅛	00	100	9.49	+121
Jap Highway	8⅝	01	101¼	10.64	+293
Kansai Intl Air	9	96	98⅛	9.39	+81
Kansai Intl Air	9½	97	100¾	9.34	+63
Kansai Intl Air	8⅝	98	103	8.56	+115
Kobe City	9⅝	96	96⅛	9.49	+68
Kobe City	9⅝	99	97¼	9.49	+63
Manitoba	8	96	95	9.96	+135
Manitoba	12⅜	94	110	9.34	+102
Manitoba	7½	96	91⅛	9.58	+106
Metro Tokyo	12⅜	94	111⅛	9.15	+86
Metro Tokyo	10⅛	95	103	9.35	+89
Metro Tokyo	9⅛	94	101⅛	8.85	+57
Metro Tokyo	10	95	104⅜	8.94	+53
Metro Tokyo	8⅛	96	95⅛	9.22	+64
N Brunswick	8	96	92⅛	9.82	+132
New Zealand	9	94	99⅝	9.13	+82
New Zealand	8	97	92⅛	9.61	+77
New Zealand B	10⅛	00	101¼	10.19	+133
Newfoundland	11⅛	95	105⅝	9.46	+120
Nip T&T	9⅛	95	100⅛	9.30	+83
Norg Komm Bk	8⅛	94	96	9.20	+85
Norg Komm Bk	7⅝	97	91¼	9.61	+96
Ontario Hydro	11⅛	94	107	9.82	+81
Ontario Prov	8⅝	96	100	10.86	
Ontario Prov	8⅝	01	99⅛	91.16	8303
Osaka Prefect	10⅝	94	103⅛	9.21	+88
Osaka Prefect	9⅛	96	100⅞	8.82	+51
Oslo	7⅞	97	92	9.62	+100
Oslo	7⅝	98	97⅛	9.67	+93
Petro-Canada	7⅝	96	91⅛	9.29	+77
Prov Alberta	9⅝	95	100⅞	9.15	+71
Prov Alberta	8⅝	96	96⅜	9.37	+78
Qantas	10⅛	96	103⅛	9.31	+90
Qantas	8⅝	96	96⅛	9.48	+96
Qantas	9⅝	96	101⅛	9.48	+95
Qantas	8⅝	98	98⅛	9.75	+98
Qantas	9⅝	98	99⅝	9.75	+99
Quebec Hydro	9	01	102½	n.a.	
Quebec Prov	12⅛	94	107⅜	9.34	+113
Quebec Prov	10	95	102	9.41	+102
Quebec Prov	9	95	97	9.79	+134
Quebec Prov	9	98	97.050	9.55	+82
Quebec Prov	9⅝	01	99⅝	9.28	+144
Quebec Prov	9	01	99⅝	9.28	+164
Quebec Prov	9	16	90⅛	10.06	+109
Queensland	10⅛	95	103⅝	9.19	+77
Rural Bk N Z	7⅝	94	96	9.21	+99
SEK	7⅝	94	95⅝	8.95	+71
SEK	8.031	94	97	9.09	+66
SEK	8⅝	96	100	7.41	
SEK	8⅛	26	85⅛	10.10	+110
SNCF	7⅛	94	95½	8.67	+66
SNCF	7⅝	96	93⅝	9.18	+66
SNCF	9⅝	98	100⅞	9.47	+71
St Bk Nsw	10¼	99	101⅞	10.00	+121
St Bk Nsw	8⅝	95	101¼	9.19	+178
Sweden	8⅝	94	97	9.09	+81
Sweden	8⅝	96	98⅝	8.98	+48
Sweden	9⅝	98	99½	9.34	+62
Sweden	8⅝	16	87⅛	10.02	+105
Turkey	11⅜	99	108⅝	11.44	+339
Victoriam P A	8⅝	95	94⅝	9.59	+101
Vienna	8	96	94	9.34	+76
World Bk	10⅝	95	104⅝	8.98	+57
World Bk	10⅝	00	105⅝	9.70	+63
World Bk	10	01	101⅝	9.71	+84
World Bk	11⅝	96	108	9.52	+80
World Bk	12⅝	94	112⅝	8.88	+57
World Bk	12⅝	94	116⅝	8.90	+56
World Bk	8⅝	95	99⅝	8.91	+47
World Bk	7⅝	96	100	12.00	+410
World Bk	9⅝	96	102⅝	9.11	+59
World Bk	7⅝	97	92⅝	9.27	+63
World Bk	8⅝	97	98⅛	9.27	+65
World Bk	9	97	99⅝	9.86	+38
World Bk	9⅜	98	99⅝	9.41	+64
World Bk	9⅝	99	100⅝	9.48	+70
World Bk	8⅝	01	101⅝	6.75	-108
World Bk	9	04	94⅝	9.70	+82
World Bk	8⅝	16	87⅝	9.81	+84
World Bk	9⅝	16	94⅝	9.81	+84
World Bk	9⅝	16	99⅝	9.80	+83
World Bk Glob!	8⅝	99	94⅝	9.45	+84
World Bk Sho R	10⅝	95	104⅝	9.21	+79
World Bk Sho B	10⅝	95	112	n.a.	

Banks & Finance

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Abbey Natl	10⅛	94	101⅛	9.76	+152
Abbey Natl	9⅝	94	100⅝	9.44	+122
ABN	9⅝	94	99⅝	9.26	+97
ABN x/w	3⅛	96	96⅝	8.38	+69
All Nippon Air	14	94	113⅝	9.46	+118
All Nippon Air	8⅝	96	98⅝	9.48	+124
All Nippon Air	9⅝	97	97⅝	9.48	+116
Amex	11⅝	00	107⅛	10.38	+152
BNP	8⅝	94	98⅝	9.13	+84
BNP	8⅝	96	97⅝	9.22	+88
Barclays	10⅝	95	104½	9.46	+100
Barclays	9⅝	99	98	10.22	+145
Bayer Vereinsbk	8⅝	96	95⅛	9.65	+115
Bco Lavoro	10	96	101⅛	9.51	+128
Bco Lavoro	10	95	100⅝	9.89	+153
Bco Lavoro	10⅛	99	101	10.65	+126
Bco Di Roma	10	97	101⅝	9.32	+111
Bk China (Rep)	10	95	99	10.25	
Bk Nova Scotia	9⅝	99	100	8.86	-222
Bk Tokyo	10⅛	95	100⅝	9.59	+115
Bk Tokyo	11⅛	95	106	9.57	+116
Bk Tokyo	8⅝	96	100	9.51	+101
Bk Tokyo	9	00	71⅛	10.38	+101
Bot (Car) Hlde	10	96	100⅛	9.92	+145
Bq Paribas	9⅝	96	93	9.67	+99
CNCA	7⅛	94	95⅜	9.02	+80
CNCA	8⅝	94	98⅜	9.13	+79
CNCA	7⅝	96	91⅛	9.42	+90
Canon	9⅝	99	92	19.96	
Cariplo	8⅝	98	82	12.51	
Christiania Bk	8	96	87⅛	11.14	+261
Cie Bancaire	8⅝	94	103⅛	8.79	+137
Cie Bancaire	7⅝	95	100	9.92	
Citi Sub	10	96	91⅝	12.18	+389
Citi Sub Tyrel	8⅝	97	81	12.87	+415
Citic	9⅝	95	57⅛	25.55	
Cr Du Nord	8	94	96	9.35	+110
Cr Local	7⅝	94	96⅛	9.95	
Cr Local	8⅝	95	97	9.48	+154
Cr Local	8⅝	99	95⅛	9.65	+82
Cr Lyonnais Tr A	8⅝	98	101⅝	9.08	
Cr Lyonnais	9	96	98⅛	9.38	+76
Cr Lyonnais	8⅝	98	95⅝	10.63	+133
Cr Suisse x/w	4⅝	97	78⅝	9.56	+95
Creditanst	10	99	98⅝	10.50	+152
Creditanst	9⅝	95	98⅝	9.57	+115
Debartolo Bk G	9⅝	96	96⅛	10.03	+153
Den Danske Bk	10⅝	99	100	10.23	+144
Deut Bk	8	98	90⅝	9.74	+99
Deut Bk	9⅝	99	99⅝	9.49	+69
Deut Bk Fin	7⅝	95	35	n.a.	
Deut Bk Fin	9⅝	96	98⅝	9.40	+111
Dfc New Zeal	6⅝	95	49⅝	27.11	1898
Dfc New Zeal	8⅝	97	35	n.a.	
Dsl Bank	7⅝	95	91⅝	9.34	+103
Dsl Bank	8⅝	96	95⅝	9.57	+103
First Bost Sub	7⅝	96	86⅝	11.12	+260
Full Elec	8⅝	96	96⅛	9.63	+113
Full Heavy	8⅝	99	93⅝	9.87	+105
Full Intl Fin	9⅝	00	99⅝	91.21	8315
Halifax	9⅝	95	100⅛	9.27	+98
Hessische Lbbk	9	96	93⅛	9.64	+98
Hill Parker Mer	8⅝	97	93⅝	9.79	+117
Imi Bk Int	8⅝	94	98⅝	9.13	+83
Imi Bk Int	8⅝	96	93⅝	9.44	+119
Ind Bk Jap	11⅝	95	107⅝	9.37	+98
Ind Bk Jap	10⅝	95	105	9.36	+101
Ind Bk Jap	10⅝	95	104	9.45	+101
Ind Bk Jap	7⅝	97	91⅛	9.46	+102
Ind Bk Jap	9⅛	04	95⅝	9.34	+106
Indust Kred Bk	7½	95	92⅝	9.51	+111
Jap Leasing	8⅝	96	27⅝	n.a.	
K B Ifima x/w	4⅝	94	86⅝	9.24	+101
KFW	8⅝	94	95⅝	9.06	+85
KFW	9⅝	95	100⅝	9.09	+82
Kanemat Go	8⅝	94	96⅝	9.34	+118
Kansallis	10⅝	96	100⅛	9.91	+143
Kansallis	10	96	101⅝	9.54	+105
Kansallis	8⅝	95	5⅝	n.a.	
Kawasaki Steel	10⅝	95	102⅝	9.77	+133
Kfw Intl Fin	9	94	100	8.99	+67
Kfw Intl Fin	8⅝	98	88⅝	8.63	+109
Kfw Intl Fin	8⅝	01	88⅝	8.63	+109
LTCB	10⅝	95	102	9.55	+114
LTCB	8	96	92⅝	9.69	+113
LTCB	9⅝	96	98⅝	9.91	+142
LTCB	8⅝	96	96⅝	9.64	+108
LTCB	8	97	92⅝	9.71	+110
Lavoro Bk Ovs	10	95	101	9.72	+129
Lkb Ba-Wue	7⅝	94	96⅝	6.81	
Lloyds Eur	11⅝	94	103	9.83	+182
Merrill Lynch	12⅝	94	106	10.25	+191
Mitsub Tst	10⅝	95	103	9.71	+127
Mitsub Tst	10⅝	95	100⅝	9.91	+143
Mitsui Tst 2	7⅝	94	95⅝	9.37	+115
Morgam Gmbh	8	94	96	9.41	+117
Nat Inv Bk	7⅝	96	91⅝	9.49	+112
Nip Credit	10⅝	95	104	9.58	+113
Nip Credit	10⅝	95	103	9.82	+112
Nomura Bk Intl	9⅝	95	99⅝	9.32	+100
Norinchukin	8⅝	97	95	9.72	+112
Nin Toya Bear	8	96	93⅝	9.62	+111
Royal Trustco	9⅝	99	95	9.98	+116
SBAB	8⅝	95	98⅝	9.21	+85
SBAB	9⅝	95	98⅝	9.23	+83
SBAB	8⅝	97	100.000	9.37	+118
SBC Cay	10	95	102⅝	9.39	+96
SBC Cay	7⅝	96	99⅝	8.83	+103
SBC Cay	8⅝	96	108⅝	14.31	
Santander x/w	7⅝	95	85⅝	11.13	+261
Shears Amex	12⅛	94	102	11.32	+389
Shoko Chukin	9⅝	94	121	n.a.	
Skandi Enskild	10	96	100⅝	9.85	+138
Stand Char	12	96	97	12.74	+41x
Sumit Chem	10	95	101⅝	9.58	+115
Taiyo Kobe 2	7⅝	94	95⅝	9.40	+119
Tokai Asia	11⅝	95	106	9.78	+138
Tokai Bank NL	9⅝	00	95	10.32	+149
Top Finance	9⅝	99	490	n.a.	
Top Finance	9⅝	00	490	n.a.	
UB Fin	10⅝	97	99	10.29	+158
UB Fin	8	94	26	n.a.	
UBS Fin	9⅝	02	94⅝	9.62	+75
Westpac	10	96	91⅝	12.22	+373
Westpac	8	96	83⅝	12.22	+378
Woolwich	8	94	95⅝	9.50	+127
Yasuda Tst	10⅝	95	102⅝	9.81	+138
Yasuda Tst	10⅝	98	100⅝	10.20	+144

Global Corporates

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
AT&T	9	16	89	10.22	+125
Aegon Nv	7	94	95½	12.52	+202
Aetna Life	9⅝	95	99⅝	9.56	+112
Aetna Life	7⅝	16	96⅝	9.13	+100
Allianz x/w	10	96	101⅝	9.55	+103
Allied Signal	8	06	80⅝	10.80	+170
Amer Genl	9	94	96	n.a.	
Amer Genl	9⅝	95	98½	10.14	+173
Amer Genl	8⅝	98	89	10.69	+196
Amoco	9⅝	16	96⅝	10.13	+116
Assoc Corp	9⅝	96	98⅝	9.91	+142
Assoc Corp	7⅝	96	90⅝	9.91	+140
BP America	10	96	102⅝	9.42	+93
BP America	9⅝	99	99⅝	9.87	+108
BP Capital	10⅝	94	102	9.47	+142
BP Capital	9⅝	94	99⅝	9.18	+95
Basf x/w	3	01	56⅝	9.85	+98
Basf Fin	8	96	94⅝	9.31	+75
Bayer	8⅝	96	95⅝	12.45	
Beatri Fin x/w	10⅝	94	81	17.64	+933
Bmw Leasing	7⅝	96	5	n.a.	
Boots Co	9	97	94⅝	9.88	+128
Boca Finance	8⅝	98	92⅝	9.77	+103
Brit Gas	8⅝	99	93⅝	9.44	+93
Brit Oxygen	8⅝	96	92⅝	9.99	+147
Brit Telecom	8⅝	94	98⅝	8.94	+63
Brit Telecom	8⅝	95	98⅝	9.10	+72
Brit Telecom	7⅝	96	92⅝	9.34	+77
Brit Telecom	9⅝	99	99⅝	9.53	+76
Brit Telecom	9⅝	99	99⅝	9.65	+85
CPI	8⅝	97	93	10.27	+164
Campbell Soup	7⅝	98	87	10.03	+129
Canadian Pacif	7⅝	96	90⅝	9.85	+133
Canadian Pacif	8⅝	96	109⅝	8.64	+58
Corca	9⅝	96	97⅝	10.01	+159
Cargill	8⅝	97	92	9.99	+136
Cargill	9⅝	16	87⅝	10.48	+171
Chevron Corp	8⅝	96	94⅝	9.50	+100
Chrysler Fin	13⅝	94	108	12.95	+529
Chubu Elec P	10⅝	95	103⅝	9.48	+105
Chubu Elec P	9	97	97	9.64	+103
Chubu Elec P	8⅝	98	86⅝	9.99	+102
Chugoku Elec	10	96	101⅝	9.47	+115
Chugoku Elec	8⅝	96	96	9.77	+118
Ciba-Geigy	7⅝	96	95⅝	9.23	+101
Coca Cola Amo	7⅝	96	87	10.06	
Colgate-Palm	9⅝	95	98⅝	9.85	+135
Conti Rub x/w	7⅝	99	97	10.37	+167
Daimler N Am	8⅝	94	259	n.a.	
Daimler N Am	8	98	100	2.35	
Daimler-Benz	10	99	101⅝	9.76	+97
Dart & Kft B	10⅝	96	169⅝	n.a.	
Debartolo Fsa	8	94	92⅝	9.73	+117
Du Pont	8	94	99⅝	9.06	+77
Du Pont	8⅝	96	100⅝	8.39	+88
Du Pont	8⅝	98	102⅝	8.39	+86
Dutch St Mines	8⅝	96	102⅝	8.39	+72
East Kodak	10⅝	96	101⅝	9.29	+153
East Kodak	7⅝	97	89⅝	10.15	+151
Elect Corp N Z	9⅝	96	91⅝	9.77	+122
Electrolux	10	96	100	9.97	+149
Electrolux	8⅝	94	99⅝	9.55	+127
Electrolux	8⅝	95	103⅝	-1.25	
Electrolux	9⅝	96	97⅝	12.15	+142
Elf Aquit	7⅝	97	91⅝	9.58	+96
Emerson Elec	7⅝	96	90⅝	9.48	+94
Enerp Beheer	9	95	99⅝	9.82	+38
Equit Lord Rty	10⅝	95	101	10.10	+163
Equit Lord Rty	10⅝	97	96⅝	11.17	+245
Ericsson Lm	7⅝	96	99⅝	8.40	+84
Esso Fin Res	9⅝	95	103⅝	9.46	+105
Euro Crd Card	9⅝	94	99⅝	9.39	+110
Euro Crd Card	9	94	98⅝	9.42	+109
Euro Crd Card	9	95	99⅝	9.43	+106
Euro Crd Card	9⅝	95	99⅝	9.44	+119
Exxon Cap	8⅝	94	98⅝	8.88	+56
Exxon Cap	4⅝	96	86⅝	9.21	+87
Exxon Cap	8	98	99⅝	n.a.	
F G F Berm	9⅝	99	95⅝	10.22	+160
Fed Dept Store	10⅝	93	45	33.83	3291
Fiat Fin Trade	8	96	112⅝	8.76	+130
First Chicago	9⅝	95	99⅝	9.79	+120
Fisher Bro Rty	10⅝	00	99	10.01	+304
Ford Capital	9⅝	96	96⅝	14.76	
Ford Capital	9⅝	97	97⅝	10.22	+144
Ford Capital	9⅝	00	94	10.58	+143
Ford Cred Can	7⅝	94	99	9.56	+125
Ford Motor Cr	8	94	98⅝	12.77	+131
Ford Motor Cr	10	94	101	9.88	+135
Ford Motor Cr	11	98	103⅝	9.93	+133
Ford Motor Cr	9⅝	98	98⅝	9.91	+143
Fortis Fin	7⅝	96	99⅝	91.76	8966
Gen Ele C Tr A	8⅝	98	98	11.73	+188
Gen Ele C Tr C	8⅝	98	98	11.24	+166
Gen Ele Cap	9⅝	94	97⅝	13.17	+463
Gen Ele Cap	9⅝	96	101⅝	9.35	+98
Gen Ele Cap	9⅝	95	100⅝	9.25	+83
Gen Ele Cap	8⅝	96	100⅝	9.32	+77
Gen Ele Cap Co	8⅝	99	95⅝	9.25	+98
Gen Ele X/w	2⅝	94	83⅝	[illegible]	
GMAC	10	94	101.050	9.98	+134
GMAC	8	95	95⅝	9.50	+131
GMAC	8⅝	96	97⅝	9.82	+152
GMAC	8	96	96⅝	9.71	+132
GMAC	9⅝	96	97⅝	9.82	+147
Gmbs-Inst	9⅝	95	101	9.25	+122
Gls Fin	7⅝	96	91⅝	9.85	+120
Guinness Fin	8	94	101⅝	8.82	+52
Guinness Fin	9	96	99⅝	9.13	+87
Hancock J	9½	96	91⅝	9.82	+161
Heinz	7⅝	96	91⅝	9.50	+100
Hoechst Tr B	7⅝	94	94⅝	9.18	+144
Hoechst Tr C	8⅝	97	96	9.53	+145
Hokkaido Elec	9⅝	96	92⅝	9.43	+107
Hokuriku Elec	8⅝	96	96⅝	9.66	+107
Honda Motor	9⅝	97	99⅝	9.71	+117
Honeywell	7⅝	96	88⅝	10.05	+153
Hospital Corp	10⅝	95	80⅝	14.84	+409
I B M Intl Fin	7⅝	94	104⅝	12.98	
I C I Intl	8	96	95⅝	9.93	+106
Inco Ltd	9⅝	96	97⅝	10.31	+183
Infernorth	9⅝	96	99	10.22	+172
Itt Fin	12⅝	94	86	8.36	
Itt Fin	7½	98	96⅝	9.73	+122
John Deere	11⅝	95	106⅝	9.78	+133
John Labatt	10⅝	95	102	9.93	+151
Kansai Elec P	8⅝	96	97⅝	9.61	+104
Kansai Elec P	10	94	101⅝	9.54	+104
Khd Dutch Fin	8	94	94	10.24	+203
Kimberley	12	94	106	9.53	+117
Kimberley	9⅝	95	100⅝	9.65	+135
Kyushu Elec P	10	96	101⅝	9.54	+104
Kyushu Elec P	8⅝	96	96⅝	9.66	+107
Lasmo	10	98	100⅝	9.80	+151
Liberty Mut	8⅝	96	93⅝	10.07	+153
Lincoln Nat	9⅝	96	98⅝	10.07	+162
Lonrho Fin x/w	6⅝	94	90	9.97	
Macmil Bloe	9	96	94⅝	10.37	+187
Macy	11⅝	96	81⅝	15.78	+742
Manuf Life	8⅝	97	91⅝	10.05	+143
Marks Spencer	8⅝	96	95⅝	9.29	+75
Marubeni Int	9⅝	94	98⅝	9.56	+134
Mcdonalds	11⅝	94	105	9.21	+101
Mcdonalds x/w	2⅝	94	86⅝	9.42	+117
Mercedes Cr	8⅝	95	97⅝	9.20	+84
Metlife Fund	7⅝	96	90⅝	9.85	+128
Middletown	10⅝	98	103⅝	10.22	+147
Mitsub Car	10⅝	95	104⅝	9.28	+91
Mitsub Car Aug	10⅝	95	103⅝	9.48	+105
Mitsub Est	9⅝	97	20	n.a.	
Mitsub Est	8⅝	01	100	0.38	
Mitsui &Co	9	94	98⅝	9.39	+106
Mobil Aust	8	94	99⅝	12.91	+560
Mony Fund	8⅝	94	91⅝	10.31	+173
Mony Fund	8⅝	97	98⅝	10.19	+155
Motorola	12	94	107⅝	9.49	+135
Mount Isa	11	95	101⅝	10.59	+223
Mtn States	7⅝	96	92⅝	9.34	+82
Mutual Ben	9⅝	96	97⅝	10.05	+157
N Z Dairy	8	94	95	9.74	+149
Neste Oy	9⅝	99	95⅝	9.99	+119
Nestle Hol x/w	5⅝	98	97⅝	9.72	+148
Nestle Hold Xw	6	98	83	8.71	
Nip Oil Fin	9⅝	98	97⅝	9.96	+119
Nip T&T	7⅝	94	95⅝	9.02	+80
Nip T&T	7⅝	94	105⅝	1.58	
Nip T&T	8⅝	96	96.050	9.36	+77
Nip T&T	9⅝	96	100⅝	9.13	+76
Nip T&T	9⅝	95	101⅝	9.10	+78
Nip T&T	9⅝	97	99⅝	9.41	+73
Nip T&T	9⅝	98	99⅝	9.46	+69
Nip T&T	9	99	98⅝	9.55	+75
Nissho Iwa	10⅝	94	102⅝	9.58	+133
Norsk Hydro	9⅝	94	99⅝	9.32	+111
Norsk Hydro	9	94	98⅝	9.52	+129
Norsk Hydro	9⅝	95	100⅝	9.63	+126
Norsk Hydro	8	96	71⅝	10.15	+164
Norsk Hydro	8⅝	97	95⅝	9.91	+127
Norsk Hydro	8⅝	01	101.050	-3.14	-45
Olymp & York	10⅝	95	82	12.44	+497
Olymp & York	8⅝	96	[illegible]	12.82	+456
PSEGCO	9⅝	96	97⅝	9.79	+172
Panasonic Fin	9⅝	98	101	8.98	+75
Philip Morris	8⅝	96	73⅝	9.53	+176
Philips Lamp	7⅝	96	99⅝	9.84	+153
Phoenix Mut	10⅝	94	102	10.27	+170
Proct Gamble	7⅝	98	99	9.48	+95
Proct Gamble	9⅝	01	98⅝	9.85	+99
Prudential	9⅝	98	98⅝	9.22	+93
Prudential	8⅝	95	98⅝	9.47	+111
Prudential Fin	8⅝	96	98	9.49	+150
Ralston Purina	11⅝	95	105⅝	10.20	+181
Reed Publ	8⅝	94	98⅝	9.65	+133
Reed Publ	9	94	100⅝	4.77	
Reed Publ	9⅝	97	97⅝	10.08	+141
Repsteel Overs	11⅝		41	58.74	
Roche Hold	3⅝	01	32⅝	n.a.	
S & S Fin Fsa	10⅝	96	101	9.89	+129
SAS	10⅝	95	101⅝	9.73	+127
SAS	10	99	98⅝	10.21	+143
SAS	7⅝	96	92⅝	10.28	+143
SAS	8⅝	95	94⅝	12.41	+65
SCCMTT Tr A	9⅝	95	97⅝	9.65	
Saga Pet	11⅝	95	103	10.49	+224
Sainsburys	9⅝	94	98⅝	9.24	+89
Sainsburys	8⅝	96	94	9.44	+129
Samsung	9⅝	95	101	9.58	+116
Sandoz	4	98	8⅝	n.a.	
Schering 1M	7⅝	96	92⅝	9.47	+95
Seagram Co	8⅝	96	94½	9.83	+132
Sears Euro	8⅝	96	101½	9.54	+145
Sears Euro Acc	9⅝	95	100½	9.58	+119
Shikoku Elec	10⅝	96	102⅝	9.67	+116
Stand Cr Card	9⅝	95	99½	9.72	+132
Stand Cr Card	9⅝	97	98⅝	9.97	+129
Stand Oil	7⅝	97	98⅝	9.93	+132
Statoil	7⅝	94	95½	9.24	+102
Statoil	9⅝	95	99⅝	9.49	+125
Statoil	9¼	96	98⅝	9.48	+128
Steri Drug	8⅝	96	95½	9.98	+148
Sumit Corp	8	96	93	9.66	+114
Tenneco Corp	10⅝	95	101¼	10.36	+196
Tenneco Corp	11	95	102¼	10.49	+195
Thomson B x/w		94	95⅝	9.72	+158
Tokyo El P	8⅝	96	96⅝	9.61	+105
Tokyo El P	8⅝	98	102½	3.62	
Toshiba Co	10⅝	95	103	9.59	+114
Toyota Credit	8½	94	98.050	9.11	+81
Toyota Credit	7⅝	94	107⅝	8.34	+70
Toyota Credit	8⅝	94	98⅝	9.15	+61
Toyota Credit	8⅝	95	100	3.37	
Toyota Fin	9	94	99⅝	9.08	+75
Toyota Fin	6⅝	94	101⅝	8.34	+70
U B Fin x/w	6⅝	96	85⅝	9.96	+143
Unilever	8⅝	98	95⅝	9.49	+95
Unilever	7⅝	00	97⅝	9.64	+88
Unilever Cap	8	96	100⅝	9.05	+78
Union Pacif	7⅝	96	98	10.05	+154
Volkswagen x/w	9⅝	98	108	9.75	+98
Volkswagen x/w	3	01	55⅝	9.85	+98
Warner Lamb	8⅝	96	93	9.81	+130
Xerox Corp	8⅝	96	91	10.49	+192

Dollar Zeros

Issuer	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Amer Hospital	00	32	12.34	+324
Amer Intl Go	04	27	9.96	+69
Amer Medic	97	27	19.23	1032
Amer Medic	03	14	18.16	+807
Amex	01	36⅝	10.40	+129
Asian Dev Bk	04	27⅝	9.85	+58
Atl Richfield	04	89⅝	9.07	+171
Austria	95	66⅝	9.08	+32
B N P x/w	92	87	9.49	+146
B P Capital	96	66	9.37	+82
Baker	92	87⅝	16.09	+299
Beatrice Foods	92	86⅝	12.05	+488
Bell Gas	93	18⅝	74.25	6289
CCCE	93	87⅝	9.09	+106
CCCE	95	80⅝	9.19	+97
CCCE	96	73	9.40	+97
CCCE	98	66⅝	9.48	+95
CCCE	00	60	9.73	+101
CCCE	02	54⅝	9.86	+101
CCCE	04	49	9.97	+102
CCCE	06	44⅝	10.06	+102
CCCE	08	40	10.12	+104
CCCE	10	36⅝	10.14	+102
CCCE	12	33⅝	10.19	+102
CCCE	14	30⅝	10.26	+104
CCCE	16	28⅝	10.34	+107
CCCE	18	25⅝	10.34	+105
CCCE	20	23⅝	10.34	+105
CCCE	22	21⅝	10.33	+104
CCCE	24	19⅝	10.33	+101
CCCE	26	18	10.29	+101
CCCE Prin	08	16⅝	10.32	+103
Campbell Soup	97	87⅝	9.48	+146
Caterpillar	92	85⅝	9.29	+121
Caterpillar	94	73⅝	9.73	+133
Cccc Int Cert	06	16⅝	10.32	+103
Cantrust		11	12.12	+204
Chemical Ny 92	92	86	12.34	+438
Chemical Ny 93	93	75⅝	13.03	+484
Chemical Ny 94	94	66⅝	13.18	+473
Chemical Ny 95	95	58⅝	13.30	+479
Chemical Ny 96	96	51⅝	13.35	+468
Chemical Ny 97	97	45	13.53	+469
Chemical Ny 98	98	38	14.18	+525
Chemical Ny 99	99	33	14.30	+527
Chemical Ny 00	00	28⅝	14.46	+536
Chemical Ny 01	01	25	14.42	+530
Chemical Ny 02	02	22	14.35	+518
Chemical Ny 03	03	19	14.46	+525
Connect Mut	00	36	10.91	+181
Crocker	92	87⅝	10.67	+609
Denmark	91	91⅝	9.96	+122
Denmark	98	49⅝	9.48	+58
Deut Bk Fin	95	191	10.10	+161
EDF	98	71⅝	8.97	+51
Exportfin	94	71⅝	9.07	+61
Exxon Cap	04	26⅝	9.85	+56
First Fed	05	21	11.51	+223
Florida Fed	95	59⅝	11.46	+307
Gaz De Fra	92	89⅝	8.93	+94
Gaz De Fra	94	74⅝	9.17	+77
Gen Ele Cr Int	92	89⅝	8.81	+83
Gen Ele Cr Int	93	82	9.02	+83
Gen Ele Cr Int	94	74⅝	9.26	+85
Gen Ele Cr Int	95	67⅝	9.33	+82
Gen Ele Cr Int	96	59⅝	9.43	+86
Gen Mills	04	23⅝	11.87	+180
Gen Mills	13	10⅝	10.51	+129
GMAC Oct	92	84⅝	9.09	+99
GMAC Ov Feb	92	89⅝	9.09	+113
Gulf Oil	92	89	9.89	+110
IADB	06	31⅝	9.88	+126
IADB	08	16	10.63	+135
IADB Dec	98	16	10.64	+135
IADB Jun	97	51⅝	10.45	+158
IADB Jun	98	48	10.10	+113
IFF	93	79⅝	9.61	+139
ISEC Mar	97	46	12.95	+471
Marubeni	95	62	10.69	+212
Middletown	10	200	3.88	-637
Mutual Ben	06	28⅝	10.90	+162
NIB	94	71⅝	8.97	+51
New England	99	39	12.09	+386
Olymp & York	96	58	12.80	+373
Penney Jc	94	73⅝	9.84	+144
Pepsico	92	89⅝	9.07	+111
Pepsico	94	73⅝	9.55	+114
Philip Morris	94	71⅝	9.44	+121
Prudential	97	45⅝	10.08	+98
Reynolds	92	83	15.38	+739
SBC Cay	97	52⅝	9.51	+60
SEK Mar	94	75	8.94	+53
SEK Sep	94	77⅝	8.97	+51
Sears July	98	44⅝	11.89	+211
Sears Overs	92	88⅝	10.89	+211
Sears Overs	94	69⅝	18.60	+217
Siemens x/w	01	38	9.52	+39
St Bk Sth Aust	92	1⅝	n.a.	
Sth Aust Govt	94	67	10.37	+190
Sunfory	92	78⅝	9.58	+134
Tsy Phy Corpus	91	7	n.a.	
Tsy Phy Corpus	11	23⅝	7.06	-174
Victorian P A	92	42⅝	10.33	+117
Whitman Fin Cp	94	58	14.63	+620
World Bk	92	46⅝	10.77	+182
Xerox Credit	92	89	9.52	+155

High Yielding Debt

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Argentina	11	93	103⅝	9.61	+134
Banobras	10⅝	94	78	n.a.	
Banobras	17⅝	92	106	12.92	+405
Bca Nac Mex	9⅝	96	99⅝	n.a.	
Cemex & Tol	9½	96	91⅝	11.31	+81
Chile	3	93	57⅝	25.55	
Comp Vale Rio	10	96	99⅝	n.a.	
Ind Dev Bk Ind	10	96	98⅝	10.34	+181
Mexico	18½	97	82	13.77	
Mexico	8⅝	91	92	17.52	+982
Mexico Ser B	6⅝	19	82	13.77	
Nafin	10	96	97⅝	8.16	+65
Nafin	11⅝	95	98⅝	12.53	+412
Bk Hungary	10⅝	96	99⅝	50.78	4365
Oil & Nat Gas	9⅝	93	91⅝	10.84	+186
Oil & Nat Gas	10	97	96⅝	10.10	+207
Petro Bras	10	93	95	91.10	8042
Petro Bras	10	96	92⅝	12.22	+172
Petro Mex	10	93	95	91.10	8042
Petro Mex	10⅝	98	95	91.10	8042
Petro Mex	11½	95	94	8.68	-171
Petro Mex	11⅝	93	98	12.46	+429
Petro Mex	17⅝	94	114	-5.96	-265
St Dev In Hung	10⅝	00	94⅝	11.45	+259
Tamtrade	12	92	99⅝	6.42	
Telebras	10	96	82	9.32	+118
Telefon Max Pp	12¼	92	107	9.23	
Turkey	10¼	99	96⅝	11.17	+226
Turkey	10⅝	95	94⅝	11.85	+342
Turkey	10⅝	97	109⅝	3.40	
Turkey	11⅝	98	100	10.83	+314
Turkey	9⅝	95	94⅝	11.15	+279
Turkey	5⅝	99	100⅝	3.80	
Utd Mex State	9⅝	00	82	13.77	
Utd Mex State	9⅝	01	82	13.77	
Vencemos B	10	96	125	4.90	
Vencemos A	9	93	125	4.90	
Venezuela	11⅝	93	125	4.90	
Venezuela	9⅝	96	675	n.a.	

Floating Rate Notes

Deutsche Marks

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
Adb Oct 99	99	9.31
African Dv Bk 8-1-97	99⅝	9.69
Alnro Mar 05	99	9.56
Asfinag Mar 05	98⅝	9.13
Austria Feb 05	99⅝	9.16
Austria Feb 98	95⅝	8.80
Belgium Aug 97	100	9.50
Belgium Aug 97	99⅝	9.36
Belgium Mar 00	99⅝	9.31
Belgium May 95	99⅝	9.00
Bk Greece Jul 98	98	9.74
Bk Greece Jun 92/95	99½	9.50
Bk Of China Nov 93	99	9.44
Bnp Jun 92	100	9.31
Bundesbahn 13-mar-00	99	9.24
Bundesbank 6 Apr 00	99⅝	9.06
Bundespost 4-may-00	100	9.40
Cibc Nov 95	95	8.00
Cic Mar 92	99⅝	9.56
Cce Oct 95	99⅝	9.54
Commerzbk Dec 93	100	9.19
Commerzbk Oct 95	95½	8.25
Cred Foncier 96	100	9.28
Creditan 15-may-94	99⅝	9.25
Danish Ind 4/4/97	98⅝	9.50
Denmark Stars 96	99⅝	9.56
Dg Bank 96	94⅝	8.00
Dnc 96	99⅝	8.00
Dresdner Fin 94/99	99⅝	9.47
Dresdner Fin Jan 00	99⅝	9.41
Dresdner Fin Jul 98	99⅝	9.47
Ecsc Aug 97	99⅝	9.41
Eec 92	99⅝	9.44
Eib 19/6/06	99⅝	8.99
Eib 3-oct-00	100⅝	9.29
Eib 25/3/1998	100⅝	9.00
Eib 30/6/06	99⅝	9.29
Eib Frn 2/01	100⅝	9.22
Eib Frn 26-aug-98	99⅝	8.90
Eurofima Jul 99	99⅝	9.25
Great Belt Feb 2000	99⅝	9.44
Halifax May 1995	99⅝	9.16
Hydro Quebec Apr-00	97⅝	9.44
Ibi 95	95	8.00
Ikb Fin Nv 95	95⅝	8.25
Ireland 00 Feb	98⅝	9.44
Ireland 98 Stars	99⅝	9.68
Ireland Jul 98	99⅝	9.56
Jp Morgan 95	94⅝	8.00
Kfw Oct 99	99⅝	9.31
Kop Frn 11-apr-2000	99⅝	9.44
Lavoro Bk Feb 95	98⅝	9.41
Lavoro Bk May-95	98⅝	9.44
Lkb 95 Nov	99⅝	9.25
Lkb 99 Jul	99⅝	9.31
Lkb Feb 00	98⅝	9.31
Lkb 97 Jan	99⅝	9.33
Lkb 99 Nov	99⅝	9.13
Lufthansa Frn Feb-01	99⅝	9.69
Lufthansa Frn Feb-98	98⅝	9.69
Lufthansa Int Fin 00	97⅝	9.44
Malaysia Dec 05	97⅝	9.38
Midland 98	92	9.31
Mitsubishi Fin Jan 96	94⅝	8.00
Montedison 92	99⅝	9.56
Nationwide Bs Aug-95	97	9.47
Neste Oy 96	98⅝	9.44
New Zealand Jan 97	98⅝	9.19
New Zealand Mar 95	99⅝	9.25
Okb 29-may-95	99⅝	8.97
Rbc 95	95	8.00
Rente 96	99⅝	9.44
Saskatchewan Oct-97	99⅝	9.64
Se Banken Mar 95	99⅝	9.25
Sec Pac 95	92⅝	8.80
Staatsbank 10-dec-93	100	9.16
Staatsbank 20-sep-94	100⅝	9.44
Staatsbank 5-sep-95	100	9.50
Staatsbank 7-mar-94	100	9.32
Staatsbank Jun 94	100	9.15
Staatsbank Mar 94	100	9.36
Staatsbank May 1994	99⅝	9.20
Staatsbk a Oct-94	100⅝	9.49
Staatsbk b Apr-94	100	9.36
Staatsbk Ber Aug-93	100	9.56
Ubf Feb 2000	98⅝	9.31
Union Finland 96	95½	8.00
Wells Fargo 95	91⅝	8.00

Pounds

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
Abbey Nat 11.625 95	101⅝	11.63
Abbey Nat 13.375 95	107⅝	13.38
Adb 11% 11-apr-2001	102⅝	11.00
Adb 9.5% 1/7/97	96⅝	9.50
Aidc 10.5% 29/3/99	96⅝	10.50
All & Leic 11.375% 97	101⅝	11.38
All & Leic 11.25% 96	101	11.25
All & Leic 11.625 94	101⅝	11.63
All & Leic Jul 93	99⅝	10.69
All & Leic Jul 94	99⅝	10.44
All & Leic Jul 96	99	10.56
All & Leic May 95	99⅝	11.07
All & Leic Sep 93	99⅝	10.50
All & Leic 14.25% 5/95	109⅝	14.25
Amp(uk) 13% 11/75	112⅝	13.00
Anglia 96 Sep	99	10.19
Anglia 98 Jan	99⅝	10.63
Anglia Wat 12% 1/14	108⅝	10.88
Asda-mfl 10.875 18	82	10.88
Asda-mfl 9.625 Apr 92	78	9.63
Asfinag 12% 14/3/96	104⅝	12.00
Ass Br Pts 10.875 15	97⅝	10.88
Austria 10.875 3/99	101	10.88
Austria 9% 27/2/93	98⅝	9.00
B Gas 10.875% Mar-01	102⅝	10.88
B Telecom 13.375 93	103⅝	13.38
B Telecom 9.25 Jul 93	98	9.25
B/ham Midshire Mar 95	99⅝	10.54
B/ham Midshire Sep 98	99⅝	10.56
Bco 11.25% 31/3/96	104⅝	11.25
Barclays 12.25% 97	107⅝	12.25
Barclays 9.5% 93	98⅝	9.50
Barclays Bk 10.25 97	100⅝	10.25
Blue Cir 10.75% 13	97⅝	10.75
Bnp 11.375% 28/1/94	101⅝	11.38
Bp America 9.5 May 94	98⅝	9.50
Bp 9.75 Apr 93	98⅝	9.75
Bp Dev 11.25% Apr-01	103	11.25
Br Aerosp 10.75 14	87⅝	10.75
Br Airways 10.0 98	94	10.00
Br Airways 10.875 08	91⅝	10.88
Br Airways 9.5 May 97	93⅝	9.50
Brad & Bing Apr 98	99⅝	10.56
Brad & Bing May 95	99⅝	10.94
Brad & Bing Oct 99	99⅝	10.53
Brad & Bing Oct-97	97⅝	10.53
Brad Bing Jun-95	99⅝	10.26
Bris & West Aug 94	99⅝	11.00
Bris & West Jul 93	99⅝	10.75
Bris & West Oct 92	99⅝	10.69
Brit Aero 11.875% 08	100⅝	11.88
Brit Gas 12.75% 2/95	106⅝	12.75
Brit Gas a 12.75 95	106⅝	12.75
Brit Gas Plc 13% 93	104⅝	13.00
Brit Lnd 12.5% 3/16	102⅝	12.50
Britannia Feb 95	99½	11.10
Britannia May 94	100	10.97
Britannia Oct 92	99⅝	10.56
Britannia Oct 96	99⅝	10.44
Ccce 10.625% 8/3/01	101⅝	10.63
Chelt & Glou May 95	99⅝	10.65
Chelt Glo Frnp 94	99⅝	10.49
Chelt/glouc Mar 94	99⅝	10.94
Cie Bancaire Mar 95	99⅝	10.25
Cms 11 Jan 2028	99⅝	10.95
Cms 6 31-oct-27	98½	10.75
Cms 7 a1	99⅝	11.27
Cms 7 a2	99½	11.38
Cms 7 a3	99	11.48
Cms 8	99⅝	10.90
Coll 10% 27/2/97	99⅝	10.00
Coll Mor Sec No1 Rtf	99½	10.56
Coll Mort Sec No1 a2	99⅝	10.56
Coll Mort Sec No1 a3	98½	10.57
Coll Mort Sec No2	97	10.55
Coll Mort Sec No2 a	99	11.13
Coll Mort Sec No4	98⅝	10.75
Coll Mort Sec No4	98⅝	11.13
Commerzbk 10.75% 94	100⅝	10.75
Cr Local 10.875% 96	101⅝	10.88
Cr Local 11% Apr-94	101⅝	11.00
Cred Lyon 10.75 94	100⅝	10.75
Daimi 10.75% May-96	101⅝	10.75
Denm 11.875 Sep 94	103⅝	11.88
Denmark 9.5% 13/4/93	98⅝	9.50
Deu Bk 12.125 Jan 95	104⅝	12.13
Deu Bk Fin 11.8 94	101⅝	11.80
Deut Bk Fin 8% 2/01	89⅝	8.00
Deutsche Bk 11% 1/94	101⅝	11.00
Dumas Mar 11	98	10.46
East Mid Elec 12% 16	107⅝	12.00
Ecsc 10.75% 28/3/97	102	10.75
Ecsc 11.0 Mar 94	101⅝	11.00
Ecsc 11.5% Feb-96	104	11.50
Ecsc 11.875 Mar 09	104⅝	11.88
Ecu 10.5 Jun 07	99⅝	10.50
Eib 10% 2/2/97	98⅝	10.00
Eib 10.5% 20/7/99	101⅝	10.50
Eib 10.75% 15/11/96	102⅝	10.75
Eib 11.5% 9/1/95	103⅝	11.50
Eib 12% 06/12/93	103⅝	12.00
Eib 12% 15/2/00	108⅝	12.00
Eib 13% 3/4/96	111	13.00
Eib 9.5% 17/11/94	98⅝	9.50
Eib New Tr d 97	99⅝	10.00
Eibl 10.75% May-01	101⅝	10.75
Eurofima 11.375% 99	105	11.38
Eurofima a 11.375 99	105	11.38
Ex Finance 1 Plc	99⅝	10.99
Exportfinn 9.125 93	98	9.13
Epic 2001	99⅝	10.95
Finland 10.125 Jun 08	95	10.13
Finland 10.125% 3/97	99⅝	10.13
Ford 13.375 97	108⅝	13.38
Ford Cl 10.75 Nov 93	99⅝	10.75
Ford Cl 13.75 Jul 93	103⅝	13.75
Ford Cl 9.625 Apr 93	97⅝	9.63
Gecc 10.75% Apr-97	101⅝	10.75
Gefco 11.25% 02/94	101⅝	11.25
Gen El Cc 11.5 Sep 94	102⅝	11.50
Gen El Cc 11.75% 94	102⅝	11.75
Gmac Uk Fin 9.75 93	97⅝	9.75
Gracechurch 2019	97⅝	10.57
Granada Plc 11.25 19	89⅝	11.25
Guinness Fin 12% 96	104⅝	12.00
Halifax 10% 22/4/93	99⅝	10.00
Halifax 10.375 Mar 97	99⅝	10.38
Halifax 11.0 Jan 14	95⅝	11.00
Halifax 92 Oct	99⅝	10.56
Halifax 94 May	99⅝	11.10
Halifax 95 Jul	99⅝	10.52
Halifax b/s 1-nov-97	99⅝	10.44
Halifax Bs 9.625 93	98⅝	9.63
Halifax Feb 96	99⅝	11.00
Halifax Sep 96 Tnch 1	99⅝	10.77
Halifax Sep 96 Tnch 2	97⅝	10.27
Hammersn Prp 10.75 13	89⅝	10.75
Hmc 100 11.75% 05/96	102⅝	11.75
Hmc 11% 14/3/94	100⅝	11.00
Hmc 11.125% 17/11/93	100⅝	11.13
Hmc 5a	98⅝	10.77
Hmc 6	97⅝	10.56
Hmc 7 Frn May-2033	99⅝	11.35
Hmc 8 Frn 28/08/2034	99⅝	11.32
Hmc 8b Frn 28/08/34	99⅝	12.38
Hmc No 01	99⅝	10.75
Hmc No 02 Feb 15	99⅝	11.23
Hmc No 03 Jul 15	99⅝	10.81
Hmc No 04 Aug 21	98	11.18
Hmc2 No 02b	97⅝	12.23
Homer Fin 1 Frn 2028	99⅝	11.02
Hydro Que 12.625% 15	110⅝	12.63
Hydro Queb 11.25% 01	102⅝	11.25
Iadb 11.375% 29/5/95	103⅝	11.38
Ibrd 10% 1/3/99	99⅝	10.00
Ibrd 10.375% 18/2/99	100⅝	10.38
Ibrd 10.875% 15/8/94	101⅝	10.88
Ibrd 11% 14/12/94	101⅝	11.00
Ibrd 11.125% Feb-01	104⅝	11.13
Ibrd 11.25% 15/5/95	102⅝	11.25
Ibrd 12% 20/11/95	106⅝	12.00
Ibrd 9.25% Jul 2007	91	9.25
Ici 10.0 Apr 03	93⅝	10.00
Ici 11.25% 20/9/95	101⅝	11.25
Ici 9.75% 22/3/93	98⅝	9.75
Iii 9.375% 28/4/94	96⅝	9.38
Iii Nov 94	99⅝	11.00
Iii Oct 94	99⅝	10.56
Ind Bk Jap 9.625 93	98⅝	9.63
Inv In Ind 10.0 93	98⅝	10.00
J sains 10.875% 4/93	100	10.88
J sains 12.75% 3/95	105⅝	12.75
Jap Dev Bk 9.25 93	98⅝	9.25
John Lewis 10.25 06	97⅝	10.25
John Lewis 10.5 14	92⅝	10.50
Land Sc 9.5 Apr 97	84⅝	9.50
Leeds 10.5% 21/4/98	96⅝	10.50
Leeds 9.25% 28/5/93	98⅝	9.25
Leeds Pbs 11.5% 3/96	102⅝	11.50
Leeds Perm 94 Oct	99⅝	10.97
Leeds Perm 96 Mar	99⅝	10.44
Leeds Perm 98	99⅝	10.31
Leeds Perm Feb 1997	97	10.91
Lloyds Bk 10.625 98	96⅝	10.63
Lucas Ind 10.625 20	86⅝	10.63
Maes 2 May 2017	99	11.15
Maes No 1 Jul 18	99⅝	10.42
Marks Spenc 9.25% 93	98	9.25
Mepc 10.25 Apr 03	88⅝	10.25
Mepc 9.875 Apr 04	86⅝	9.88
Mic 1 Mar 2020	99⅝	10.80
Mic 2 Aug 2023	99⅝	10.54
Mic 3 Oct 2023 c1	99⅝	10.61
Mic 4 a1	99⅝	10.85
Mic 4 a2	99⅝	11.05
Mst 12.375% 24/7/94	103⅝	12.38
Mtk Mid Bd 93	97⅝	10.44
Mort Sec 1b Jan-23	97⅝	11.10
Mort Secs 1	99⅝	10.88
Mort Secs 2	99⅝	10.78
Nat Ang 13.5% Nov-00	108⅝	13.50
Nat Mut 10% 15 June 93	97⅝	10.00
Nat Provincial 02/99	99⅝	11.33
Nat Provincial Mar 96	97⅝	10.44
Nat West 12% 9/92	101	12.00
Nat West Dec 2009	94	10.81
Nationwide 10.125% 93	99⅝	10.13
Nationwide 12.625% 94	103⅝	12.63
Nationwide b/s 93 Feb	99⅝	10.91
Nationwide b/s 93 Oct	99⅝	10.53
Nationwide b/s 95 Jul	99⅝	10.54
Nationwide b/s 97 Oct	99⅝	10.77
Nationwide Bs Jun-95	99⅝	10.41
Natwide Aug 11.75 97	101⅝	11.75
New Zeal 9.5% 4/93	98⅝	9.50
New Zealand 9.625 95	97⅝	9.63
New Zealand Aug 97	99⅝	10.94
Nhl 1 Sep 13	99⅝	10.70
Nhl 2 Oct 14	97⅝	10.77
Nhl 3 Nov 14	99	11.13
Nhl 4 Oct 15	99½	10.77
Nib 11.375 Feb 96	102⅝	11.38
Nip T&T 10.875% 5/97	102⅝	10.88
Northern Rock 92	99⅝	10.56
Northern Rock 95	99⅝	10.47
Norway 10.5% 14/2/94	100⅝	10.50
Nsbs 10% 18/4/93	99½	10.00
Ontari Hyd 11.125 01	102⅝	11.13
P & o 11.5 Jul 14	95⅝	11.50
Pearson 10.5 Jun 08	90⅝	10.50
Prud Fin 9.375% 07	87⅝	9.38
Psk 10.75% 01	101⅝	10.75
Rbs 10.625 Mar 98	98½	10.63
Resid No 1 May 18	99	11.23
Resid No 2 Jul 18	99	10.82
Rol Roy 9.625% 7/93	97⅝	9.63
Roy Tsfc 11.75 94	99	11.75
Sears 12.5% 01/96	104⅝	12.50
Sek 10.375 Mar 96	100⅝	10.38
Sek 12% Jun 94	103½	12.00
Sek 9.5% Apr 93	98⅝	9.50
Sek a 10.375 Mar 96	100⅝	10.38
Seitsu Ew 4.25% 6/93	98⅝	4.25
Sri Mort Notes No1	98⅝	10.51
Stors 1 Plc Dec-29	99	10.66
Sweden 11.25 Mar 95	102½	11.25
Sweden 8.75 May 93	95⅝	8.75
Sweden 9.375% 3/93	98⅝	9.38
Sweden 9.5 Apr 97	97⅝	9.50
Temple Court No 1	97⅝	10.75
Temple Court No 2 a2	99⅝	10.72
Temple Court No 2 a1	99⅝	10.57
Tmc No 01 Sep 14	99⅝	10.43
Tmc No 02 Nov 14	99⅝	10.63
Tmc No 03 Apr 15	99⅝	10.88
Tmc No 04 May 15	99⅝	11.25
Tmc No 05 Sep 15	99⅝	10.73
Tmc No 06 Oct 15	99⅝	10.82
Tmc No 07 Nov 15	99⅝	11.20
Tmc No 08 Dec 18	99⅝	10.70
Tmc No 09 Feb 19	99	11.20
Tmc No 10 Jan 19	99⅝	10.68
Tmc No 11 Mar 20	97⅝	10.45
Tmc Pimbs 6 Aug-28	99⅝	11.13
Tmc Pimbs 6 Frn 1/29	99⅝	11.00
Tmc Pimbs 8 Jul-34	99⅝	11.25
Tmc Pimbs No 1	98⅝	11.05
Tmc Pimbs No 2	98⅝	10.48
Tmc Pimbs No 4a	99⅝	10.68
Tmc Pimbs No 4b	98½	10.75
Tmc Pimbs No 5	98⅝	10.77
Town & Count Frn	97⅝	11.04
Trafalgar Hse Sep 06	88⅝	10.63
Trafalgar Hse Sep 14	89⅝	10.88
Tsb Frn 29-aug-03	94	11.38
Unilever 12.25 Jan 94	103½	12.25
Wellcome 9.75% 5/06	88⅝	9.75
Woolwich 10.25 93	98⅝	10.25
Woolwich b/s Jul 93	99⅝	10.56
Woolwich b/s Mar 94	99½	10.25
Woolwich b/s Nov 95	99½	11.00
Woolwich Bs Apr-95	100	10.56
Woolwich May 94	99⅝	11.06
Yorkshire b/s Feb 94	99⅝	11.18
Yorkshire b/s Jul 97	99½	10.57

Dollars

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
Alb Perp	82	6.50
Alb Perp	80	4.80
Alaska Finance Jul 01	99⅝	6.54
Alberta 93	100⅝	6.52
American Express 97	94	5.63
American s & l 96	99⅝	5.65
Amex Sub Mar 99	93½	5.56
Anz Perp	76	5.65
Arbuthnot Redeemed	98	5.69
Autopistas Jun 93	100	6.56
Bankers Trust Mar 00	93½	5.69
Bankers Trust May 96	97⅝	5.63
Barclays Perp Old	88½	6.38
Barclays Perp Ser 1	87	6.69
Barclays Perp Ser 2	86⅝	6.80
Bco Di Napoli Nov 91	99⅝	6.13
Bco Santo Spirito 93	99⅝	5.63
Bear Stearns Sep 94	98	5.81
Belgium Dec 99	99⅝	6.44
Belgium Jan 96a	100⅝	6.50
Belgium Jul 96 Usd	100⅝	6.19
Belgium Nov 96	99½	4.23
Belgium Oct 94	100	5.38
Bergen Bk Perp	62	6.06
Bfce Nov 96	99⅝	6.10
Bfg 92	100	6.38
Bk Boston Aug 98	65	5.55
Bk Boston Feb 01	62	5.88
Bk Boston Sep 00	71	6.00
Bk Ireland Perp	79	5.94
Bk Nova Scotia Aug 85	68	5.94
Bk Of Ny Dec 97	92½	5.75
Bk Of Ny Jan 96	93½	5.50
Bk Scotland Perp	82	6.38
Bk Tokyo Oct 93	100	5.69
Bnp 1995 Feb	100⅝	6.31
Bnp Perp	87½	5.82
Boa Jul 96	95⅝	5.63
Boa Mar 97 (Mthly)	93½	5.63
Boa Oct 99 (Pp)	97	6.75
Boa Sept 96	94½	5.63
Bq Paribas Perp 1	95	5.94
Bq Paribas Perp 2	88½	5.75
Caixa Geral May 94	99	5.75
Cba Perp New	77⅝	5.87
Cba Perp Old	78⅝	6.45
Ccf Feb 94	99⅝	5.60
Ccf Oct 92	99⅝	5.49
Cepme Jun 95	100	6.44
Cff Oct 98	99⅝	5.34
Chase Man 97	95⅝	6.06
Chase Man Corp 09	76⅝	5.81
Chase Man Corp Oo	76⅝	5.81
Chase Man a/s 93	98⅝	6.44
Chemical 96 (Wkly)	88⅝	5.44
Chemical 99	97	5.44
Chemical Feb 97	98⅝	5.75
Chemical Oct 97	97⅝	5.50
Christiania Perp	60	6.21
Chrysler 92	92½	6.38
Cibc 2084	78	5.63
Cibc Aug 85	75⅝	4.56
Citicorp Aug 11	73½	6.00
Citicorp Aug 96 (wkly)	86	5.81
Citicorp Jan 97	88	5.63
Citicorp Jan 98	88	5.63
Citicorp Jul 97	87	6.31
Citicorp May 96	88	5.94
Citicorp May 98	86	5.63
Citicorp Oct 05	77	5.47
Citicorp Oct 96	86	5.63
Citicorp Perp 1	66	5.31
Citicorp Perp 2	66	5.56
Citicorp Sep 98	85	5.63
Citizens Bk 95	99⅝	5.96
Colombo s&l 96	99⅝	6.31
Comalco 93	99⅝	5.56
Comerica Jan 97	97⅝	5.63
Commerzbk Aug 93	99⅝	5.75
Commerzbk Feb 93	99⅝	5.81
Cont Ill Jun 94	94	5.69
Council Of Europe 93	99⅝	5.44
Credito 93	99⅝	5.38
Crossland Dec 97	99⅝	6.06
Ctb Perp	77	5.69
Den Danske Bank Perp	83½	6.44
Denmark Aug 96	98⅝	5.69
Die Erste Oest 92/94	99⅝	5.63
Die Erste Oest Apr 92	99⅝	5.63
Dec Perp	60	5.94
Dec Perp (Conv)	58	5.94
Dresdner Fin 97	99⅝	6.00
Dresdner Fin 92	100⅝	5.63
Dresdner Fin 93	100⅝	5.63
Edb 92 Called 30/8	97	5.56
Edb Dec 92	98⅝	5.63
East River Aug 93	97⅝	5.56
Eni 93	99⅝	5.50
Eq Bcarp o/s Fin 94	48	5.69
Equit Dba Dec 00	77	6.25
Ferrovie Feb 94	100⅝	5.94
Ferrovie May 97	99⅝	5.56
Fidelity Fed Oct 97	99⅝	5.63
First Bk Syst 10	90	5.94
First Bk Syst 96	93⅝	5.88
First Bk Syst 97	93⅝	5.69
First Boston 11/94	99⅝	6.31
First Chicago 92	99⅝	5.75
First Chicago 94	97⅝	6.38
First Chicago 97	93⅝	5.94
First Chicago Dec 96	93½	5.94
First City Texas 95	12	5.88
First Inter Dec 15	78	5.63
First Interstate 94	97½	5.75
First Union 11/96	94½	5.88
Fleet Financial 98	91½	5.69
Fst Fed Mich May 95	99⅝	5.44
Great Lakes s&l 97	99⅝	6.13
Grindlays 92	97½	5.94
Grindlays 94	98	5.63
Gt Amer'n 1St Sav 92	99⅝	5.63
Gt Western 89/94	99⅝	5.69
Gt Western Fin 95	97	5.63
Gzb Perp	90	6.06
Hill Samuel Perp	82	6.44
Hong Kong Perp 1	71⅝	6.13
Hong Kong Perp 2	71½	5.88
Hong Kong Perp 3	70⅝	5.63
Household Red 25-sep	99⅝	5.63
Hydro Perp	71½	5.81
Ibf Frn Mar-94	99⅝	5.75
Ibm Cred Corp Dec 95	75	6.31
Ibrd Perp	99⅝	5.86
Ireland Jun 98	99⅝	6.44
Isveimer (Pp) Feb 95	98	5.69
Isveimer 92	100	6.38
Italy Dec 00	100⅝	6.38
Jp Morgan 1997 Dec	98⅝	5.63
Jp Morgan 1997 May	98	4.00
Kleinwort Perp	68	4.56
Lloyds Perp 1	81½	6.44
Lloyds Perp 2	81	6.00
Lloyds Perp 3	85	6.94
Man Han 30Sept 92	99⅝	5.56
Man Han 97 (Mthly)	91	5.31
Man Han 98	89½	5.56
Man Han Aug-96 (Wkly)	89½	5.44
Man Han Jul-97 (Cap)	91	5.69
Man Han Nov-97	91	5.88
Manufacturers Nat 96	92½	5.75
Mar Mid 00	87	5.69
Mar Mid 09	78½	5.75
Mar Mid 96	91½	5.69
Mar Mid 99	88½	5.25
Mar Mid Oct 94	94	5.62
Mcorp 97 (Mthly)	24	5.50
Mellon Bk 96	94⅝	5.94
Mellon Jul 94	98⅝	5.44
Mgn Grenfell Perp	91⅝	6.31
Midland Int 92	99⅝	5.25
Midland Perp 1	72⅝	6.49
Midland Perp 2	72	6.00
Midland Perp 3	70⅝	6.69
Mitsui Fin 96	99½	5.94
Morgan Stanley 93	99½	6.62
Muirfield Fnds a	5	5.38
Muirfield Fnds b	5	5.38
Nab Perp	76⅝	5.94
Nat Bk Canada 87 Feb	67½	6.06
Nat Bk Detroit 05	93	5.69
Nat West Fin Pp Old	79	6.56
Nat West Perp (a)	80	6.69
Nat West Perp (b)	85⅝	6.13
Nat West Perp (c)	83½	5.94
New Zealand Aug 93	100	5.75
New Zealand Jun 96	100	6.31
Norwest Car 38406	95	5.69
Nwide Anglia Frn 95	99⅝	5.65
Oesterspark 92	99	5.75
Paine Webber Sep 93	75	6.06
Pnc 97	92⅝	5.69
Quebec Oct 2001	96⅝	5.31
R Reming Perp	69	6.69
Rbs Perp	85½	6.69
Rente Nov 98	99⅝	6.06
Rep Bk Dallas 97	5	5.63
Rep Ny 07	91½	5.63
Rep Ny 10	91½	5.56
Rep Ny Perp	91	6.56
Rhone-poulenc Perp	94	7.00
Ribwa Perp	97⅝	5.83
Riggs Nat 10Mm 96	42	5.75
Riggs Nat 96	42	5.81
Rio 94	99⅝	5.81
Rothschilds Perp	69	6.06
Royal Bk Canada 2085	85	5.81
Royal Trust 9/85	78	5.50
Sabre Ill Ltd 92	99⅝	6.69
Santa Barbara Aug 96	97	5.81
Santa Barbara Redeem	99	5.56
Sanwa Intl Jan 93	100⅝	6.54
Scotland Int 92	99⅝	5.81
Sec Pacific 92	99⅝	5.75
Sec Pacific 97	93	5.58
Shawmut Corp 97	63	6.14
Shearson Nov 91	99½	5.81
Shearson Oct 96	93	5.57
Sncf Nov 91	99⅝	6.38
Soc Gen 96	99⅝	5.63
Soc Gen Perp	88⅝	6.26
Southeast Bk Dec 96	4	4.63
Southeast Bk Nov 97	4	5.63
St Bk Victoria Perp	90	5.50
St Of Victoria 97/94	99⅝	5.56
Stand Chart Perp 1	63	5.56
Stand Chart Perp 2	63½	6.49
Stand Chart Perp 3	63	6.46
Stand Chart Perp 4	63	6.65
Ste Bk New Feb 98	99½	6.13
Tokyo 92/04	100	6.31
Takugin 92/94	100	5.81
Texas Commerce 97	91½	5.94
Uk Govt 28/9/96	99⅝	5.69
Union Oil 96	99⅝	6.19
Vienna City Mar 92	100	5.69
Wells Fargo 1992	99⅝	5.47
Wells Fargo 1994	96½	5.69
Wells Fargo 1997 Feb	96⅝	5.63
Wells Fargo 1997 Sep	92	5.63
Wells Fargo 1998	90⅝	5.63
Wells Fargo 2000	87½	5.59
Wells Fargo 97 (Cap)	91	5.69
Westpac Perp	76	5.69
Woodside Aidc 97	98⅝	5.56
Woodside Ibi 97	99⅝	5.87

Ecus

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
Bco Agricoltur Jun 93	99⅝	10.13
Belgium Apr 00	100	9.81
Belgium May 96	100⅝	9.88
Bnp Aug 96 (Ecu)	99⅝	9.86
Ccce Feb 08	99⅝	9.75
Cff Apr 96 (Ecu)	100⅝	9.98
Chel & Glo Frn Xeu95	99⅝	10.19
Eib Frn 8/01	100⅝	9.75
Eni 92	99⅝	9.94
Ireland Apr 97	99⅝	10.06
Isveimer 21-nov-95	98	9.71
Italy 30-oct-05	100⅝	9.84
Lavoro Bc Naz Apr 00	98	9.97
Pocaro 19Sept 97	98	10.19
Rente 91/94 (Ecu)	99⅝	10.19
St-gobain Perp	99⅝	10.19

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Oct. 25.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AAL Mutual:		
CaGr p	12.96	13.61
Inco p	10.01	10.51
MuBd p	10.31	10.82
AARP Invst:		
CaGr	30.24	NL
GinlM	15.72	NL
Gthinc	27.12	NL
HQ Bd	15.61	NL
TxFBd	17.36	NL
ABT Funds:		
Emrg p	11.55	12.13
FL TF	10.59	11.12
Gthin p	9.98	10.48
Utilin p	12.13	12.73
AdsnCa p	19.40	20.00
AEGON USA:		
CapApp	4.44	4.66
HiYld	10.05	10.55
Gwth	6.28	6.59
TaxEx	11.64	12.22
AFA NAv	10.47	10.99
AFA Tele	15.63	16.41
AHA Funds:		
Balan	11.49	NL
Full	10.40	NL
Lim	10.38	NL
AIM Funds:		
Chart p	8.20	8.68
Const p	11.21	11.86
CvYld p	11.74	12.33
HiYld p	5.28	5.54
LimM p	10.05	10.23
Sumit	9.44	
Weing p	15.25	16.14
A M A Family:		
ClaGt p	8.06	8.46
GlbGt p	21.84	22.93
Glbln p	19.24	20.20
USGv p	8.85	9.29
AMEV Funds:		
AstAl p	13.10	13.72
CapIl p	16.17	16.98
CaAp p	18.96	19.85
Fidcr p	26.32	27.56
GvTR p	9.07	9.50
Grwth p	24.43	25.65
HiYld p	7.80	8.17
TF MN	9.93	10.40
TF Nat	10.27	10.75
TF NY	10.87	11.38
US Gvt	9.91	10.38
AMF Funds:		
AdjMtg	10.01	NL
Co Bd	9.56	NL
IntlLiq	10.66	NL
MtgSc	11.19	NL
ASO Bd	10.72	11.23
ASO Eq	12.23	12.81
AcornF	43.48	43.48
Afuture	9.83	NL
Advest Advant:		
Govt p	8.72	8.72
Gwth p	15.41	15.41
HY Bdp	7.84	7.84
Inco p	11.09	11.09
Spcl p	15.36	15.36
AlgerSCp t	19.96	19.96
AlgerG t	16.94	16.94
Alliance Cap:		
Allan p	6.28	6.65
Balan p	12.44	13.16
Canad p	5.62	5.95
Count p	18.97	20.07
GlbSA p	10.29	10.89
Govt p	8.23	8.64
Grinc p	2.45	2.59
HiYld p	5.38	5.65
IntlA p	14.62	15.47
ICaIT p	12.76	13.36
InsMu p	9.85	10.31
Monin p	11.57	12.15
Morta p	8.95	9.40
Mltin t	1.99	1.99
MMSA p	9.92	10.23
MMSB t	9.92	9.92
MuCA p	9.95	10.42
MuNY p	9.28	9.72
NtlMu p	9.94	10.41
NEvr p	8.88	9.40
QusrA p	20.83	22.04
ST Mtgp	9.73	10.24
ST Mlbt	9.92	9.92
Tech p	25.07	26.53
Wldin p	1.97	1.97
AlpnCA	9.09	9.44
Altura Funds:		
GvInt	10.47	10.91
Grwth	14.17	14.76
Inco	10.52	10.96
TF Inc	9.96	10.38
Amer AAdvant:		
Balan	11.42	NL
Equity	11.87	NL
LtdTr	10.01	NL
Amer Capital:		
Cmstk	17.04	18.42
CpBd p	6.66	6.99
EmGr p	20.17	21.40
Entrp p	13.32	14.13
EqInc p	4.57	4.85
Exch	95.35	
FdMg p	12.96	13.50
GvSc p	10.57	11.10
GvT97	11.04	11.38
Grinc p	11.88	12.60
Harbr p	14.30	15.17
HiYld p	5.95	6.25
MunB p	9.68	10.16
Pace p	12.99	13.78
TEHY p	10.80	11.34
TxEl p	11.07	11.43
AExpEV	12.58	12.84
American Funds:		
A Bal p	11.57	12.23
Amcp p	12.05	12.79
AMutl p	20.57	21.82
Bond p	13.18	13.91
CapIB p	28.18	29.90
CapW p	15.65	16.43
Eupac p	31.84	33.78
FdInv p	16.72	17.74
Govt p	13.61	14.29
Gwth p	22.35	23.71
HI Tr p	13.57	14.35
Inco p	12.80	13.58
IntBd p	13.78	14.47
ICA p	16.53	17.54
NEco p	21.95	23.29
N Per p	11.68	12.39
SmCp p	17.77	18.85
TxEx p	11.38	11.95
TECA p	14.72	15.45
TEMd p	14.51	15.23
TEVA p	14.94	15.69
Wsh p	15.30	16.23
A GthFd	7.93	8.47
A Hertg	1.32	NL
A Invst	6.87	7.21
A Inv In	5.42	5.68
Amer Natl Funds:		
Grth	4.72	5.16
Inco	22.15	24.21
Triflex	15.42	16.67
Am Perform:		
Bond	10.72	11.19
Equity	11.94	12.46
IntBd	10.62	11.06
A Allinc	unavail	
API Gr fp	12.70	12.70
Amway t	8.46	8.72
Analyt	12.80	NL
AnchrCa	unavail	
Amstng	7.04	NL
Aquila Funds:		
AZ TF	10.10	10.42
CO TF	10.06	10.48
HI TF	11.08	11.54
KY TF	10.27	10.70
OR TF	10.15	10.57
ArchCap	12.63	13.23
ArchDiv	10.05	10.52
AscPStk	20.39	21.41
Atlas Funds:		
CalTF	10.48	10.80
GrInc	12.13	12.51
GvtSc	10.32	10.64
TF Bd	10.39	10.71
BB&K	10.51	NL
BakerGv	15.78	NL
Babson Group:		
Bond	1.59	NL
Enterp	14.18	NL
Gwth	11.29	NL
Intl	12.33	NL
Shadw	unavail	
TaxFr	9.01	NL
UMB St	unavail	
UMB B	unavail	
Value	unavail	
BairdBl p	16.57	17.58
BairdCa p	19.64	20.84
BaronA r	14.45	14.45
Bartlett Funds:		
BasVl	12.81	NL
FixedI	9.86	NL
VI Intl	9.32	NL
Bascom	21.99	21.99
Beac Hill	22.17	NL
BenAtBd	10.63	NL
BenAtEq	11.41	NL
Benham Group:		
AdjGov	10.05	NL
CalfL	11.13	NL
CalIn	9.61	NL
CalfH	8.92	NL
CaTFI	10.57	NL
EqGro	10.28	NL
GNMA	10.53	NL
Goldin	8.43	NL
IncGro	12.33	NL
NITFI	10.49	NL
NITFL	11.27	NL
Tg1995	78.21	NL
Tg2000	52.12	NL
Tg2005	34.17	NL
Tg2010	24.17	NL
Tg2015	17.60	NL
Tg2020	11.75	NL
TNote	10.51	NL
Berger Group:		
100	11.16	NL
101	9.15	NL
Bernstein Fds:		
GvSh	12.98	NL
ShrDur	12.88	NL
IntDur	13.19	NL
Ca Mu	12.96	NL
DivMu	13.02	NL
NYMu	13.05	NL
Blanchard Funds:		
PrcM p	6.04	6.04
ST Gl	1.95	1.95
StrGr p	9.91	9.91
BdEndw	18.17	NL
Boston Co:		
AAlnc p	14.69	NL
CaAp p	26.72	NL
Intl	11.44	NL
IntGv p	12.36	NL
MadI p	11.14	NL
SpGth p	16.79	NL
Brndyw	18.24	NL
Bruce	90.10	NL
Bull & Bear Gp:		
CaGr p	6.68	NL
EqInc p	12.41	NL
FNCl p	16.47	NL
Gold p	12.41	NL
HiYld p	8.38	NL
SpEq p	18.24	NL
TxFr p	17.76	NL
USGv p	14.42	NL
Burnham	20.78	21.87
CGM Funds:		
CapDv	31.46	NL
Mutl	24.84	NL
Calmos	11.69	NL
CalMun p	8.70	8.70
CalTrst	11.98	NL
CalUS	9.82	NL
Calvert Group:		
Ariel	28.70	30.13
ArielA	18.33	19.24
CapIll p	21.48	22.55
Inco	16.45	17.27
Social p	28.30	29.71
SocBd	16.36	17.18
SocEq	18.75	19.69
TxF Lt	10.63	10.85
TxF Lg	15.86	16.65
TxF VT	15.38	16.15
US Gov	15.21	15.97
CapitolEq	37	NL
CapitolFl	10.43	NL
Capstone Group:		
CshFr	9.69	10.17
Fd SW	16.21	17.02
GvInc	4.75	4.75
MedRs	18.42	19.34
PBHG	11.65	12.23
Roy El	6.65	6.98
Trend	14.32	15.03
CarlICo	12.35	13.08
Carneg Capplelo:		
EmGr p	12.24	12.82
Grow p	19.04	19.94
TRetn p	11.56	12.10
Carnegie Funds:		
Govt p	9.28	9.72
TEOHG	9.33	9.77
TEHHI	9.80	10.26
Cardnl	11.98	13.09
CardGv	8.99	9.47
Cnr Stk	19.51	NL
ChartBC	11.53	11.53
ChestH	112.23	NL
CIGNA Funds:		
Aggsv p	17.51	18.43
GvSc p	10.11	10.64
Grth p	14.94	15.73
HiYld p	8.89	9.36
Inco p	7.71	8.12
Munl p	7.97	8.39
Util p	13.54	14.25
Value p	17.93	18.87
CItibank IRA-CIT:		
Balan t	2.61	NL
Equit t	2.92	NL
Incom t	2.28	NL
ShtTr t	1.84	NL
Clipper	46.03	46.03
Colonial Funds:		
AGold p	15.89	16.86
CalTE	7.15	7.51
CbCsh p	45.40	46.33
Fund p	20.83	22.10
GvSec p	10.70	11.23
Gwth p	13.14	13.94
HiYld p	5.83	6.12
Incom p	6.28	6.59
IntEq p	15.98	16.95
MATx	7.30	7.70
MI TE	6.70	7.03
MN TE	6.99	7.34
NY TE	6.86	7.20
OhTE	7.01	7.36
Smlln p	11.62	12.33
Strln	6.90	7.24
TXIns p	7.88	8.27
TxEx p	13.21	13.87
USGv p	7.02	7.37
US Id p	18.80	19.95
Colonial VIP:		
DvRet t	11.34	11.34
FdSec t	9.93	9.93
Gwth t	11.43	11.43
Hlinc t	8.95	8.95
HYMu t	9.76	9.76
InfHd t	10.32	10.32
Columbia Funds:		
Fixed	13.22	NL
Govt	8.70	NL
Grth	24.65	NL
Munl	12.00	NL
Specl	48.71	NL
Common Sense:		
Govt	11.36	12.18
Grwth	14.98	16.35
Grinc	14.25	15.48
MunB	12.79	13.43
Cwlthl	2.10	2.27
Compass Capital:		
EqInc	11.85	NL
FxdIn	10.43	NL
Grwth	12.11	NL
ShInt	10.45	NL
Composite Group:		
BdStk p	11.06	11.52
Gwth p	11.70	12.19
InFd p	8.70	9.06
NW50 p	25.92	27.14
TxEx p	7.38	7.49
USGv p	10.43	10.86
CompTSt	9.60	10.05
Conn Mutual:		
Govt	11.09	11.55
Grwth	14.52	15.49
TotRet	14.00	14.74
Copley	15.61	NL
CorEqln	19.11	NL
Counsellors Fd:		
CapAp	11.86	NL
Fixinc	9.55	NL
GbIFxd	10.24	NL
IntEqu	13.44	NL
IntGvt	10.74	NL
NYMu	9.87	NL
CtryCa	17.28	17.81
Cowen p	11.56	12.15
CownOp p	14.85	15.61
CmbldG	11.46	11.46
DR Euro	6.95	NL
Dean Witter:		
AmVl t	19.30	19.30
CalTF t	12.35	12.35
CapGr t	13.26	13.26
Convt t	8.56	8.56
DevGr t	13.86	13.86
DivGt t	25.28	25.28
EqInc t	9.07	9.07
Euro t	9.00	9.00
Glbl t	9.75	9.75
GPlus t	9.39	9.39
HiYld	6.28	6.45
Intmd t	9.61	9.61
MuCA t	10.02	10.44
NYTF t	11.53	11.53
NtlRs t	11.06	11.06
PacGr t	11.72	11.72
PrcM t	8.64	8.64
Premr p	9.87	10.28
SearT p	11.70	11.70
AdTx p	8.19	8.19
Mngd t	10.81	10.81
ST USp	10.07	10.07
Strat t	13.06	13.06
TaxEx	11.49	11.97
USGvt t	9.35	9.35
Util t	12.34	12.34
ValAd t	15.10	15.10
WWin	9.05	9.05
WldW t	15.17	15.17
Delaware Group:		
Decl	16.24	17.75
Decll p	13.14	13.80
Delaw	18.42	19.76
Delcp p	21.18	22.24
Delchl	6.45	6.92
Dichll p	6.45	6.77
Gvt II p	8.86	9.30
Invl	9.99	10.30
Inv Il p	9.99	NL
TxFPa	8.06	8.46
TxIns	10.98	11.53
TxFU	11.64	12.24
Trend	10.82	11.36
Value	15.48	16.25
Dimensional Fds:		
US Sml	6.38	NL
Japan	27.66	NL
UKing	21.11	NL
Conf	14.16	NL
Fixd	102.77	NL
GlBd	103.03	NL
Govt	110.16	NL
IntGv	107.72	NL
Dodge&Cox:		
Balan	38.77	NL
Inco	11.15	NL
Stock	44.08	NL
Dreyfus:		
A Bond	14.14	NL
CalTx	14.87	NL
CapV p	12.97	13.58
CvSec	8.16	NL
Dreyf	12.30	NL
GNM p	14.98	NL
GthOp	11.67	NL
Index	16.19	NL
InsMu p	18.13	NL
Interm	13.85	NL
Levge	17.56	18.39
Mas Tx	15.97	NL
NJ Mun	12.90	NL
NwLd p	32.47	NL
NY Tax	15.21	NL
NYTE p	17.00	NL
NYIn p	11.13	NL
Peopln	13.85	NL
ShInT	12.77	NL
ShIGv	11.57	NL
StrAg p	32.86	33.88
StInc p	13.35	13.98
StInv p	21.06	22.05
StrW p	29.42	30.54
Tax Ex	12.75	NL
Thrd C	7.92	NL
USG Bd	13.57	NL
USG In	12.68	NL
Dreyfus General:		
GnAg p	24.53	NL
GnCA	12.93	NL
GMBd	14.56	NL
GNY p	19.21	NL
Dreyfus Premier:		
CAMu p	12.53	13.12
CTMu p	11.44	11.98
FLMu p	14.22	14.89
Gnma p	14.82	15.52
MDM p	12.38	12.96
MIMu p	14.67	15.36
MAM p	11.27	11.80
MNM p	14.55	15.24
NYM p	13.57	14.21
OHMu p	12.25	12.83
PAMu p	15.56	16.29
TX Mu	19.75	20.68
MuBd p	13.61	14.25
DupKyII	7.04	NL
Eaton Vance:		
EVStk	14.07	14.77
GvtOb p	11.52	12.09
Grwth p	8.35	8.77
InBos p	7.72	8.10
Invst fp	7.49	7.86
MunBd	9.56	10.04
Nautlis	15.69	16.47
STGbl t	9.93	9.93
STTsy p	52.17	52.17
SpEqt p	27.90	29.24
TotRt p	9.82	10.31
Eaton V Marathn:		
CalMn t	10.00	10.00
EqInc t	10.97	10.97
FITxF t	10.70	10.70
HiInc t	6.94	6.94
MATF t	10.28	10.28
MITxF t	10.23	10.23
NtMun t	9.40	9.40
NJ TF t	10.48	10.48
NYTF t	10.78	10.78
OhTF t	10.23	10.23
PA TF t	10.38	10.38
EclipEq	11.20	NL
Emblem Fund:		
EmEq	11.07	11.53
IntGv	10.66	11.10
OH Reg	10.92	11.38
RelEq	11.23	11.70
Sl Fxd	10.28	10.71
EmrlEq	10.47	10.96
EmrlUS	10.31	10.80
EmpBld	17.53	18.31
Endow	17.89	NL
Enterprise Group:		
CapA p	24.00	25.20
GvSec p	12.23	12.84
GrInc p	15.50	16.27
Gwth p	7.79	8.18
HYBd p	10.18	10.69
IntlGr p	13.17	13.83
PrcM p	11.03	11.58
Equitable Funds:		
Bal B t	15.73	15.73
GvSc B t	10.12	10.12
GwthB t	18.34	18.34
GrInB t	13.38	13.38
STWF p	9.25	9.54
STWB t	9.26	9.26
TxEB t	10.43	10.43
EqStrat	31.40	NL
Evergreen Funds:		
Evgrn	13.11	NL
TotRtn	18.48	NL
ValTm	12.54	NL
LtdMk	20.04	NL
ExcelMid	2.60	2.72
ExchHY p	7.09	7.44
FBL Gth t	11.96	11.96
FPA Funds:		
Capit	15.24	16.30
NwInc	10.31	10.80
Paramt	14.24	15.23
Peren	20.98	22.44
Fairmt	16.33	NL
Federated Funds:		
Exch	58.99	NL
FBF	9.52	NL
FIGT	10.09	NL
FFRT	9.99	NL
GNMA	11.56	NL
FGRO	21.03	NL
FHYT	8.47	NL
FIT	10.60	NL
FIMT	10.24	NL
FSIMT	10.22	NL
FSIGT	10.25	NL
FSBF	15.54	NL
FST	23.45	NL
FGVT	9.78	NL
MaxCo	10.83	NL
Tz2Yr p	10.20	NL
Fenimre	15.39	15.99
Fidelity Invest:		
AgTF r	11.72	11.72
A Mgr	12.98	NL
Balanc	12.15	NL
BluCh	19.15	19.74
CA TF	11.52	NL
CA In	10.81	NL
Canad	15.87	16.36
CapAp	15.34	15.71
CpInc r	7.38	NL
ChaS	136.75	
Contra	24.58	25.34
CnvSc	13.73	NL
Desti	15.30	
DestII	22.94	
DisEq r	16.32	NL
EmGr r	14.89	NL
Eq Inc	25.28	25.80
EqII	14.82	NL
EqIdx	14.64	NL
Europ	15.52	16.00
Exch	89.02	
Fidel	19.13	NL
FlexB	6.99	NL
GloBd	11.90	NL
GNMA	10.84	NL
GovtSc	9.84	NL
GroInc	19.33	19.72
GroCo	25.80	26.60
HiYld	12.74	NL
InsMu	11.44	NL
IntBd	10.24	NL
IntGr	13.78	14.06
LtdMn	9.55	NL
LowP r	12.70	NL
Magln	67.64	69.73
MI TF	11.21	NL
Midin r	28.71	NL
MA TF	11.40	NL
MN TF	10.71	NL
MtgSc	10.47	NL
MunBd	8.40	NL
NY HY	12.12	NL
NY Ins	11.28	NL
OH TF	11.15	NL
OTC	24.86	24.80
Ovrse	26.35	27.16
PcBas	12.98	13.38
Purtn	13.81	14.09
RealE	10.14	NL
RetGr	17.04	NL
ShtBd	9.31	NL
SpcSit	20.91	21.95
StkSlc	14.79	NL
Trend	47.52	NL
USBl	10.42	10.62
UtilInc	12.66	NL
Value	29.44	NL
Wrldw	9.40	NL
Fidinv Instl:		
CTAR	8.77	NL
EqP G	24.33	NL
EqP I	11.37	NL
IP LTD	10.44	NL
IP SG	9.70	NL
TE Ltd	10.81	NL
Fidelity Selects:		
SlAir r	11.72	12.08
SlAGl r	13.94	14.37
SlBio r	32.73	33.74
SlBrd r	13.97	14.34
SlBrk r	10.73	11.06
SlChe r	28.56	29.44
SlCmp r	15.41	15.89
SlDef r	13.95	14.38
SlElec r	10.03	10.34
SlEUt r	12.23	12.61
SlEng r	15.87	16.36
SlEnS r	10.74	11.07
SlEnv r	11.55	11.91
SlFnS r	33.99	35.04
SlPd r	28.44	29.32
SlHlth r	79.07	81.52
SlInd r	14.36	14.80
SlIns r	16.70	17.22
SlLesr r	28.19	29.06
SlMD r	19.63	20.24
SlMetl r	11.85	12.22
SlPap r	13.64	14.06
SlReg r	13.09	13.49
SlRetl r	19.19	19.78
SlSL r	11.78	12.14
SlSoft r	18.64	19.22
SlTec r	29.51	30.42
SlTele r	26.72	27.55
SlUtil r	36.67	37.80
Fidl Plymth:		
Europ p	9.53	10.01
GovSc p	9.51	9.91
GrOp p	20.13	21.13
HI Mu p	11.49	11.97
HIYld p	10.05	10.55
IncGt p	13.91	14.60
ST Bd p	9.84	9.99
SpcSit p	20.73	21.76
Fidelity Spartan:		
CAHY r	10.49	NL
CTHY r	10.98	NL
GNMA	10.22	10.22
Govin	10.09	NL
HighI r	11.18	11.18
LtdGv	10.14	NL
LTG	11.36	11.36
Munin r	10.41	NL
NJHY r	11.02	NL
NYHY r	10.49	NL
PAHY r	10.22	NL
ShtMu	9.68	NL
FidoCap	16.38	NL
Financial Funds:		
Dynm p	9.93	NL
USGvt p	7.26	NL
Enrgy	11.15	NL
Envim	8.93	NL
Eqty	16.79	NL
Europ	11.25	NL
FinSvc	14.05	NL
Flex	14.01	NL
IntGov	12.51	NL
IntlGr	14.93	NL
Utl	10.80	NL
TxFre p	15.53	NL
Gold	4.27	NL
HlthSc	42.28	NL
HIYld p	6.64	NL
Indust p	5.12	NL
Indinc p	10.81	NL
Leisur	16.34	NL
PcBas	13.22	NL
SelInc p	6.36	NL
Tech	21.34	NL
FlAmEq	12.17	12.82
FlAusIn t	10.37	10.89
FlAusLa t	9.98	10.21
FtBosIG	10.13	10.39
FstEqp r	12.27	12.27
FtHowMu	10.49	10.49
Fst Investors:		
BlChp p	13.47	14.47
Global p	5.15	5.53
Govt p	11.47	12.32
HighY p	4.55	4.89
Inco p	3.72	4.00
InvGr p	9.62	10.33
NJTF p	12.16	13.06
NYTF p	14.18	15.23
SpcBd	11.06	11.92
SpSit p	12.40	13.32
TxEx p	10.14	10.89
TotRt p	11.96	12.87
First Trust:		
TFInc p	14.40	15.08
TFIns p	16.18	16.94
USGv p	10.73	11.24
Flag Investors:		
EmGt p	14.53	15.21
IntTr p	10.45	10.94
MMun p	10.32	10.81
QulG p	11.83	12.39
Telln p	10.50	10.99
TRTs p	10.24	10.72
Flagship Group:		
AATE p	10.19	10.64
AZTE p	9.95	10.39
CaCsh p	29.94	NL
CTTE p	9.93	10.37
FLTE p	10.03	10.47
GATE p	10.00	10.43
KYTE p	10.34	10.79
LATE p	10.17	10.62
LtTE p	10.19	10.45
MITE p	10.95	11.43
MOTE p	10.15	10.59
NCTE p	9.84	10.27
OHTE p	10.89	11.37
PATE p	9.73	10.16
TnTE p	10.51	10.97
VATE p	10.09	10.53
GldRb p	15.58	NL
Flex Funds:		
Bond p	18.72	NL
Grth p	11.56	NL
Muir fp	5.86	NL
Fortress Invst:		
AdlRt t	9.98	9.98
GlSl r	9.49	9.49
HIQul t	14.45	14.60
Munin t	10.41	10.41
TP US r	10.17	10.27
Util r	11.17	11.28
44 WlEq	6.16	6.16
44Wall	2.42	2.42
FormBd	10.45	10.86
ForumSt	9.91	10.30
Founders Group:		
BlueC p	7.54	NL
Discv	16.71	NL
Frntr p	22.64	NL
GovSc	10.23	NL
Gwth p	10.60	NL
Inco p	8.09	NL
Specl	7.32	NL
WldGr	12.70	NL
Franklin Group:		
AGE	2.58	2.69
AdjUS	10.01	10.43
AL TF	10.94	11.40
AZ TF	10.75	11.20
Calins	11.35	11.82
CalTF	7.05	7.34
CO TF	10.91	11.36
CT TF	10.44	10.88
CvtSc	9.86	10.27
DNTC	17.29	18.01
Eqity	7.37	7.68
FedTx	11.56	12.04
FL TF	10.96	11.42
GA TF	11.11	11.57
GlOpl	9.31	9.70
Gold	12.65	13.18
Grwth	27.02	28.15
HY TF	10.49	10.93
Incom	2.12	2.21
InsTF	11.62	12.10
LA TF	10.84	11.29
MD TF	10.53	10.97
MaTF	10.99	11.45
MI Tax	11.37	11.84
MNIns	11.65	12.14
MO TF	10.95	11.41
NJTF	11.08	11.54
NY Tax	11.24	11.71
NC TF	11.03	11.49
OhIal	11.53	12.01
ORTF	10.94	11.40
PaTF	9.75	10.16
PrmRt	4.76	4.96
PR TF	11.04	11.50
Sl Gov	10.38	10.81
SpEq	11.86	12.35
TA Gov	10.53	10.97
TxAHY	7.97	8.30
TX TF	10.94	11.40
Utils	8.90	9.27
US Gov	7.12	7.42
VA TF	10.97	11.43
Franklin Mgd Tr:		
CaQul p	21.46	21.79
InvGd p	8.72	9.08
RisDv p	13.99	14.57
Freedom Funds:		
Discv	8.26	8.66
Envm p	8.87	9.30
EqVal t	11.27	11.27
Globl t	10.80	10.80
Glbln t	10.30	10.30
Gold t	14.98	14.98
Gvtln t	10.21	10.21
MgTE t	11.09	11.09
RgBk t	12.48	12.48
ST Wld	10.08	10.08
FmstCA	10.44	NL
FmstMA	11.50	NL
FundTrust:		
Aggr fp	14.67	14.67
Grth fp	13.89	14.18
GrolI fp	14.26	14.48
Inco f	9.48	9.83
GAM Funds:		
Glbl	105.05	110.58
Intl	136.16	143.33
PcBas	136.34	143.52
GIT Invst:		
EqSpc	18.89	NL
HiYd	10.83	NL
InMax	7.03	NL
TFVA	11.38	NL
GNA t	9.97	9.97
GT Global:		
Amer p	13.34	14.01
Bond p	10.82	11.36
Euro p	9.18	9.64
Gvinc p	10.16	10.67
Grinc	5.18	5.44
HltCr p	18.56	19.49
Intl p	8.83	9.27
Japan p	12.83	13.47
LatAmG	16.37	17.19
Pacf p	12.28	12.89
Widw p	13.95	14.65
GW SierraTr:		
CalBd p	10.27	10.75
CpInc p	10.16	10.64
EqOp p	10.40	10.89
GvSec p	10.31	10.80
Grinc p	10.82	11.33
ShInt p	8.88	9.30
NtMu p	10.41	10.98
Gabelli Funds:		
Asset p	17.73	NL
CnvSc	11.58	12.13
Gwth p	19.63	NL
Value p	9.63	10.19
Galaxy Funds:		
EqGth	11.76	NL
EqtVal	11.38	NL
HiQ Bd	10.26	NL
IntBd	10.36	NL
GatwyGr	13.51	NL
GatwyIn	15.20	NL
Gen Elec Inv:		
ElfDiv	12.67	NL
ElfGl	12.21	NL
ElfnIn	11.43	NL
ElfnTr	31.87	NL
ElfnTx	11.61	NL
S&S	37.88	NL
S&S Lo	11.59	NL
GenSec	13.32	14.03
Gintel Group:		
CaAp p	14.64	NL
Erisa p	33.33	NL
Gintel	80.37	NL
Goldman Sachs:		
AdjGv	10.03	10.03
CapGr	12.77	13.51
GlbInc	14.70	15.15
SlEq	14.13	14.95
ST Gov	10.19	10.19
Gradison Funds:		
EstGr p	18.87	NL
OpGr p	15.79	NL
Grnsp	15.15	NL
GwWsh p	12.42	13.07
Guardian Funds:		
Bond	12.32	NL
ParkA	23.25	24.25
Stock	22.87	NL
HTInsE p	11.69	12.24
HTMgFl	10.27	10.75
HanColo	8.97	9.42
Harbor Funds:		
Grwth	15.14	NL
Intl	17.52	NL
CapAp	14.56	NL
Value	12.88	NL
Bond	11.00	NL
HrvstG p	8.42	8.93
HeartlG p	9.49	10.15
Heartld p	15.66	16.40
Heimnman Fds:		
BioCEq		
DscEq	10.43	NL
EtIndx	10.33	NL
GrEq	14.37	NL
Inco	9.99	NL
IncEq	11.85	NL
LtVal	18.56	NL
OH Mun	10.21	NL
QualE	18.40	NL
TE Inc	18.49	NL
Heritage Funds:		
CapApp	12.74	13.27
DivInc	10.36	10.79
IncGr p	9.89	10.38
HiMark	10.23	NL
Hol Man	11.98	NL
HodGas	11.45	12.15
Huffmer	18.90	NL
Hutchinsn Fds:		
CPI	50.52	[illegible]
[illegible]	13.97	14.28
[illegible]	18.82	19.27
[illegible]	12.71	[illegible]
IAI Funds:		
Bond	10.36	NL
[illegible]	18.92	NL
[illegible]	22.84	NL
[illegible]	18.22	NL
Stock	14.49	NL
Value	18.31	NL
IDS Group:		
BluCa p	5.82	6.13
Bond p	4.79	5.04
Cal p	5.06	5.32
Discv p	10.23	10.77
Ext p	5.96	6.28
[illegible]	10.31	10.85
[illegible]	3.83	4.04
[illegible]	5.20	5.47
[illegible]	5.51	5.80
Globl b	4.94	5.22
Gwth p	18.26	19.22
HiYd p	4.56	4.80
Insr p	5.16	5.44
Intl p	8.45	8.89
MgdR p	11.02	11.60
Mass p	5.06	5.32
Mich p	5.13	5.40
Minn	5.10	5.37
Mutl p	11.88	12.50
NY p	5.06	5.32
NwD p	12.05	12.69
Ohio p	5.11	5.38
PreMt p	5.75	6.05
Prog p	5.62	5.93
Select p	8.80	9.27
Stock p	19.57	20.60
StrAg t	14.82	14.82
StrEq t	8.46	8.46
StrInc t	3.84	3.84
StrST t	1.02	1.02
StrWG t	4.38	4.38
TE Bd p	3.95	4.15
Utilln p	6.01	6.33
ISI Trst	10.24	10.72
IDEX Group:		
Idex	17.98	19.56
Idx II p	16.06	16.99
Idex 3	17.86	19.54
TotInc	8.67	9.33
Independence Cap:		
Opport p	10.37	10.86
TRBd p	10.77	11.28
TR Gr p	12.62	13.21
InvPrf p	10.43	10.86
InvSer Optfd:		
CapGr	11.32	12.01
HiInc	8.78	9.32
QualSt	11.73	12.45
US Gvt	10.28	10.91
Inv Rsch	5.71	6.12
Istel p	13.21	13.21
Ivy Funds:		
Gwth	17.22	NL
GthInc	9.46	NL
Intl	19.79	NL
JP Grth	16.56	17.52
JP Inco	9.24	9.78
JW Gont	2.02	2.17
Janus Fund:		
Fixinc	8.91	NL
Fund	17.77	NL
GrInc	11.44	NL
Twen	20.83	NL
Ventur	44.42	NL
WrldW	14.80	NL
JapanFd	11.55	NL
John Hancock:		
AstAll p	11.94	12.58
Bond p	14.89	15.59
CA TE	11.38	11.92
Globl p	17.15	17.96
Grwth p	14.29	15.04
MA TE	11.27	11.80
NYTE p	11.41	11.95
PcBas p	9.25	9.69
SpclE p	9.23	9.66
StrInc p	7.67	8.03
TxEx p	11.00	11.52
USGv p	8.76	9.17
GvSp p	10.44	10.93
KS Mun	11.69	12.21
Kaufmn r	2.34	NL
Kemper Funds:		
BluCh	12.87	13.66
CalTx	7.40	7.75
DivInc	7.33	7.68
EmrGv	8.43	8.83
EnvSv	14.55	15.44
FL Tx	9.80	10.26
Glblnc	9.75	10.21
Grth	13.27	14.08
HI Yld	9.12	9.58
Income	8.12	8.50
IntlFd	8.78	9.23
Mun B	10.06	10.53
NYTF	10.54	11.04
Retir1	12.33	12.98
Retir2	11.91	12.54
ST Glob	9.51	9.85
Summ	5.35	5.48
Tech	11.78	12.50
Tot Rt	9.89	10.49
US Gv	9.19	9.42
Kemper InvstPf:		
Divln t	5.43	5.43
Equit t	17.88	17.88
Gvt t	7.47	7.47
HYd t	7.49	7.49
ShInt t	8.29	8.29
ST Gl	9.58	9.58
TotRt t	12.57	12.57
KeyCnv p	11.57	NL
Keystone:		
CusB1 t	15.85	15.85
CusB2 t	15.42	15.42
CusB4 t	4.36	4.36
CusK1 t	9.53	9.53
CusK2 t	7.95	7.95
CusS1 t	22.47	22.47
CusS3 t	8.77	8.77
CusS4 t	7.31	7.31
Intl t	3.87	3.87
KPM t	15.77	15.77
TxEFr t	11.02	11.02
TaxF t	8.06	8.06
Keystone America:		
CAPIF	10.05	10.41
CPI 2t	10.07	10.07
Eqin p	12.14	12.75
FlTxF p	10.47	10.97
GovSc p	10.43	10.64
GlStk p	15.35	16.12
HrtGr p	19.94	20.93
HrEG p	23.15	24.30
HYld p	4.47	4.69
InvGd p	8.88	9.32
Omeg p	18.35	19.27
PaTx p	10.64	11.17
TxFr p	10.29	10.80
WldB p	10.23	10.74
Kidder Group:		
Gvt t	14.70	15.31
KPE t	25.04	26.08
KBIntE p	14.37	NL
LP IFG:		
IntMu t	10.53	10.53
TIF t	9.41	9.41
Landmark Funds:		
Balan	12.04	12.04
Equity	11.48	11.48
NYTF p	10.42	10.42
USGov	9.58	9.58
LMH	16.51	NL
LouriStk	15.78	16.73
LebenNY	unavail	
Legg Mason:		
GvInt p	10.64	10.64
InvGr p	10.31	10.31
MdTF p	14.99	15.41
PATF p	14.91	15.23
SpInv p	15.95	15.95
TotRt p	10.74	10.74
ValTr p	14.38	14.38
Lexington Grp:		
CLdr	11.66	NL
GNMA	8.19	NL
Globl	11.54	NL
Goldd	4.99	NL
GthInc	16.62	NL
TE Bnd	10.29	NL
TchStr	11.99	NL
WldEm	10.22	NL
LibAdG	9.38	9.82
LibAdT	9.92	10.39
Liberty Family:		
Am Ldr	13.52	14.16
CvInc	9.42	9.86
FTlet	13.92	14.58
HiInBd	10.12	10.60
Tx Fre	10.98	11.50
US Gvt	8.60	9.01
UtilFd	10.72	11.22
LindDiv	22.02	NL
Lindner	18.43	NL
Lord Abbett:		
AffilTd p	10.07	10.80
BdDeb p	8.69	9.12
DevGt p	9.88	10.51
Eq 1990 p	10.77	
FdVl p	12.36	13.24
GlEq p	10.73	11.51
Glinc p	8.66	9.30
GvSc p	2.92	3.07
TaxFr p	11.34	11.91
TFCa p	10.85	11.39
TFNJ	4.98	5.23
TFMO	4.91	5.15
TxNY p	11.30	11.86
TFTX p	9.96	10.46
ValAp p	10.85	11.64
LoRVF	9.70	NL
Lutheran Bro:		
BroHI	8.16	8.59
Fund	19.29	20.31
Incom	8.64	9.09
Muni	8.48	8.93
MFS:		
MIT	14.85	15.91
FlnDv	11.68	12.29
GrStk	10.85	11.51
CapDv	11.49	12.19
Specl	8.97	9.46
Secfr p	15.49	16.44
Emg	20.44	21.49
TotRet	11.82	12.41
GvSec p	9.41	9.88
GvPl p	6.89	7.23
FlnBd	13.52	14.19
GvPr p	8.98	9.33
HiInc	4.74	5.00
HiIn2	7.46	7.83
IncOp	8.04	8.44
MuBd	10.75	11.29
MuCA p	5.43	5.70
MuAL	9.90	10.39
MuGA	10.13	10.64
MMA p	10.99	11.54
MuMD p	11.14	11.70
MuNY	10.33	10.85
MuNC	11.53	12.10
MuSC	11.71	12.29
MuTN p	10.10	10.60
MuVA p	11.37	11.94
MuWV	11.14	11.70
MgHY	9.28	9.66
WldGv	12.33	12.94
WRITR	9.35	9.82
MFS Lifetime:		
CapG t	13.47	13.47
Globl t	12.77	12.77
Secir t	12.73	12.73
Emg t	11.73	11.73
Gold t	4.84	4.84
GvPl t	7.03	7.03
HIinc t	5.65	5.65
Intinc t	9.21	9.21
MaBd t	8.50	8.50
QualB t	9.82	9.82
TotRet t	9.90	9.90
MIM Funds:		
BdInc	9.03	NL
StkInc	10.92	NL
StkGr	10.30	NL
StkAp	13.21	NL
MIMLIC Funds:		
AstAll	12.83	13.51
Invl	15.29	16.09
MtgSc	10.70	11.26
MSB Fd p	14.53	NL
Mackenzie Grp:		
AdlGvp	10.03	10.34
AmFd p	11.56	12.27
CAMu p	10.20	10.71
Canad p	8.29	8.80
Fixln p	9.85	10.34
Grinc p	9.17	9.63
NtMu p	9.78	10.27
NA TR p	6.37	6.76
NY Mu p	9.81	10.30
MainStay Funds:		
CaAp t	17.11	17.11
Conv t	10.14	10.14
CroBd t	6.82	6.82
Eqldx	11.11	11.76
Globl t	9.82	9.82
Gold t	8.28	8.28
GovPl t	8.84	8.84
TxFB t	8.72	8.72
TotRt t	13.93	13.93
Val t	13.26	13.26
MainStl p	14.20	17.01
MarketMaster:		
EqInc	11.10	11.42
MgdB	10.18	10.66
MD Mu	10.46	10.95
MunInc	10.29	10.77
Sl Gvt	4.12	4.18
Value	11.47	12.01
VA Mu	10.36	10.85
Mathers	16.32	NL
MaxuE fp	11.39	NL
Maxul fp	10.82	NL
MentGr	11.54	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
AdjRA	10.00	10.31
BalA	11.90	12.73
BaVlA	19.29	20.63
CaMA	11.56	12.04
CapFA	26.17	27.99
CpHlA	7.15	7.45
CHOA	11.56	12.04
Col T	11.37	11.62
CpDly	8.89	9.27
DvCap	10.43	10.86
EuroA	11.29	12.07
FdSc p	9.75	10.16
FLMA	10.12	10.54
FFTA	17.12	18.31
GlAlA	unavail	
GlBdA	9.99	10.41
GICVA	9.32	9.71
GlUtA	10.42	11.14
GrIRA	14.86	15.89
Insfin p	9.70	9.70
InHdA	11.25	12.03
MHYA	10.41	10.84
MnlnsA	8.12	8.45
MnLtd	9.80	9.87
MnIA	9.59	9.79
NIRsA	14.81	15.84
NJMA	10.50	10.94
NYMA	11.24	11.71
PacA	18.78	20.09
PA MA	10.41	10.84
PhnxA	10.03	10.73
SciTA	9.34	9.99
SpVlA	12.43	13.29
SIDvA	11.72	12.53
ST GA	9.82	10.12
TX MA	10.86	10.86
AdjRB t	10.00	10.00
BalB t	11.93	11.93
BaVlB t	19.12	19.12
CaMB t	11.57	11.57
CPdB t	25.86	25.86
CpHlB t	7.15	7.15
CHOB t	11.56	11.56
EwB t	11.09	11.09
FLMB t	10.12	10.12
FFTB t	17.05	17.05
GlAIB t	unavail	
GlBdB t	9.99	9.99
GCvB t	9.37	9.37
GlUtB t	10.41	10.41
GrlRB t	14.59	14.59
InHIB t	11.13	11.13
LatAB t	9.95	9.95
MHYB t	10.41	10.41
MnIB t	9.59	9.59
NYRB t	14.79	14.79
NJMB t	10.50	10.50
NYMB t	11.24	11.24
PacB t	18.44	18.44
Pa MB t	10.41	10.41
PtxdB t	9.98	9.98
RtInc t	9.82	9.82
SciTB t	9.16	9.16
ST GB t	9.82	9.82
SpVlB t	12.29	12.29
SDvB t	11.71	11.71
TX MB t	10.08	10.08
Merriman Fds:		
AstAll t	10.77	NL
BlCh	11.33	NL
CapAp t	11.37	NL
Govt	10.87	NL
MetLife StateSt:		
CaAp p	15.94	16.69
Engy p	9.65	10.10
EqInc p	8.60	9.10
Eqinv p	12.15	12.72
GvSc p	7.09	7.42
Gwth p	12.01	NL
HiInc p	4.71	5.00
MgdA p	8.05	8.43
NYTF	7.44	7.81
TxEx p	7.54	7.90
Midwest:		
Grow p	13.08	13.73
US Gv p	10.22	10.66
US Tre p	9.15	9.53
IntGv p	10.39	10.49
OH TF	11.35	11.92
TF In p	10.30	10.40
Util	10.67	11.20
Monetta	15.31	NL
Monitor Funds:		
FxInl p	20.65	21.51
Gwthl p	23.04	24.00
OhTFI p	20.75	21.61
FxInT	20.65	20.65
GwthT	23.04	23.04
InEqT	19.95	19.95
OhTFT	20.75	20.75
SlBdT	20.74	20.74
MontrSl p	19.56	20.27
MontSm	13.31	13.31
MorKg p	12.77	13.17
Morgan Stanley:		
Bal	10.45	NL
EmGr	15.63	NL
FxdInc	10.43	NL
IntlEq	10.34	NL
Mut Ben	18.17	19.08
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer p	10.58	11.11
Grwth p	10.61	11.14
Incom p	9.86	10.35
TxFr p	12.01	12.61
Mutual Series:		
Beach	23.61	NL
Qualfd	21.57	NL
Shares	66.38	NL
NCC Eq p	11.99	12.46
NCCFx p	10.39	10.79
NYL Instit Fds:		
EAFE	10.93	NL
Bond	10.93	NL
GrEq	14.94	NL
IdxBd	10.94	NL
IdxEq	11.89	NL
MultA	11.11	NL
ST Bd	10.81	NL
ValEq	12.91	NL
NatInd	14.97	14.97
National Funds:		
Bond	1.75	1.84
CaTxE	13.31	13.97
FedSc	9.32	9.78
MulFl p	12.74	13.38
GlbAl p	11.35	12.04
Stock p	8.21	8.62
Tax Ex	10.33	10.85
TotInc p	8.76	9.20
TotRe p	7.67	8.14
WldOp p	6.95	7.37
Nationwide Fds:		
NatBd	9.80	10.13
NatFd	15.98	16.70
NatGr	16.36	17.12
FrTx	9.77	9.77
Neuberger Berm:		
Genes	6.63	NL
Guard	44.15	NL
LtMat	10.18	NL
Manht	11.11	NL
MuST	10.28	NL
Partnr	17.52	NL
SelSect	18.95	NL
UltrBd	9.82	NL
NewAlt t	29.55	31.32
NwCnt fp	11.97	NL
NYMun p	1.11	1.11
NewtGl	24.14	NL
Newtln	8.40	NL
NchAdGA	13.62	14.27
Nicholas Group:		
Nich	45.34	NL
Nch II	28.50	NL
Nchln	3.35	NL
NchLt	15.92	NL
NodCnvS	6.67	7.08
NelnvGr	27.50	27.50
NelnvTr	9.13	9.13
Nomur t	15.71	15.71
North Am SecTr:		
AsAA p	6.92	7.27
CRAA p	9.35	9.82
Gwth p	10.48	11.00
MdAA p	7.80	8.19
USGvt p	9.87	10.36
Nuveen Funds:		
CA Spc	10.14	10.65
CA Ins	9.95	10.45
InsNat	9.97	10.47
MunBd	9.05	9.50
NYITF	9.68	10.16
OhTF	9.80	10.29
TF MA	9.13	9.59
TFNY	9.82	10.32
Oberws	20.84	21.71
OceanTE	10.09	10.51
OlyEqln	13.19	NL
OldDom	19.80	20.24
Olympus Funds:		
Equity t	12.02	12.55
TEHY r	7.43	7.76
Oppenheimer Fd:		
AsetA p	10.69	11.34
BlueC p	16.18	17.17
CA TE	10.12	10.62
ChHY p	11.58	12.16
Disc p	26.40	28.01
Eqinc p	9.30	9.87
GNM p	13.69	14.37
Globl p	32.69	34.69
GlEnv p	10.66	11.31
GlBlo p	28.30	30.03
GlGr p	12.26	13.01
Gold p	10.42	11.06
HIYld p	13.33	13.99
InvGr p	10.34	10.86
NYTx p	12.22	12.83
Opon p	9.63	10.22
Specl p	23.55	24.99
StrInc p	5.01	5.26
Targt p	22.34	23.70
TxFr p	9.42	10.16
Time p	15.99	16.97
TotRt p	7.41	7.87
USGv p	9.54	10.02
ValSt p	13.19	13.99
Overland Express:		
AstAll	11.02	11.54
CA TF	10.67	11.17
VRG	10.11	10.42
PFAM Int	10.38	10.38
PFAM Sm	14.51	14.51
PNC Cap	10.29	10.77
PNC Mp	10.25	10.73
Pacific Horizon:		
AgGr p	26.74	28.00
CATF p	14.17	14.84
US Gv	10.14	10.62
Pacific Inv:		
LowDu	10.22	NL
ShorT	10.07	NL
TotRt	10.59	NL
TRSAF	10.36	NL
Pacifica Fds:		
APrsn	10.16	NL
Balan	10.74	11.25
CA TF	10.52	11.02
Gwth	10.31	10.80
Incom	10.40	10.89
Paine Webber:		
AsstA p	10.26	10.74
ATLA p	13.71	14.36
BlueA p	14.68	15.37
CalTA p	11.18	11.65
DvGA p	18.47	19.34
EuGA p	8.38	8.77
GIEA p	11.96	12.52
GlInA p	10.65	11.09
GlGlA p	9.12	9.55
GrthA p	17.71	18.54
HiInA p	7.32	7.64
IncA p	9.32	9.71
InvGA	10.09	10.51
MHIA p	10.32	10.75
NTxA p	11.42	11.90
NYTA p	10.09	10.51
RgFA p	11.59	12.14
USGA p	9.90	10.31
AsstB t	10.22	10.22
ATLB t	13.67	13.67
BlueB t	14.65	14.65
CalTB t	11.19	11.19
DvGB t	18.44	18.44
EuGB t	8.35	8.35
GrthB t	17.68	17.68
GIEB t	11.94	11.94
GlInB t	10.64	10.64
GlGlB t	9.09	9.09
HIInB t	7.32	7.32
IncB t	9.31	9.31
InvGB t	10.09	10.09
MHIB t	10.32	10.32
NTxB t	11.42	11.42
NYTB t	10.09	10.09
RgFB t	11.56	11.56
USGB t	9.90	9.90
CPlx p	unavail	
STGIA p	9.77	10.09
STGIB t	10.08	10.08
Paragon Pf:		
GulfS	11.65	12.20
IntBd	10.26	10.74
LA TF	10.38	10.87
ST Gv	10.27	10.75
ValEq	10.61	11.11
ValGr	11.98	12.54
Parkstone Fds:		
Bond	10.38	10.87
Equity	12.60	13.19
HiEq	13.07	13.69
IntGvt	10.32	10.81
LtdMt	10.11	10.59
MI Mun	10.32	10.81
MuBd	10.53	11.03
SmCVl	13.97	14.72
Parnas	22.49	23.61
PasaBal	14.36	15.20
PasaNF	14.70	15.64
PaxWld	15.86	NL
Pelican	10.03	10.03
PennMu r	7.38	7.38
PAMaul	10.50	10.82
PermPrt	15.56	NL
PrmTBll	65.55	NL
PerrlCG	11.32	NL
Phile	5.61	NL
Phoenix Series:		
Balan	15.72	16.50
CapAp	16.46	17.28
CvFd	18.27	19.18
Grwth	22.18	23.29
HiQual	9.36	9.83
HiYld	7.74	8.13
Intl	11.49	12.06
Stock	14.49	15.21
TE Bd	10.71	11.24
TotRt p	15.48	16.25
USGvl p	9.63	10.11
Pilgrim Grp:		
AdjUS	7.36	7.36
CpUtl p	10.12	10.63
GNMA	13.86	14.55
HiYld p	5.68	5.96
MagC	11.07	11.62
ShtTr p	10.08	10.45
Pioneer Fund:		
Bond	9.18	9.61
CapGr	11.32	12.01
MuBd	9.90	10.37
Europ	14.83	15.73
Fund	21.76	23.09
II	18.33	19.45
PThre	15.98	16.93
US Gv	10.18	10.66
Piper Jaffray:		
Balan p	10.71	11.16
EmGr	14.00	14.58
Govt	9.66	10.06
InstGv	10.70	10.83
MNTE	10.47	10.91
NatTE	10.51	10.95
Sector p	12.66	13.19
Value p	16.82	17.52
Portico Fds:		
BdIdx	26.27	26.34
EqIdx	27.27	27.34
IncGr	21.42	NL
Sl Fl E	10.29	NL
SpGr	27.26	NL
Price Funds:		
Balan	10.23	NL
CalTF	9.80	NL
CapAp	11.74	NL
Equin	14.19	NL
Europ	9.61	NL
FEF	10.64	NL
GNMA	9.66	NL
GlbGv	9.96	NL
Grwth	17.59	NL
GthInc	13.66	NL
HIYld	7.93	NL
Incom	8.81	NL
IntlBd	9.66	NL
IntlDis f	13.23	NL
IntlStk	9.87	NL
MdTxF	9.79	NL
N Am	21.08	NL
N Asia	11.54	NL
N Era	20.97	NL
N Horz	14.48	NL
NYTF	10.84	NL
SciTc	14.02	NL
ST Bd	5.02	NL
SmCVl	10.36	NL
SpcGr	10.36	NL
Specln	10.45	NL
TxFrl	8.99	NL
TxFrH	11.66	NL
TxFrSI	5.17	NL
US Int	5.21	NL
USLng	10.17	NL
VA TF	10.19	NL
PrimryT	11.65	NL
Prncpl Presv:		
DvAch	13.86	14.51
GvtPrt	9.29	9.73
InsTE	10.02	10.49
SP 100	13.50	14.14
TEPrt	8.41	8.81
Princor Funds:		
ApGth	17.72	18.45
BlChp	10.41	10.96
Bond	10.57	11.13
CapAc	19.10	20.11
Govt	11.22	11.81
Gwth	25.03	26.35
Mangd	11.59	12.20
TE Bd	11.43	12.03
World	5.13	5.40
Providnt Mutual:		
Grwth p	7.34	7.70
Invst p	7.64	8.03
PATx p	12.60	13.19
TxFB p	9.34	9.48
TotRt p	11.24	11.85
USGv p	11.90	12.46
ValSh p	10.34	10.89
World p	12.19	12.97
PruSpc p	7.27	NL
Prudential Funds:		
BlckGv	10.03	10.34
CAlnA p	9.88	10.30
EqutA p	11.57	12.15
GlobA p	9.85	10.43
GlAstA	2.00	2.02
GlUtA p	12.48	13.17
GvPlA p	9.12	9.55
GIOA p	15.32	16.17
HIYdA p	7.94	8.31
InVrA p	10.76	11.26
MuflA p	12.16	12.83
STGlA p	9.95	10.26
StrlIA p	7.36	7.71
UtilA p	16.40	17.52
CalMu t	11.16	11.16
EqutB t	11.48	11.48
EqInc t	11.86	11.86
FlStr t	11.45	11.45
FlCn t	10.83	10.83
GNMA t	14.90	14.90
GlAslB	2.00	2.00
GlobB	9.86	9.86
GlUtB	12.49	12.49
GlGB t	11.76	11.76
GlbRs t	9.40	9.40
GvPlB	9.12	9.12
GlObB t	15.23	15.23
HIYdB t	7.94	7.94
IntGlI	8.47	8.73
InVrB t	10.76	10.76
MuflB	12.10	12.10
STGlBB	9.95	9.95
MuAZ t	11.46	11.46
MuFL A	9.86	10.12
MuGa t	11.48	11.48
MuHI t	10.64	10.64
MuIn t	10.98	10.98
MuMd t	10.76	10.76
MuMI t	11.04	11.04
MuMN t	11.40	11.40
MuMl t	11.44	11.44
MuNC t	10.94	10.94
MuNJ t	10.81	10.81
MuNY t	11.22	11.22
MuOr t	11.35	11.35
MuOh t	11.39	11.39
MuMat t	15.47	15.47
Resh t	15.38	15.38
Struct p	11.96	12.38
TotRet t	7.94	7.94
US Gv t	9.37	9.37
Utll8 t	14.59	14.59
Putnam Funds:		
AdjUS p	11.23	11.79
CA TE	8.74	9.18
CATx	39.86	40.88
CalTx	8.15	8.56
Conv p	15.55	16.50
DivGr p	9.70	10.29
Dvrln p	11.93	12.52
EnRs p	17.47	18.54
Fedln p	10.41	10.93
FL TX	8.86	9.30
Georg p	13.50	14.32
GloGv p	15.82	16.29
GlGro p	7.54	8.00
Grain p	12.60	13.37
Hith p	31.48	33.40
HiInc p	9.55	10.24
HiYld p	11.85	12.71
HYdll p	9.21	9.88
Incom	6.73	7.07
InfoSc p	18.70	19.84
Invst p	8.97	9.52
MaTx t	12.36	12.36
MITx t	12.47	12.47
MITxII	8.89	9.33
MnTx t	12.24	12.24
MnTxII	8.69	9.12
MoTxII	8.65	9.08
NJ Tx	8.85	9.29
NYTx	8.76	9.20
NYTap	8.68	9.11
OhTx t	12.57	12.57
OhTxII	8.67	9.10
Nw Op	13.79	14.63
OTCE p	8.64	9.17
OptnII p	8.41	8.82
PA TE	8.64	9.07
Strln p	7.59	8.05
Tax Ex	8.83	9.27
TFNY t	13.93	13.93
TF HI	8.59	9.02
TFlns t	14.60	14.60
USGv p	13.80	14.49
Util p	8.73	9.26
Vista p	7.23	7.67
Voyag p	9.34	9.91
Quest For Value:		
USGov	11.72	12.38
Fund	10.25	10.85
GlEq	11.50	12.17
RBB Fund:		
HIYBd	10.17	10.68
SaEqu	11.40	11.97
SaGv p	10.14	10.65
RSI Trust:		
ActBd p	21.67	NL
Core p	27.53	NL
EmGr p	23.42	NL
IntBd p	21.80	NL
STIF p	14.86	NL
Value p	20.75	NL
Rainbw	6.38	NL
RanGovt	9.78	10.08
RanGvII	10.09	10.40
RanGr	13.24	13.90
RchTng	14.58	NL
Reich Fund:		
C&B Eq	12.01	NL
DSI Dv	9.98	NL
DSI LM	10.27	NL
ICMSC	12.27	NL
SirSEq	12.78	NL
Rey BC	12.13	NL
Rightime Group:		
BlueC p	27.52	28.81
RT Gv	26.46	NL
GvSc p	12.85	13.49
Grth p	23.71	24.89
SocAw	24.82	26.16
RobSEG p	16.56	NL
Rochester Fds:		
CnvG p	9.14	9.45
Muni p	16.92	17.64
Tax p	8.98	9.31
Rodney Square:		
Gwth p	15.05	15.97
IntlEq p	11.38	12.29
Royce Funds:		
EqInc	4.88	NL
Valu t	8.71	8.93
Rushmore Group:		
AGas	10.21	NL
Neva	10.21	NL
SMP Id	10.09	NL
OTC Id	13.27	NL
USGLg	10.00	NL
US Gov	10.83	NL
MD TF	10.34	NL
VA TF	10.48	NL
SBK Select:		
IncomeT	10.50	10.50
ValBal	11.70	12.19
ValEqT	11.70	11.70
SBSF Cv	10.42	10.62
SBSF Gr	16.87	16.87
SEI Funds:		
Bond p	10.28	NL
BdIdx p	9.87	NL
CapGr	11.42	NL
GNMA p	9.87	NL
LtVBd p	10.25	NL
ShtGv p	9.98	NL
IntMn p	10.24	NL
IntGv p	10.00	NL
Intl p	9.24	NL
Eqinc p	12.26	NL
Eqldx p	13.77	NL
KS TF	10.16	NL
PAMu p	10.47	NL
Valu p	11.64	NL
CapA p	14.14	NL
Safeco Funds:		
CaITF	11.68	NL
Equit	10.31	NL
Grwth	17.99	NL
Inco	15.26	NL
Munic	13.46	NL
NW	10.98	NL
USGov	9.48	NL
St Clair:		
CapGr	15.19	NL
IntBd	9.91	NL
TFInt	10.14	NL
Salem Funds:		
Bal p	10.36	10.79
BalT	10.24	10.24
FxInI p	10.35	10.78
FxInT	10.35	10.35
GwthI p	16.49	17.18
GwthT	16.49	16.49
MnBdT	10.26	10.26
Salomon Bros:		
Cap	17.29	18.20
Inves	16.48	17.56
Opport	25.35	NL
SchaferV	32.38	NL
Schield p	11.77	12.26
Schrodr	9.35	9.35
Schrod p	14.81	14.81
Schw1000	10.38	10.38
ScotWld	11.77	12.46
Scudder Funds:		
CalTx	10.64	NL
CapG	19.28	NL
Devel	31.14	NL
Globl	17.93	NL
GNMA	15.18	NL
Gold	9.72	NL
Grwln	14.69	NL
Incom	13.44	NL
IntBd	10.43	NL
Intl Fd	34.72	NL
MMB	8.74	NL
MA Tx	12.25	NL
MedTF	10.45	NL
NYTax	11.09	NL
OHTax	12.49	NL
PA Tax	12.82	NL
QualG	13.15	NL
ST Bond	12.04	NL
ST Glbl	11.97	NL
TxFHI	11.58	NL
TxFr93	10.66	NL
TxFr96	11.12	NL
Zr1995	12.77	NL
Zr2000	13.42	NL
Seafirst IRA:		
AstA t	12.18	NL
BlCh t	14.38	NL
Bond t	10.75	NL
Security Funds:		
Action	9.22	
Bond p	7.45	7.82
Equty	5.79	6.14
Invest	7.33	7.88
Ultra	6.96	7.38
Selected Funds:		
AmSh p	14.32	NL
SplSh p	20.70	NL
USGov	9.32	NL
Seligman Group:		
CapFd	16.85	17.69
ColoTx	7.20	7.56
CmStk	12.70	13.33
Comun	12.41	13.03
FLTax	7.37	7.74
GATxE	7.63	8.01
Grwth	5.65	5.93
Inco	12.19	12.80
LaTx	8.19	8.60
MassTx	7.84	8.23
MdTx	7.94	8.34
MichTx	8.41	8.83
MinnTx	7.79	8.18
MO Tx	7.73	8.12
NatTx	7.48	7.85
NY Tax	7.79	8.18
OhioTx	8.06	8.46
OrTE	7.42	7.79
PaTE p	7.73	8.12
CaTxH	6.51	6.84
CaTxQ	6.66	6.97
SCTE	7.72	8.10
GvGld p	7.03	7.38
HYdB p	6.04	6.34
MtgSc p	6.74	7.08
Sentinel Group:		
Balan	13.83	15.11
Bond	6.24	6.49
Com S	27.08	29.60
GvSecs	9.92	10.47
Grwth	16.26	17.16
TF Inc	12.49	13.39
Sequoia	51.40	NL
Sentry	15.33	NL
Shearson Funds:		
Advsr p	22.43	23.74
AprGr	20.76	21.88
Aprsc	9.78	10.29
ATG	8.28	8.47
ATln	119.10	119.10
AZ Mu	9.36	10.27
CalMu	14.06	14.91
FdVal	6.54	6.88
GlbOp	25.36	26.69
HIYld	12.45	13.32
MadG	12.38	13.03
MAMun	13.47	14.28
MAMU	12.25	12.89
MUMu	12.54	13.20
NYMu	16.55	17.42
1990s p	9.70	10.21
PrcM	14.04	14.78
PrnRt	11.49	NL
Prinll	8.39	NL
Prinlll	7.73	NL
SmCa	17.59	18.52
Winc p	7.56	7.79
WWPr p	1.95	1.95
Shearson Portf:		
Convt t	12.96	12.96
DirVal t	13.56	13.56
Dvalnc t	8.18	8.18
Europ t	12.52	12.52
GlBd t	15.76	15.76
GlbEq t	10.84	10.84
GvSec t	9.30	9.30
GrOpr t	16.85	16.85
Gwth t	14.71	14.71
INVG t	11.16	11.16
HiInc t	11.32	11.32
IntGv t	11.80	11.80
Intl t	17.57	17.57
MgSc t	11.36	11.36
MOPS t	54.22	54.22
OptIn t	14.12	14.12
PrcMl t	11.45	11.45
Sech t	12.90	12.90
ST Gll	7.76	7.76
SelEq t	12.29	12.29
Strats t	17.36	17.36
TxEx t	17.17	17.17
Util t	13.87	13.87
StrmD	6.42	NL
Sll New Begin:		
Grwth	42.16	NL
IncGr	23.13	23.13
TaxFr	9.60	NL
US Gov	10.83	NL
SkyBal p	13.29	14.07
SkySpE p	14.31	14.98
Smith Barney:		
Equity p	15.57	16.32
GlGvt	12.77	13.30
IncGr p	12.29	12.87
IncRet	9.52	9.76
LtdTrm	6.41	6.64
MoGvt	12.77	13.30
MuCal	12.83	13.43
MuFL	12.34	12.85
MuNtl	12.87	13.43
MuNJ	12.98	13.52
MuNY	12.34	12.85
USGvt	13.74	14.31
Utity	12.57	13.14
SoGen	18.62	19.05
SoundSh	14.44	NL
SAM SC	10.47	NL
SAM Val	13.37	NL
Sover In	13.93	14.44
SpPlSk	30.12	30.12
StarbGv	10.56	NL
State Bond Grp:		
Com St	8.57	9.00
Divers	9.33	9.89
Progrs	12.90	13.54
TaxEx	10.67	11.17
USGv p	5.16	5.43
St FarmFds:		
Balan	unavail	
Gwth	unavail	
Interm	unavail	
Muni	unavail	
StStreet Resh:		
Exc	182.62	182.62
Gth	10.46	10.46
Inv	17.66	18.49
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	1.52	NL
Assoc	.65	NL
Invest	1.33	NL
Ocean	2.76	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Cap Op	21.60	NL
GvInc	10.14	NL
HYMu	11.91	NL
Income	9.21	NL
IntBd	8.76	NL
IntMu	10.96	NL
MgdM	9.06	NL
PrimE	12.27	NL
Specl	19.31	NL
Stock	22.48	NL
TotRet	25.91	NL
Strategic Funds:		
Gold	2.71	2.96
Invst	2.14	2.34
Silvr	2.91	3.16
StratDv	26.31	NL
Strat Gth	19.60	NL
Strong Funds:		
Advtg	9.81	NL
CmStk	13.03	13.38
Discov	18.52	18.90
GovSc	10.46	NL
Inco	9.17	NL
Invst	18.49	18.48
MunBd	9.54	NL
Opply	20.10	20.51
ST Bd	9.87	NL
Total	18.28	18.46
SunAmerica Fds:		
ApGth p	14.73	14.99
BalAs p	16.46	16.60
CapAp t	12.10	12.10
GvSc p	7.44	7.91
EmGr t	14.95	14.95
Glbln t	9.84	9.84
Grwth p	13.50	14.32
Hiinc t	7.41	7.41
HiYld p	8.78	9.22
Home t	10.66	10.66
IncPt t	7.09	7.09
Strlnc p	12.48	13.02
TotRt p	13.63	14.46
Gvln p	9.93	10.43
USGv t	8.94	8.94
TNE Funds:		
AdjUS	7.56	7.73
Balan p	11.71	12.17
Bond p	11.28	11.83
GlobG p	11.97	12.35
GrOp p	11.22	11.90
GvSc p	11.12	11.64
Gwth p	12.08	12.83
HiInc p	9.85	9.48
MasT p	16.44	17.17
Princ p	12.50	12.89
RetEq p	6.47	6.92
TxEx p	7.38	7.73
Templeton Group:		
Forgn	22.13	24.19
GlbOp	10.73	10.45
Grwth	14.78	14.15
Incom	10.09	10.67
RlEst	9.47	10.57
SmalCo	7.42	8.11
Value	9.91	10.83
World	13.53	14.79
Thomson Group:		
CvScA	9.94	10.52
GlblA	10.39	10.99
GwthA	20.59	21.79
IncoA	8.31	8.72
OporA	18.11	19.16
PrcMtA	8.81	9.48
ShtGvA	10.04	10.52
ShtGvB	11.52	11.52
TEXA	11.52	[illegible]
USGvA	9.41	9.86

(Continued on next page)

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Nationwide Anglia Building Society	$150	1995	0.15	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.80. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations $10,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Nacional Financiera	$150	2001	10⅝	99.2913	98.75	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Denominations $50,000. (Chase Investment Bank.)
Ontario Hydro	$500	2001	8¼	99½	99.38	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Yokohama City	$200	2001	8	99.20	98.45	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Bank of Tokyo Capital Markets.)
Eurofima	DM 100	1996	8¾	—	—	Noncallable. Issue price and fees not disclosed. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 400 million marks. (Dresdner Bank.)
Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes	FF 1,700	1996	9⅛	99.60	99.80	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
Crédit Foncier	FF 2,000	2004	9⅛	98.95	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
Deutsche Bank Finance	ITL 150,000	1998	11⅝	101½	100.50	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Banca d'America e d'Italia.)
Banque Nationale de Paris	C$ 100	1997	9	101	99.45	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Hambros Bank.)
Bell Canada	C$ 150	1996	9⅝	101.70	100.50	Reoffered at 100.15. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (UBS Phillips & Drew Securities.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	C$ 150	1997	9	101½	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Hambros Bank.)
Tasmanian Public Finance	Aus$ 100	2001	10¾	99.65	—	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Equity-Linked						
Dong-A Pharmaceutical	$25	2006	3⅛	100	99.00	Redeemable at 123.025 in 1996 to yield 7⅛%. Convertible at 20,000 won per share and at 749.50 won per dollar. Fees 2½%. (Baring Brothers.)
Hosiden Corp.	$100	1995	4¼	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,774 yen per share and at 131.65 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Sun Wave Corp.	$100	1995	4	100	107.25	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Oct. 28. (Daiwa Europe.)
Sezutan	$100	1995	4	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 2,655 yen per share and at 132.20 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Tokimec	$50	1995	4¼	100	110.38	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Oct. 30. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Sekisui Jushi	DM 70	1995	5¼	100	105.25	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Oct. 28. (Yamaichi Bank Deutschland.)
Maruzen	ECU 80	1995	6⅛	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-Ecu note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,159 yen per share and at 160.48 yen per Ecu. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Europe.)

Fed Closely Watching Jobs Numbers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — This week's U.S. employment report for October is widely expected to provide the catalyst for the Federal Reserve to ease again, economists said.

The consensus forecast of economists is that October U.S. nonfarm payrolls, due out Friday, will rise by a meager 20,000 jobs and unemployment will grow slightly to 6.8 percent from 6.7 percent.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

If the move does not come immediately after the data, it may come after the Federal Open Market Committee's meeting on Nov. 5, economists say.

The jobs data will come after the Treasury's announcement of the quarterly refunding Wednesday. Most analysts expect a $38 billion package of 3-, 10-, and 30-year debt identical to the one seen in August.

Short-term securities ended last week very little changed: The 2-year note finished Friday at 100 4/32 to yield 5.95 percent. But the long bond sagged. The price of the 8⅛ percent 30-year bond fell to 100 27/32 to yield 8.05 percent, up from 7.96 percent a week earlier.

Market psychology will be key to whether the Fed eases credit or not, economists said. The yield curve's gap on Friday of 210 basis points between 2-year notes and 30-year bonds represented a record high. Generally, a steepening in the yield curve indicates inflationary fears that cause investors to build more risk premium into long-term yields.

That anxious message is probably a source of concern to the Fed. Economists believe that if the market strengthens at all, the Fed will not miss the opportunity to ease.

The jobs report will be the key in a week inundated with data. It begins Tuesday with third-quarter U.S. gross national product, which Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said on Sunday rose at an annual rate of between 2.5 and 3 percent.

"GNP will be important in fine-tuning market psychology going into the employment number Friday," said Anthony Karydakis, senior financial economist at First National Bank of Chicago.

Besides GNP, the market will receive new home sales, personal income and spending, jobless claims, factory orders, leading indicators, the purchasing managers' survey, and construction spending. *(Reuters, BBN)*

McDonnell Set for MD-12 Orders

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — McDonnell Douglas Corp. will start taking orders from airlines for a proposed jumbo jetliner to be built in a partnership that would be likely to give Asian companies a major stake in the U.S. aerospace industry.

The new plane, to be called the MD-12, is McDonnell Douglas's attempt to grab a piece of the market for long-range wide-body aircraft that is now virtually owned by Boeing Co. and its 747 jumbo jet.

But to challenge Boeing and to stave off advances by the world's other major aircraft producer, the European Airbus consortium, McDonnell Douglas said it is seeking help from Japan and other Asian nations.

McDonnell's decision came as Airbus said an Airbus A340 — its own planned competitor to the Boeing 747 — took off smoothly on its maiden flight with two pilots and three engineers aboard on Friday.

McDonnell has been negotiating with a number of Asian companies for months to sell them a substantial minority stake in the commercial aircraft operations of its Douglas Aircraft subsidiary in return for financial, manufacturing and marketing assistance on the MD-12 program.

The company did not disclose the identities of its potential Asian partners, and its board decision Friday to begin offering the MD-12 to airlines is one step short of a firm decision to begin producing it.

But the company said it expected a firm decision to begin the program next year, and it indicated that negotiations with the partners remained on track.

"While no agreements have been reached at this time, McDonnell Douglas is talking to potential partners, which could offer low-cost, high-quality production and access to markets in their region," the company said.

"Discussions include risk-sharing subcontracts on the MD-12 and substantial but minority equity investments in the corporation's commercial transport business."

Singapore Airlines' Profit Declined by a Modest 7%

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Defying a pattern of heavy losses by many international airlines this year, the Singapore Airlines group reported Sunday a profit that was somewhat better than expected, analysts said.

Still, the group's pretax profit for the six months that ended Sept. 30 was down 7 percent to 634.5 billion Singapore dollars ($373 million) on revenue of 2.65 billion dollars. That represented a 4.8 percent gain.

Singapore Airlines blamed lower load factors, a strong Singapore dollar and higher costs for the fall in profit. SIA's fuel costs in the period rose by nearly 14 percent from the year-earlier period, adding almost 42 million dollars to the fuel bill. The airline accounts for the lion's share of group earnings and revenue.

But Simon Woods, a director of stockbrokers BZW-Pacific Union Pte., said that SIA's first half was "a sterling performance when you look at what has happened to most other international airlines this year."

He said that with cheaper fuel prices likely, he expected a stronger second-half performance to produce a full year after-tax profit for the group significantly above the 886.5 million dollars recorded for 1990-91.

Mr. Woods said that Singapore Airlines' recent involvement in a price-cutting war could bite into its second half performance if the discounting was prolonged. Last month, SIA started offering cheap three-day weekend packages in Singapore on flights from Australia to match similar offers from Gulf Air and Thai International.

After-tax profit fell by a much smaller margin of 0.5 percent to 530.1 million dollars in the six-month period because of lower provision for tax due to higher capital allowances from aircraft purchases.

Singapore Airlines' operating profit in the first half fell 12 percent to 462.3 million dollars. Its average passenger load was down by by 2.3 percent, to 75 percent. But the cargo load factor rose to 68.8 percent, a slight gain.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Film Supplier Assails BSkyB Merger

PARIS (IHT) — United International Pictures, a film distributor owned by U.S. studios, said Sunday that it was seeking to undo the merger of BSB and Sky Television into British Sky Broadcasting in Britain. UIP asserted that the deal was anticompetitive.

The company, owned equally by Paramount Communications Inc., MCA Inc., and MGM-Pathe Communications Co., said it had filed a suit in Britain's High Court last week seeking to force the demerger of the two pay-television companies and asking unspecified damages.

The merger was announced last November, and in December, the U.K. government said it would not investigate it on competitive grounds.

Groups Bid for Mexico's Bancomer

MEXICO CITY (Reuters) — Four powerful financial groups have placed sealed bids for Bancomer, Mexico's second-largest bank, whose sale is expected to be announced by Monday, the Finance Ministry said.

The bidders were two financial holding companies, Grupo Financiero Operadora de Bolsa and Valores Monterrey; the brokerage firm Prime, and a group headed by Manuel Espinosa Yglesias, Bancomer's former director before the 1982 nationalization of the banking industry.

Each group is seeking at least a 78.53 percent stake in Bancomer.

IMF Seeks Pakistan Defense Cuts

LAHORE, Pakistan (Reuters) — Michel Camdessus, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, on Sunday urged India and Pakistan to cut military spending to ensure a better life for their people.

He said India was already engaged in "meaningful reductions" in defense expenditure and hoped "Pakistan also will show leadership in this direction." Mr. Camdessus said he did not know if military cuts would be a condition for any future IMF loans for Pakistan, but said: "They have to tell us what are their policies." Mr. Camdessus also said the last tranche of $140 million of a structural adjustment facility for Pakistan would come up for approval in December.

World Bank Balks on Manila Aid

MANILA (AFP) — The World Bank is reluctant to organize a third pledging session for aid donors to the Philippines, the central bank governor, Jose Cuisia, said on Sunday.

Manila has asked the World Bank to organize a meeting of donors in Hong Kong on Feb. 17 to raise $2 billion in pledges for the rehabilitation of areas damaged by the eruption of the Pinatubo volcano. But Mr. Cuisia told reporters the World Bank had instead offered to organize a session to review the manner in which Manila spent the disbursed portions of the $6.8 billion pledged in two previous meetings.

Saudi-Kazakh Bank Plan Proceeds

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — The Saudi Arabian business conglomerate Dallah al-Baraka has finalized plans to set up a development bank in the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan, a company spokesman said Sunday.

Younes al-Tamimi, an officer of the al-Baraka Investment & Development Co. unit, said the bank would help finance development of the republic's oil industry. Mr. Tamimi said the bank, owned 50 percent by al-Baraka, would open in Alma-Ata in late November.

BSN Deal in Singapore Foreseen

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Rajan Pillai will set up a Singapore-listed investment holding company with the French food giant BSN within 18 months, the Business Times newspaper reported Saturday.

Mr. Pillai said shares in the new company, Britannia Holdings Pte., would be offered by private placement to institutions followed by a public offer and listing on the Singapore stock exchange. BSN and Mr. Pillai would be the main shareholders in the company, which is to replace their Singapore-based joint venture, Britannia Brands (Holdings).

For the Record

South Korea's customs-cleared trade deficit hit another record of $11.08 billion in the period Jan. 1 to Oct. 25, according to preliminary Trade Ministry figures released Sunday. *(Reuters)*

Malaysia's central bank said Saturday that it was lifting the 20 percent limit on net interbank borrowings by financial institutions, which have had to meet their needs beyond that level through other sources. *(AFP)*

Foreign companies in Taiwan will be exempted from tax on royalties earned from providing special know-how, patented technologies or technical advice to local partners, officials said Sunday. *(AFP)*

AUTOS: *Toyota Urged to Brake Its Growth in U.S.*

(Continued from first finance page)

Toyota is not clear. What is clear is that the company has been issuing mixed messages about its intentions, with a lot riding on which message Washington chooses to hear.

George Borst, who is in charge of Toyota's strategic planning for the United States, has been one of those voicing a conciliatory line. Three weeks ago in Detroit, he introduced the 1992 model lineup as the product of a "kinder, gentler" Toyota.

He professed to be pleased that Toyota, because of capacity constraints, would actually lose market share to the Big Three next year if the economy improved. Toyota, he said, has abandoned its goal of 1.5 million U.S. car and truck sales, or 10 percent of the market, by 1995. It now has 8 percent, compared with 6.6 percent for Honda and 12 for Chrysler.

The 10 percent goal "was just a rallying cry," Mr. Borst said. "We don't really have the production capacity to get there anyway."

Yet at the annual dealer meeting in New Orleans last month, Mr. Togo punctuated a rousing speech with his trademark slogan: "Sell, sell, sell like hell."

Dealers, meanwhile, have been lobbying Toyota to proceed with production of a large pickup truck, a pet project that Mr. Togo and Mr. McCurry recommended to top management.

But the brain trust in the parent company's headquarters back home in Nagoya is nervous. Senior executives are concerned that a large-truck model could maim the Big Three, which derive a disproportionate share of their profits from the full-size pickup market segment. The danger of political retribution would be increased.

Publicly, Toyota has been trying to mollify its critics. "We have been too ignorant of and too apathetic about the feelings that our growing influence arouses in people and nations around the world," said Shoichiro Toyoda, the company's president, in a speech earlier this month in New York to the Japan Society. "Overwork and overachieving without regard for our fellow humans does no good for anyone."

Privately, however, Toyota executives are fuming. They don't think a market-share limit has much chance to become law in the United States. But they fear the Bush administration may have no choice but to pursue dumping investigations and other trade actions more aggressively to relieve election-year pressure exerted by congressional Democrats.

TIP: *Was U.S. Government Leaky Over BCCI Arrests?*

(Continued from first finance page)

bank, the almost daily movement of millions of dollars of drug money from other BCCI accounts also seemed to come to an abrupt halt.

Tellingly, on Oct. 7, 1988, — the day before the undercover arrests — two men described by the government as lieutenants in a Colombian drug ring contacted BCCI's Panama City branch and insisted that their accounts, totaling about $2 million, be immediately closed. That same day, drug ring members withdrew $1 million from a separate account in the Panama branch.

Government officials have portrayed the investigation that led to the BCCI arrests in Tampa as a successful money-laundering case, one that resulted in more than 70 indictments.

But in recent months, with the disclosure that BCCI was involved in fraud and corruption on a scale far grander than imagined, the investigation has been the subject of bitter debate in Congress, with the Treasury Department, the Justice Department and the Federal Reserve Board fending off allegations that BCCI's connections to politicians and intelligence agencies prevented federal investigators from going after its top executives.

Customs Service officials acknowledged evidence that the Colombia-based Don Chepe organization, one of the world's largest drug-smuggling rings, may have learned of the undercover operation.

But they said this probably resulted from an incident, apparently a blunder, that exposed the investigation's cover, rather than a tipoff.

They say that the two-year length of the investigation, along with the fact that reporters and some members of Congress were let in on it, widened the possibility of leaks.

"There was a lot of information coming out of Customs headquarters, and who knows how far it went," said Peter K. Nunez, assistant secretary of the Treasury for enforcement. Mr. Nunez said he was not aware of the bank withdrawals until he was contacted by The Times.

In a series of interviews, some lawyers and agents who worked on the case said they thought the investigation had been compromised.

One federal agent, Orin Oakes of the Internal Revenue Service, took the witness stand during the 1990 money-laundering trial of BCCI officials and testified that on the Friday before the weekend arrests aides to the drug ring's leader, Gerardo Moncada, removed $1 million from a BCCI account in Panama.

Afterward, Robert Scola, a lawyer for Rudolph Armbrecht, reputed to be a cartel member, asked Mr. Oakes, "Would that indicate to you that Moncada somehow found out about this investigation?"

Mr. Oakes replied, "I know there was a leak out of Washington, D.C., that made some of the — or a lot of the — information available to people other than government employees." He added that this was "before the 7th" of October.

Of the blunders that some believe blew the operation's cover, the most dramatic occurred in the summer of 1988 when too many federal agents showed up on a Manhattan street corner to watch an exchange of money between an agent posing as a money launderer and members of a Colombian drug ring.

The agents think the ring spotted them and threatened the life of the key undercover agent who made the pickup.

Mr. Nunez of the Treasury said he did not view the failed surveillance as an example of government bungling. He said the Don Chepe group used countersurveillance techniques that enabled it to spot the other agents on the street.

The two-year operation that led to the 1988 federal indictment resulted from the work of a team headed by Robert Mazur, a Customs agent regarded as a successful federal undercover operative.

Mr. Mazur posed as Robert Musella, a Florida businessman who would launder money for a price.

Mr. Mazur, who is now a Drug Enforcement Administration agent, began zeroing in on members of the Don Chepe group, which authorities believe is headed by Mr. Moncada, but he ended up building a money-laundering case against BCCI.

After much debate, the government set Oct. 8, 1988, as the end of the operation. Mr. Mazur had objected, enforcement officials said, arguing that he expected to dig up more information about the bank's illegal ties to American banks.

For the operation's elaborate finish, Mr. Mazur invited midlevel BCCI executives from around the world to his "wedding" to another undercover agent at a Tampa resort. He even planned a bachelor party, where the arrests of the BCCI executives took place.

But BCCI bank records show that the day before the party, Mr. Moncada's top finance men withdrew money from BCCI.

A BCCI executive in Panama, identified as "William Glasse," later told the bank's lawyers that the Don Chepe group's main money launderers, Jairo Ossa and Jesus Mesa, contacted him on Oct. 7.

"Glasse indicated that both Ossa and Mesa called on Oct. 7, 1988, to close their accounts, which totaled about $2 million between the two of them," the lawyers wrote in a report to the bank.

"Glasse said he told both of them that he would need written instructions. Accordingly, he received written instructions via telefax, followed by original letters."

Mr. Ossa and Mr. Mesa were indicted this year on drug smuggling charges. They are fugitives. Mr. Moncada was indicted last month by a federal grand jury. He is believed to be living in Colombia.

BONDS: *Markets Poised for Data*

(Continued from first finance page)

discuss details but the transaction was beneficial to Finnish Export Credit, which ended with "risk-free sub-Libor funding" in dollars.

The Hungarian transaction is being studied by McDonald's Corp. It is discussing with Credit Suisse First Boston the possibility of raising 400 million forints (about $5.3 million) through the sale of four-year notes reportedly carrying an initial coupon of 27 percent. Under present restrictions, the fledgling Hungarian bond market is not open to foreign investors so the paper would be for sale only to residents.

But as the interest in these transactions showed, investor appetite remains firmly directed at high-yielding instruments.

In the dollar market, Mexico's Nacional Financiera issued $150 million of 10-year bonds. This is the longest maturity any Mexican borrower has achieved since the country re-established access to the bond market. The paper carries a coupon of 10⅝ percent and was offered at a modest discount to yield 2.8 percentage points more than comparably dated U.S. government paper.

Bankers also reported good demand for French franc paper. Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes issued 1.7 billion francs of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 9⅛ percent. Crédit Foncier sold 2 billion francs of 13-year bonds, also carrying a coupon of 9⅛ percent. The amount could rise to 2.5 billion francs if holders of the Crédit Foncier bonds decide to exercise an option of increasing their subscriptions by 25 percent by Nov. 4.

Sell Fairfax To Australians, Politicians Say

Agence France-Presse

SYDNEY — Two former prime ministers, Gough Whitlam and Malcolm Fraser, urged the Australian government and the opposition Sunday to unite against the sale of the Fairfax newspaper group to foreign bidders.

Once bitter enemies, the two men addressed a 1,000-strong rally against a bid by the Tourang consortium, led by the Australian media magnate Kerry Packer and the Canadian Conrad Black.

If the Fairfax empire goes to Tourang, "then 90 percent of Australia's print media will be under foreign control," Mr. Fraser said.

Fairfax, which went into receivership last year, includes three of the most influential dailies in the country: the Sydney Morning Herald, Melbourne's The Age and the Australian Financial Review.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Oct. 23	Oct. 16
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.27	8.27
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	7.78	7.70
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	6.75	6.74
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	10.83	10.82
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.33	9.29
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	11.70	11.79
Danish krone, less than 5 yrs	10.00	10.21
ECU, 6 yrs & over	8.86	8.83
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	8.94	8.96
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	8.27	8.27
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	7.73	7.70
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	6.75	6.74
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	10.83	10.82
Yen, less than 5 yrs	9.33	9.29

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales — Oct. 24

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	280.30	898.00	775.30	1,847.60
Convert.	4.90	—	12.70	—
FRNs	9.00	55.50	156.00	316.00
ECP	3,121.20	2,981.20	9,115.10	2,618.70
Total	3,415.40	3,734.70	10,059.10	4,774.30

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	3,951.50	19,833.80	14,858.70	24,452.10
Convert.	367.80	750.80	1,062.10	367.80
FRNs	4,840.70	1,134.29	5,292.50	2,945.18
ECP	3,587.20	3,997.50	2,175.00	5,585.10
Total	17,747.50	25,716.30	23,388.60	33,350.18

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates — Oct. 25

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅛	5½	5½
Deutsche mark	9¼	9½	9½
Pound sterling	10 9/16	10½	10⅛
French franc	9	9 3/16	9⅛
ECU	9¾	9 15/16	10
Yen	6 9/16	6 5/16	6 1/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds — Oct. 25

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
31.10.93	100 3/32	100 5/32	5.95	5.93
15.08.94	101 21/32	101 23/32	6.22	6.17
31.10.96	99 20/32	99 22/32	6.96	6.87
15.10.98	98 22/32	98 24/32	7.37	7.22
15.08.01	101 11/32	101 13/32	7.67	7.51
15.08.21	100 26/32	100 28/32	8.05	7.96

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates — Oct. 25

Tax Exempt Bonds: Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	6.58 %
Money Market Funds: Donoghue's 7-Day Average	5.02 %
Bank Money Market Accounts: Bank Rate Monitor Index	4.83 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	8.91 %

Source: New York Times Service, UPI.

MUTUAL FUNDS

(Continued from Page 8)

Fund		
CvScB t	9.92	9.92
GlblB t	10.33	10.33
GwthB t	20.50	20.50
IncoB t	8.31	8.31
OpprB t	18.02	18.02
PrcMtB	7.95	7.95
TExB t	11.52	11.52
USGvB t	9.40	9.40
Thornburg Fds:		
LtdCal	12.28	12.63
LtdGv p	12.35	12.63
LtMu p	12.92	13.29
Tower Funds:		
CapAp	14.19	14.86
LA Mun	10.59	11.09
US Gv	10.58	11.08
Transamerica:		
CA TFp	10.21	10.72
CapAp	12.87	13.51
EmGA	18.62	19.55
GvInc p	8.30	8.51
GvSec p	8.10	8.50
GrInA p	11.50	12.07
InvQ tp	9.00	9.45
TF Bd	10.43	10.95
TrnsamericaSpcl:		
BlChp t	11.28	11.28
EmGB t	18.59	18.59
GvInc t	9.68	9.68
GrInB t	11.52	11.52
HiYld t	7.37	7.37
HYTF t	9.28	9.28
NatRs t	12.03	12.03
Trinity:		
Bond	10.42	10.42
Equity	11.84	11.84
ST Bd	10.21	10.21
TCU Gv	10.01	10.01
20th Century:		
Ballnv	14.56	NL
Gift	12.32	NL
Grwth	21.26	NL
Herinv	8.34	NL
IntlEq	5.30	NL
LTBnd	94.38	NL
Select	39.56	NL
TxEIn	100.35	NL
TxELT	101.88	NL
[illegible]	14.76	NL
USGv	93.62	NL
Vista	9.93	NL
USF&G Funds:		
AxeB p	9.76	10.36
AxeCr p	10.89	11.55
AxeGr p	8.43	8.94
AxeInc p	4.98	5.23
ChnFI p	10.33	10.86
ChnGI p	12.90	13.69
EurG p	9.94	10.55
EurE p	10.14	10.76
OTCS p	16.78	17.80
USAA Group:		
AgvGt	21.00	NL
Balan	11.47	NL
Cornst	18.85	NL
CA Bd	10.26	NL
GNMA	10.16	NL
Gold	6.85	NL
Grwth	16.24	NL
Inco	12.08	NL
IncStk	12.49	NL
Intl	11.43	NL
TxEH	13.52	NL
TxEIt	12.26	NL
TxESh	10.43	NL
VA Bd	10.56	NL
UST Master:		
Equity	14.86	15.60
Intl	8.67	9.08
IntTE	8.97	9.39
LT TE	9.35	9.79
ModIn	9.26	9.70
NY TE	8.32	8.71
Unified Mgmnt:		
Gwth	14.50	15.18
Inco	11.25	11.78
Indian	9.00	9.42
Mutl	16.92	17.72
Union Inv:		
Balan	10.66	NL
GrEq	11.16	NL
IntBd	10.43	NL
VIMom	11.05	NL
United Funds:		
Accm	7.07	7.73
Bond	5.99	6.55
Con Inc	17.72	19.37
GldGv	7.03	7.68
GvtSc	4.99	5.21
IntGth	6.49	7.09
Hi Inc	8.30	9.07
HiIncII	3.81	4.16
Incom	19.46	21.27
Muni	7.19	7.51
MunHi	5.05	5.27
NCapt	8.22	8.98
Retire	6.61	7.22
ScEng	14.03	15.33
Vang	6.33	6.92
Utd Services:		
AllAm	17.69	NL
Euro	4.45	NL
GlbRs	6.07	NL
GldShr	3.19	NL
Grwth	7.51	NL
Inco	12.05	NL
WldGld	10.14	NL
RlEst	9.18	NL
US TF	11.64	NL
USBosF	8.38	8.38
USBosG	16.33	16.33
ValFrg	9.21	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Aggrln	7.05	NL
Conv	11.77	NL
Fund	18.16	NL
Incom	7.18	NL
Lev Gt	26.61	NL
MuBd	10.49	NL
NY TE	9.94	NL
Spl Sit	16.21	NL
US Gvt	12.44	NL
Van Eck:		
GldRs p	3.84	4.12
IntInv	11.94	13.05
WldIn p	9.98	10.48
WldTr p	14.10	14.96
VanKampen Mer:		
CATF p	16.13	16.96
Gwth p	18.35	19.30
HiYld p	9.62	10.12
InTF p	18.22	19.16
MunIn	14.85	15.62
PA TF	16.25	17.09
ST GIA	9.52	9.81
ST GIB	9.52	
TxFH p	15.57	16.37
USGv p	15.64	16.45
Vance Exchange:		
CapE	139.58	NL
DBst	74.63	NL
Divrs	145.12	NL
ExFd	214.61	NL
EBos	178.42	NL
FdEx	129.97	NL
ScFid	110.23	NL
Vanguard Group:		
AssetA	12.91	NL
BdMkt	9.69	NL
Convrt	9.93	NL
EqInc	12.06	NL
Explr	35.59	NL
Morg	12.31	NL
Prmcp	15.24	NL
V Pref	9.03	NL
Quant	15.69	NL
STAR	12.28	NL
TC Intl	27.61	NL
TCUsa	26.17	NL
GNMA	10.16	NL
HiYBd	7.86	NL
IGBnd	8.36	NL
ShrtTr	10.74	NL
STGvt	10.24	NL
US Tr	9.91	NL
Idx 500	36.60	NL
IdxExt	14.89	NL
IdxEur	9.46	NL
IdxPac	9.76	NL
IdxInst	37.14	NL
SmCap	12.07	NL
MuHY	10.46	NL
MuInt	12.53	NL
MunLd	10.48	NL
MuLg	10.71	NL
MInLg	11.91	NL
MuSht	15.55	NL
Cal Ins	10.51	NL
NJIns	10.80	NL
NYIns	10.06	NL
OhioIn	10.62	NL
PennIn	10.52	NL
VSPE r	14.83	NL
VSPG r	9.86	NL
VSPH r	33.87	NL
VSPS r	18.27	NL
VSPT r	14.87	NL
Wellsl	17.32	NL
Wellt n	18.26	NL
Wndsr	12.45	NL
Wnds II	14.75	NL
WldInt	10.44	NL
WldUS	13.26	NL
Venture Advisers:		
IncPl	4.67	4.90
Muni t	9.40	9.40
NY Ven	10.13	10.64
RPFB t	6.74	6.74
RPFE t	25.71	25.71
Vista Funds:		
CapGr	21.15	22.15
GrInc	24.81	25.98
NY TF	11.24	11.77
TF Inc	11.14	11.66
GvInc	11.48	12.02
Volumet	15.21	NL
Voyageur Fds:		
AZIns	10.33	10.85
CO TF	10.30	10.72
GrSt tp	21.95	23.29
MNIns t	9.91	10.40
MNInt t	10.53	10.83
MNTF t	11.94	12.54
US Gvt	10.31	10.82
Weiss PeckGreer:		
Tudor	23.08	NL
Govt	10.52	NL
Gwth	134.42	NL
GrInc	23.63	NL
WallSt	7.98	8.31
Wells FargoIRA:		
AstAl	16.23	NL
CpStk	27.85	NL
FixInc	14.38	NL
GNMA	10.96	NL
SelStk	11.80	NL
Westcore:		
IntBd	10.05	10.52
BdPlu	15.89	16.64
BasVl	20.08	21.03
LT Bd	10.36	10.85
ModVl	12.65	13.25
Midco	14.98	15.69
Westwood Funds:		
Balan	10.06	10.48
Equity	14.36	14.96
IntBd	9.97	10.39
WmBlGr	8.87	NL
WmBlIn unavail		
William Penn:		
PennS p	10.20	10.71
PATF	10.58	11.11
US Gov	10.26	10.77
Wood Struthers:		
Neuw	13.85	NL
Pine	12.40	NL
WinG t	11.19	11.19
Woodward Fds:		
Bond	10.27	10.70
GrVal	9.36	9.75
IntBd	10.30	10.73
Intrns	9.78	10.18
Opport	9.87	10.28
World Funds:		
NwpTig	10.89	11.46
VontEP	12.34	12.99
Wright Funds:		
CurIn	10.49	NL
InBlCh	10.55	NL
GvOb	12.40	NL
JrBlCh	14.27	NL
NearB	10.47	NL
QulCor	13.22	NL
SlBlCh	16.39	NL
TotRet	12.06	NL
YamGlb	8.32	8.74
Zweig Funds:		
ZS App	11.41	12.07
ZS Gv p	9.68	10.16
Strat	12.32	13.04
ZS P p	12.31	13.03

NL — No initial sales load. t — Previous day's quote. r — Redemption charge may apply. x — Ex dividend.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Oct. 25.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Chilcorp	170912	11⅞	10¼	10⅝	—1½
PhilMr	130036	73	68½	70	—2⅞
RJR Nb n	126707	11¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
WstgEl	119853	16⅞	15¼	16⅛	— ⅜
PepsiC	113580	28½	27	27¼	— ⅜
ToyRU	111730	31½	28	28¾	—5
AmExp	106317	21⅛	18½	19¼	—1½
AT&T	91159	39	37⅜	38	—1
Compq	84133	35⅜	30½	30⅞	—3⅜
OwenC	83388	23⅝	19	20⅞	—3⅞
Total n	77344	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	
Glaxo	76363	52¼	48⅜	51⅛	+ ⅞
Duracl n	70182	30	27¼	27¼	—3⅛
TelMex n	67430	43⅜	41¼	42⅛	—1⅞
WalMt	65283	49⅜	45½	46¼	—2⅞
Harley	65002	59½	38½	42	—17½
GnMotr	63650	37⅜	34⅜	35⅛	—2⅛
USXMar n	60505	32½	29⅛	29⅝	—1⅜
BrMySq	58471	82⅞	79⅞	81⅛	— ½
CmpAsc	56796	9⅛	8	9	+ ⅞
IBM	56444	101	97¼	98	—2⅞
Telef	53731	36¼	34⅜	34⅞	+ ½
GenEl	53048	72	68⅜	69⅛	—2⅛
FordM	52011	29⅛	26⅞	27¼	—1⅛
CPsvc	50292	15⅛	12¼	13½	—1⅝

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PlnRsc	30322	30⅜	21⅞	27½	+5⅛
Hilnov	19530	2½	1⅞	2	— ½
Nabors	19298	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅜
Harken	18789	6⅜	5⅞	5½	+ ⅛
Hasbro	17340	34⅛	29⅝	34	+3¼
EchoBy	15843	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
FruitL	15453	21⅛	19⅛	19⅞	—1⅛
WangB	14914	3⅛	2⅝	2¾	
Amdhl	13254	15⅛	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Orgnon	12301	20⅞	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
AExpl	11775	4⅛	3½	3⅝	
NY Tim	10918	20⅛	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
PfdHlth	10472	15⅛	10⅛	12	—3⅛
BergBr s	10153	22⅛	20⅛	21	— ⅞
MedcR	9993	21	19½	20	— ⅜
Kirby	9098	14⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
InstSy	8524	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅜
CarnCr	8177	28⅜	26⅛	27	—1⅜
AMed	7957	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
IntTlch	7812	1⅜	⅝	1¼	+ ⅜
FAusPr	7415	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
GamaB	7330	6¼	3⅞	5⅛	+1⅞
IvaxCp s	7137	37⅛	33⅛	36⅞	+3¼
MetMB	7080	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
SPI Ph	6823	27⅛	22¼	27	+4⅞

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	982,460,000
Week ago	980,790,000
Year ago	719,890,000
Two years ago	875,040,000
Jan 1 to date	36,582,940,000
1990 to date	32,966,750,000
1989 to date	33,852,080,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	74,263,000
Week ago	72,700,000
Year ago	52,910,000
Jan 1 to date	2,634,342,000
1990 to date	2,846,700,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	605	1458
Declined	1390	555
Unchanged	284	280
Total Issues	2279	2293
New Highs	277	429
New Lows	62	47

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	324	507
Declined	505	315
Unchanged	172	171
Total Issues	1001	993
New Highs	100	122
New Lows	49	39

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— *hand delivery	A. Sch.	5,800	3,300	3,200	1,750
Belgium	B.Fr.	13,000	8,020	6,600	3,600
Denmark	D.Kr.	3,400	1,332	1,900	1,050
Finland	F.M.	2,200	1,440	1,200	660
France	F.F.	1,700	1,394	935	515
Germany (mail)	D.M.	640	452	352	194
— *hand delivery	D.M.	810	282	416	217
Great Britain	£	175	98	96	53
Greece	Dr.	57,000	23,080	31,400	17,300
Ireland	Irl.	195	151	107	59
Italy	Lire	450,000	350,800	250,000	138,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	13,000	8,020	6,600	3,600
Netherlands	Fl.	650	533	360	200
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	3,000	1,732	1,650	900
— *hand delivery	N.Kr.	3,300	1,532	1,760	970
Portugal	Esc.	40,000	25,520	22,000	12,100
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	40,000	23,700	22,000	12,100
— **hand deliv. Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville, Valencia	Ptas.	43,500	20,200	24,000	13,200
— **hand deliv. Madrid	Ptas.	54,600	—	27,300	13,650
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,600	1,404	1,430	785
— *hand delivery	S.Kr.	3,100	904	1,700	935
Switzerland	S.Fr.	540	479	295	160
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	600	Varies by country	330	180
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هكذا من الاصل

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 25.

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd	.40	1.3	3413	32½	29¾	31½	
ABS	.32	3.2	146	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
ACC Cp	.16	1.3	2891	13¾	12¼	12½	+¼
ADC			3007	26½	23⅝	24¼	−½
AEL			172	5¾	5	5⅛	−¼
AEP			22	12½	12½	12½	−⅜
AESCp			1145	28½	26½	26½	−1½
ASK			9506	12¼	10⅝	11⅛	−1⅛
AST s			10790	27	21¾	22	−4⅜
AarnRt	.10	1.0	86	10¼	9⅝	9¾	+¼
AbingB			14	3	3	3	
Abrams	.20	4.8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅜
Accel	.24	3.1	14	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
Aclaim			9640	5	4⅞	5	+⅜
Aceto	.28	2.1	464	13¾	12½	13¼	+¼
ACMT			4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Acmt a			2	6½	6½	6½	−1½
AcmeSt			398	14¼	13¾	13½	+¼
ActARt			564	⅞	⅝	⅝	−⅛
Acxiom			743	17¼	16½	16½	−⅜
AdacLb			8932	1⅞	1⅛	1⅜	−⅛
Adage s			141	8	7	7¼	+½
Adapt			9088	19⅛	16¾	17¼	−⅞
Adinat s			2325	10	8¾	9¼	−⅜
AdiaSv	.16	.8	169	21¾	20¾	21¼	−¼
AdobeS	.32	.6	18549	55⅝	49½	49⅝	−6¼
Adtec			259	2¼	1¾	1¾	−¼
AdvRos			101	11⅛	10½	10½	−½
AdvCir s			508	8½	8⅛	8½	
AdvLog			2150	13¼	11⅞	12	−1⅛
AdvMga s			167	18⅝	16	18¼	+2¼
AdMkSv			233	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	
AdvPoly			9176	8⅝	6⅞	8⅛	+1⅛
AdvPro			6567	8⅝	7⅜	8⅜	+⅜
AdvSem			426	3	2⅝	2½	−⅜
AdvTel			5145	19½	15	17⅞	+1⅞
Advanta	.24	.7	8420	34½	29¼	34	+4½
AdvoSv			4312	19⅝	18½	19½	+⅜
Aegon	3.72r	6.4	77	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	−1⅛
Aequitrn			262	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
AerSysI			112	⅜	¼	⅜	+⅛
Aerovx			449	5⅛	4⅞	5	−⅛
AflBsh	.40	1.7	2768	25⅝	23	23	−2⅛
AgSvcs			68	8	7⅜	7⅝	
AgncyR			5843	11⅜	9⅞	9⅞	−1½
Agnico g	.20	5.2	1719	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅜
Agourn			13931	20½	17½	18	−2⅛
Ahold	.42t	1.0	154	43⅞	42½	42½	−⅜
Alcorp			1128	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
AirWisc			5354	9⅜	8⅝	8⅞	−⅜
Airtran	.20	1.7	1401	13¼	11	11½	−1½
Akorn	.03j		2507	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+¼
Akzo	1.37e	4.3	3130	32¼	31⅜	32	+⅛
Alalen	1.10	6.8	45	16¼	16¼	16¼	−⅛
Aldus			11954	44	40⅝	41	−2⅛
AlexBr	.40	2.1	11535	19¼	18½	18¾	−6¼
AlexBld	.88	3.5	3111	26¾	25	25	−1
AlexEn s			76	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅜
AlfaCp	.44	4.4	145	10⅛	10	10	−¼
AlasR			10736	13	10	10¼	−1¾
Allco	.15	.7	136	21½	20	20⅛	+½
Alkerm			12865	20	17½	18	−1¼
AllAm s			233	1⅝	1	1⅛	−⅛
AllCity			1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
AlegW			2279	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
AlnOrg	.40a	1.3	46	32⅜	30	30	
AlianPh			20046	32⅜	27	27¼	−4⅞
AlldBk	.32	5.1	53	6½	6	6¼	+¼
AldCap	1.35e	8.2	1378	17	15¼	16½	+1¼
AldCall	1.13e	7.6	944	15¼	14½	14⅞	+⅛
AlldCl			4071	28⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−½
AlldGp	.56	2.8	218	21½	20	20	−½
AlldRsh			2062	15½	10½	13⅝	+2⅜
AllstFn			713	13½	12¼	13⅛	+⅛
Allwst			7035	6	5⅜	5⅝	−½
Aloette	.32	2.4	32	13¼	12¾	13¼	
AlpMic			194	2⅞	2⅝	2½	−⅛
Alphari			3225	2⅝	2	2⅛	−⅛
AlpLce			760	6	5	5½	−½
AlloGld			993	⅝	½	⅝	
AltoHlt			374	11	9½	9¾	−¾
Altai			14	3½	3	3½	+½
Altera			7116	27⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+¼
Altron			216	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅛
Amvest			3917	3¾	2⅝	3⅝	+⅞
AmcorF	.56	3.7	238	16¼	15⅜	15¼	−½
Amrian	.56	4.6	817	12⅞	12	12¼	+¼
Amerbc			473	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
AFFM12	1.37e	28.1	628	7⅛	6⅞	7	
AFFF	1.50	7.2	547	21¼	20½	20¾	
AmFPr	1.15	11.4	519	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
AFTxE	1.00	12.5	712	8⅛	7⅞	8	
AFTxE2	.75	10.7	283	7⅛	7	7	
vlAWAirl			3162	1⅞	1⅜	1½	
AmBcp	1.80e	5.4	40	18½	17	18½	
ABnkr	.60	3.4	8689	17¾	16½	17¾	+1⅛
AmBlod			4325	16	13½	14¾	+1⅛
AmCity			9	22	21	21	−1
AClam			3755	27	18⅝	22⅝	−1
AColoid	.44	4.4	134	10⅛	9⅞	10	
AConsu			85	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
AmDntl			2529	14	13¼	13¾	−½
AmEcol			207	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+¼
AFSvDu			19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
AFilm			1419	3	2⅝	3	
AFilttrn	.94	4.2	7	22¼	22¼	22¼	
AGreet	.78	2.1	5680	38⅝	35½	36½	+⅜
AHltSv			1240	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
AHlthcp			782	16	15¼	15¼	−¼
AIndF	.08	1.4	323	6⅛	5	5⅝	−⅜
AmIntg			1369	5¼	4½	4½	−⅝
AMS			4320	21¼	18	18½	−2½
AMedE s			6863	17¼	14⅝	15	−2⅛
ANtIns	1.72	4.7	601	36½	33¾	36½	+¾
ANuclC			122	2⅞	2⅛	2½	−⅛
AmNurs			51	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
AmPac			5746	17⅞	15¼	16¼	+¼
APhyG			220	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
APwCv			16568	41	35½	36¼	−4⅛
ARecr	.18	2.1	677	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
ARepBc			194	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅜
AmRice			171	⅝	½	½	−⅛
ASoft	.28	2.0	2604	15⅛	14⅛	14¼	−1
AmSft			511	2⅝	1⅞	2	−⅝
ATvCm			9875	52½	49	50¼	−1¾
ATrav s			3510	17¾	16¼	17¼	
AVang			30	8⅞	8	8	−½
AmAll	.21e	4.4	1903	5	4⅝	4¾	−⅛
Ameried			5790	13⅝	12⅜	12⅜	−1
Ameritr	.64	2.2	4982	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
Ampen s			60461	63½	58⅝	59	−1¼
Amistar			160	1¾	1½	1⅝	+⅛
Amoskg			80	15	13½	14½	+⅜
Ampicn			60	16	14½	14½	−1
Amserv			160	3⅝	3	3⅛	−½
AmtcCp			7202	25½	21	23⅛	+1¾
Anlogic			403	11	10⅜	10⅜	−½
AnalyTc	.19	2.7	38	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
Analy	.56	3.5	811	16⅛	14⅞	15⅞	+⅜
Anangel	1.00e	6.2	2124	16¼	15¾	16¼	+½
Anaren			42	3½	3½	3½	−½
AnchBc			3154	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅜
AndrGr			8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅜
AndvBc			1081	2⅝	2	2	
AndvTg			3	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Andrew			2097	29⅝	26⅞	27¼	−1¼
Andros			1822	10⅝	9⅜	9½	−½
Anergen			72216	31½	14½	17¼	+1⅞
Apertus			1349	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
ApogEn	.26	2.1	843	13¼	12½	12½	−⅜
Applan			1272				
AppleC	.48	.9	69518	56¼	50⅞	51¼	−3¾
Aplebee	.04e	.4	798	9⅞	9⅛	9½	−½
ApodExtr			370	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	−¼
ABiosc s			2424	35⅞	29⅞	30⅞	−5
AplOBio			4135	14	12¼	14	+1
ApldInu			4368	27⅞	24⅝	25	−⅞
ApldMt			5448	26⅝	25	25½	−⅜
ApldPw	.12	.8	1163	15	14½	14½	−⅜
ApldSir			192	5⅞	5	5⅛	+¼
ArabSh			57	1⅝	1½	1½	+⅛
Arbor s	.14	.7	3261	20½	18⅞	20⅛	+1⅛
Archive			6269	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
Arctco			956	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Arden			10	44	39	40	+1
ArgoGp s	.68	2.6	2668	26¼	23½	24¼	+1⅜
Aritch			288	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	−⅜
ARIX			1405	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
ArkaFt			518	37	35	36½	+2½
Armor	.48	4.6	340	11¼	10	10½	−⅝
Arnold s			652	32¾	31	31½	−⅝
ArowFn	.28l		233	6½	6	6	−¼
Artel			1329	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
Artsft			7635	20½	16	20	−1¼
AtristG s			11350	15	10½	10⅝	−4¼
ArtWay	.40	3.1	36	14	12½	13	−½
Asiamr			6466	5	4	4⅝	+⅜
AspcTTl			3467	10	9½	10	+⅜
AspenBk			214	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	−⅛
Aspnim			116	2⅝	2	2	−¼
Assix			455	2½	2	2	−¼
AsdBnc	.80	3.2	298	26¼	24¾	24¾	−1½
AsdCmA s			557	18	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
AsdCmB s			2006	18	17⅛	17⅜	+⅛
Astec			253	4½	4	4½	+⅛
AstrM s	.06e	.4	549	15¾	15¼	15½	
Astron			25	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	−⅝
Astrosy			533	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅜
Atek			275	3⅛	2⅝	3	−⅛
Athey			215	6	5¼	6	+⅜
Atkinsn			61	8	7½	7⅝	
AtInfd	.40b	4.7	5	9½	8½	8½	−½
AtlAm			32	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
AtlSeAr	.60	1.7	996	36½	34¾	34¾	−1
Atmel			4838	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	−1⅛
AtwdOc			279	10½	9⅞	10½	+⅜
AuBon			1845	13¼	12¼	12¾	−¼
AuraSy			8773	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
AutTrT	t		28	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
Autoinf			673	4⅝	3¾	4	
Autoclv	.24	3.7	992	7	6	6½	
Autodk	.48	1.1	27875	48	40⅝	42½	−5⅝
Autodie			28	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝	
AutSec	.22e	5.2	9933	5	4¼	4¼	−½
AutoCp	t		5	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Avntek			4355	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Avatar			363	21½	20¼	21¼	+1
Avndle			884	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+⅜
Aztar			11051	7⅛	6¼	6½	−⅛
AztcM	.10b	2.8	57	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅜
B							
BH Bufk			64	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
BB&T s	.88	4.1	898	23	21⅛	21⅜	−1⅛
BEI El	.08	1.2	360	8¼	6⅝	6⅝	−1⅛
BEI			350	4⅝	3½	3¾	−⅝
BFS NY			5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
BGS	.60a	1.8	167	34¾	32⅞	33⅝	−½
BHA			382	13⅝	13¼	13¼	−⅛
BHA B			10	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
BI Inc			2569	7½	6⅝	7	+⅜
BKLA			5	4	4	4	
BMC Sft			8496	55½	50¼	52½	−1
BMC Wst			512	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
BMJ	.40	8.9	204	5½	4½	4½	−⅜
BMR Fn			8	3	3	3	
BNH			57	3	2¼	2½	+¼
BSB Bcp	.72	4.5	541	16	14½	16	+1½
BT Fin	.88	5.0	89	17½	16¼	17½	+½
BT Shp	.50r	6.5	124	8	7⅝	7¾	−⅛
BTR	.08	2.8	377	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅜
BTU Int			151	1⅞	1	1⅜	
BWIP	.08e	.3	8811	23	19⅞	23	+½
Babage			4910	22½	20⅛	21	−1
BadgrP	.80	3.3	55	25¼	23½	24½	
BkHp wt			1375	4⅝	4	4¼	−⅛
BakerJ	.06	.5	20269	12¼	10½	11⅜	−⅛
Balchm s			508	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	+½
BldLyB	.30	1.2	171	24½	23⅝	24⅛	−⅜
BaldPlo			10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
Balard s			1905	38½	37⅜	38	−½
Baltek	.07l		37	5¼	5	5	−¼
BanPn s	.80	4.5	1253	17⅞	17	17⅝	+⅛
BcOne pfC	3.50	5.9	536	60⅛	59¼	59⅝	−¼
BcMiss	.92	3.5	38	26	25	26	+½
BcpNJ	.48	4.7	88	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Banctec			1452	16½	15⅝	15½	−1
BandgM	.28	8.6	201	11	10⅛	10⅛	
BangH	1.28	8.1	609	16½	15⅝	15⅝	−¾
BkSou	.39l		3053	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
BkGran	.44	2.2	79	21½	20⅛	20¼	−1⅛
BnkNH	.05l		124	6	5½	5⅝	
BankAtl			15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
BkWorc			6957	9⅝	6⅞	9⅝	+2⅞
Bankrs	.52	3.2	1579	18	16½	16½	−1⅛
BnkFst	.07e	1.2	1715	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
vlBkNte			248	⅜	⅛	¼	−⅛
Bknth			248	9¼	7½	7⅝	−⅜
BkMAm			302	14½	13⅜	14	
Banta	.60	2.4	1309	28	25½	25½	−2¼
BanyMt			43	⅝	⅛	⅛	
BanyM2			65	⅝	⅛	⅛	
BanyM3			352	⅝	⅛	¼	
BanySL2			387	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	−⅛
BanySL	.51e	12.4	1202	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
Bareft			45289	15½	13½	15⅜	
BaretRs			923	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
BaryJw			3	1⅝	1¼	1¼	+⅛
BsTnA			727	3⅝	2⅝	2⅞	−⅜
BosAm			54	10	9¼	10	+¾
BosPtr			1066	27½	24⅛	27⅛	+2
BsetF	1.00a	3.0	111	34½	33	33⅝	−1
BayVw	.60	2.7	1718	22½	21⅛	22	−¼
BayBks			2097	17⅛	16⅛	16½	−1
Bayprt			108				
BEAvion			17078	12⅝	11¼	12¼	−½
BeauCtl s	.28	2.1	878	14	13	13½	−½
Beebas	.14e	1.4	530	11	9⅞	10	−1
BelFuse			712	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+⅜
Belmrl			63	1⅜			
BenJer			476	36½	33½	34¼	−1¼
Benhan			135	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
Berkley s	.32	1.2	1001	27¼	26½	26½	−⅜
BerkGs	1.08	7.6	73	14½	13⅞	14¼	+⅛
Bertucl			384	22¼	20⅝	22⅛	+⅜
BethlBc	.32	3.0	20	10⅝	10½	10⅝	−⅛
BetzLb	1.24	2.2	6187	58½	56½	56¾	−1¼
Big B	.08e	.6	450	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	−⅜
BigOTr			391	⅞			

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Bindly	.06e	.4	4217	18¼	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
BioLog s			404	6¼	5⅝	6	−¼
Biogen			25182	44	38⅝	39½	−2½
Biogn wt			260	29	23⅝	23⅝	−3
Biomatr			7542	27	22¾	24¼	+½
BimdDy			6701	8⅝	6⅝	7⅝	
Biomet s			11561	40½	37	39⅝	−⅜
Bioplst			6360	6⅝	4⅞	4⅞	−¼
Biosph			657	7⅝	6⅞	7½	+⅜
BioTTnt			924	4	3½	3½	
BioTcG			26333	8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	
BirdCp	.20	1.4	185	15¼	14	14	−1¼
BirdMd			487	4⅝	4¼	4¼	−⅜
Birtchr			7049	21⅞	19	20	+⅜
BlisLau			54	4½	3½	3½	+2½
BlocDv			5575	3⅝	2⅝	3	
BlckD	.80b	1.5	1183	54½	53	54¼	+¼
BoatBn	2.16	4.8	3289	45¼	44	45	
BobEvn	.28	1.5	696	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−½
BodyDr			3723	10½	8⅞	9½	−½
Bohema			46	24¼	23¼	23⅞	+⅛
BonTon			2138	14	12½	12½	−1½
BonvIP			1712	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	−⅜
BooleB			787	12	10¼	11⅞	+1⅛
Borol	.30e	5.4	106	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	−⅛
Borind			30933	49½	47½	48	−⅜
BostAc s			186	21	19	20	
BostBc	.60	2.5	6556	24½	24½	24⅛	−⅜
BstnDig	t		25	3	2⅞	3	+¼
BstnFB			340	2	1⅞	1⅞	
BostTc			1832	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
BlvdBc			54	13¼	12½	12½	−½
BradyW	.56	1.7	109	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−1½
Brntre	.09l		44	4	3½	4	+⅜
Braids			27	2½	2½	2½	−½
Brand			2863	17⅞	16	16⅜	−¾
Brandn s	.24	3.1	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
BrnldSv			20	1⅝	1	1⅝	−⅛
Brkwt g			913				
Brenco	.20	3.0	243	7	6⅝	6⅝	
Brandle			1311	3¼	2	3¼	+1⅜
BrdgF s	.16	.8	73	22	20½	20½	−½
BrlleV			1261	8½	7	7	−⅜
BroadN			2	8	8	8	+1½
Bdcstln			474	10½	9⅞	10¼	+¾
BdwyFn			22	1½	1	1¼	+½
Brktree			4215	15¼	13¼	15	+1¼
BrTom			460	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
Brunos	.20	1.5	17494	13½	13	13⅛	−⅜
BrynMw	.45l		24	13½	11½	13½	
Buffet			3696	37½	35½	35½	−¾
BuildT			754	7⅝	7	7⅛	
BullRGd			141	¾	⅝	⅝	
BurnpS			424	4⅛	3⅞	4	
BurrBr			158	8¼	7½	7¾	
Burrit			249	3	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
BusnRc			625	20	17	20	+½
ButlrMf			693	13½	12½	13	+⅜
Bytex			3023	11⅛	10⅜	10½	−¾
C							
CB T s	.48	3.8	68	13	12	12⅝	+⅝
CBL Med			1984	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+⅞
CBL wt			260	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
CCA			623	⅜	¼	⅜	
CCB s	1.62	3.8	174	43	41⅞	43	+¾
CCNB	.80	4.4	210	18	17½	18	+½
C COR			704	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	−⅜
CE Soft			3053	10½	7⅝	8⅝	
CEM s			1126	10½	8⅞	9¼	−1¼
CFS			257	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
CFSB Bc	.17e	1.3	134	13½	13	13½	−⅛
CIS Tch			2672	6½	5⅝	6	−⅜
CK FSv	.48	3.8	51	14¼	12½	12½	
CMS Dt			92	2½	2¼	2¼	−⅜
CNB	.88b	4.1	226	22¼	21½	21½	−¾
CPAC	.26	3.1	598	9	8	8½	
CPB	.72	3.4	175	21	20½	21	+¼
CSC Ind			487				+
CSP			92	6⅝	6½	6½	
CTEC			1253	16½	15½	15⅝	−⅜
CU Bnc	.15l		318	6¼	5⅞	6	
CabotM			5875	14⅝	12¼	12⅝	−1
Cache			2969	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
CACI			3121	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
CdbyS s	2.25r	8.0	5599	29¼	27⅜	28¼	−1½
Codeln			784	2⅛	1⅞	2	+⅛
Codmus	.20	3.1	285	6⅝	6	6½	−¼
Coere			3532	17⅝	15⅛	16¼	−1
ColGph			181	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
CalRep	.40	2.2	44	19½	18	18	−1½
Calgene			5822	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
Calg pf	2.25	6.5	254	35⅝	33	34¾	−¼
CalAmp			112	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
CalBnc	.52	4.6	179	12½	11¼	11¼	−¾
CalBio			6363	25	21¼	22½	−2⅜
CalFnct	.40	4.6	230	9⅛	8½	8⅝	
CalMD			1144	4⅞	4⅛	4½	+⅛
CalMic			2525	23¼	21	21	−2¼
CalSBk	t		72	8	7½	7⅝	
CalWtr	1.80	6.7	232	28	26	27	−1
Callon	.28e	20.4	164	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
Calowoy			752	7	6⅛	6⅝	−⅛
Cambx s			2144	23½	20¾	22	−½
CamBio			35237	10	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜
CambNe			442	11¾	11	11	−½
Candla			2675	9¼	7⅜	9¼	+1¼
CannEx			533	19	17½	18¼	
Canonl	.46e	.8	394	58⅝	55⅝	55⅝	−3⅜
Canonie			487	6⅝	4⅝	4½	−⅝
CanyRs			3624	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	−⅛
Cany wt			330			½	
CCBT	1.00	6.3	67	17½	16	16	−1½
CapAsc			1458	⅝	⅛	⅛	−⅛
CapBnc	.60	4.4	328	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
CapSw	.50e	2.3	107	22	21¼	21½	−½
CapitBc			155	7½	6	6	−1
CapTr s	.20a	1.0	30	23¼	20⅛	20⅝	−⅝
CrdnlD s	.08	.3	8902	35½	28½	29⅞	−5⅝
CardFn	.15l		25	9	7⅞	8⅝	+⅜
CareGp			10684	6¼	5	6⅛	+1¼
CreG wt			142	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+1
Crenwk			904	17⅝	15¼	15¾	−1½
CarlCm	.68e	4.1	584	17½	16½	16⅝	−⅛
Carmik			937	13½	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
CaroFn	.40	3.6	5	11	11	11	+½
Carver			120	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	−½
Cascde	.60a	3.2	755	20¼	18	18½	−1½
Cascint			22002	5⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+⅜
Caseys	.12	.7	2330	16⅝	15½	16⅛	+⅜
CasHEn			150	3⅝	3	3⅛	−⅛
CathBcp	.60	3.5	80	18	17¼	17⅛	−⅜
CathStr			3729	12⅞	11⅜	12⅛	+⅜
CatoCp			4964	14	11⅞	12⅜	−1⅜
CdrG			242	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
CdrG wt			39	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
Celgene			4780	14⅝	13	14⅛	+⅛
CellTch			4214	1	⅞	1	
CellTc wt			320			⅛	
CellPro			8625	19¼	15½	16½	−1⅜
CelCm pf			6913	35½	33⅛	33⅞	+⅜
Cellrln			4153	16⅛	14½	15⅛	+⅛
Celtrx			10616	17½	14⅝	15	−1
Cencor			320	6⅝	5⅛	6⅛	
Centcd			10670	10½	10	10	
CentBc	.93t	15.5	31	6	6	6	−¼
CntlSB	.40	3.9	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	−½
CtrBnk			43	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	
Centrbk			4342	5	4½	4½	+⅛
CentxTl s			9010	19½	17⅝	18⅝	−1
Centerm			2989	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	−½
Centcr s			59213	53¼	47⅛	48⅝	−4⅛
Centcr wt			278	85	74	77½	−7½
CnBsh	.88	3.5	2357	25½	24½	25¼	
CtrCOp			76	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
CFldBk s			2947	35⅝	34¼	34¼	−⅝
CtrlHld			4120	1¾	1½	1½	
Ctrlind	.08e	.6	327	13¾	12¾	13⅝	+⅜
CJerBc	.75	6.4	93	12½	11⅜	11¾	+½
CJerFn	.36	5.0	50	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
CPaFin	.44	4.9	2	9	9	9	
CRsLfe	.32	6.4	192	5⅝	5	5	−⅛
CnSprn			97	11½	10½	10¾	−1
CtlSou	.40	8.0	5	5	5	5	
CntyBc	.10	4.4	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	+½
CentMd			2504	13⅝	12½	12⅝	−½
ChrySo	.18	3.3	114	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Cephln			9250	19½	17¼	17½	−⅜
Cerdyn			236	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−⅜
Cerbco			45	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	−⅛
Cerner			632	22	19⅝	22	+¾
Cetus			10966	18	17¼	17½	−⅛
Chalone			75	10	9¼	9¾	−⅜
ChmpPr			287	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+½
Chanin			4843	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
ChrmSh	.12	.6	13870	21⅝	19⅝	20	−1⅛
ChtFSB	.76	4.8	325	16¼	15⅝	16	−½
ChtGlf			2065	7	6¼	6¼	−⅝
ChtOnF	.64	2.6	4467	26	24⅜	24⅝	−1⅛
Chattm s			175	19½	18	18	−½
ChkTch			58	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	−¼
ChkPt			1024	9⅝	9⅛	9½	−¼
ChmDsg			1054	6⅝	6	6¼	
Chemfx			4913	3½	2⅝	3½	+⅛
ChFab			142	19½	19	19⅛	−⅛
ChmFin	1.04	3.3	20	33	32	32	−¼
Chmpwr			326	3½	3⅛	3⅝	
Cheroke			1003	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
ChryCp			253	6½	5½	5½	−⅞
ChesUtl	.86	6.5	78	13¼	12¼	13¼	
ChDock	.32e	2.9	260	12½	11	11	−½
ChldDl s			355	7	6¼	6½	−½
Chipcom			6453	21¾	18½	19¼	−2½
ChipsTc			7737	8	7	7⅝	−½
Chiron			10907	75	69½	70	−2¼
Chitnd			124	11	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
Cimco			25	9¼	8¾	8¾	
Cimflex			2041				
CinnFn	2.72	2.4	1482	118	110¾	111½	−5¼
CinMic			392	2	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
Cintas s			1075	47½	44¾	45	−2½
Cipricp	.20e	5.2	197	4	3½	3⅞	+½
CircFn			23	12¼	12¼	12¼	−½
CirclFA			67	2	1⅜	1⅞	−¼
Circlnc	1.14a	9.3	83	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
Circon			9154	32½	27½	28½	+¾
CircSy			29	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
Cirrus			7241	19⅝	17	17⅜	−1⅛
Cisco s			23318	46	42¾	43½	−1⅜
CtzBcp	1.08	6.6	692	16¾	15⅝	16¼	+¼
CtzBkg	1.32	4.8	1338	28¼	27⅝	27½	−⅛
CtzInc s			344	5⅛	4⅝	5	
CtzUt A	1.94t	6.3	1282	31¾	31	31	−½
CtzUt B	1.94t	6.2	1085	31¾	31	31	−½
Ctmins			1903	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	
CtyHld	.52	3.3	2	16	16	16	−⅜
CivicBc	t		222	8⅛	7½	7⅝	−1⅛
Clarcor	.84	3.0	390	29⅜	27½	27⅝	−1⅛
CleanH			2950	16½	15⅛	15¼	−⅛
ClevtRt			274	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
ClifDr			371	14¼	12⅞	13⅞	+⅜
ClfDr pf	2.31	8.3	33	28½	27½	27⅞	+⅜
ClinDt			125	2⅛	2	2	
ClintGs			38	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Cloth			7242	9	7⅝	7⅝	−⅝
CoOpBk			172	4	3¼	4	
CstHlth			3324	25¼	22½	23	−1
CocaBtl	.88	4.3	1510	20¼	18½	20¼	+1⅛
CodaEn			3425	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	−⅜
CodeAl			106	8	7⅛	7¼	−½
Codenol			618	2½	2	2½	+⅜
Cognex			7746	66⅛	53¼	59⅛	−5⅞
Cognos g			17965	17	11	12	−5¼
Cohaset	.12l		7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−½
Cohernt			1674	14½	13¼	14	
CohoRs			1387	4	3½	3½	
ColabR			488	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
Cologen	t		22844	21¼	17½	20¼	+1½
ColBcp	.24	1.3	8545	20¼	17	18½	−2½
ColoeBd			5553	21½	16⅜	20⅛	+3⅜
CBcsp A	.64	5.3	915	12½	11⅛	12	+⅛
ColCos	.72	2.9	2245	26¼	24	24½	−3½
CinGas	1.80	6.9	155	26⅝	25¼	25½	+⅛
ColnGp	.60	3.6	687	17⅜	16½	16⅝	−⅛
ColoNI	.16	.7	3844	23⅞	21⅝	21⅝	−1⅛
vlColorc			1461			⅛	+
ColFst			109	6¼	5⅝	6	+⅛
ColHsp s			3183	16	15⅛	15⅛	−½
Comair	.40	2.1	1536	19	18	18⅝	
Comrco			649	4⅝	4	4⅝	
Comcst	.14	.9	10928	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	−⅜
Cmc sp	.14	.9	19572	16½	15⅛	15½	−1
Comcoa			16	11			
CmdiRt			6533	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	−⅛
Cmdial			120	⅝	½	½	
CmceBc	.10b	1.1	1	9	9	9	+1⅛
ComBc	.45b	4.7	65	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+⅝
CmBc pf	1.50	11.1	22	14½	13½	13½	−1
CmBcsh	.76	2.2	628	35½	34¼	35⅛	+⅜
CmClA s	.70	4.1	552	18¼	17	17	−⅛
CmClrB	.70	4.4	982	16¾	15½	16	−1
CmBCal	.09e	.9	60	10½	10½	10½	−⅛
CmcFdl			192	5⅝	5	5	−⅜
CwlfBn	.96	5.2	130	19¼	18⅝	18½	−½
CmCblNC	t		166	9½	8½	9	+¼
ComSy	.32	2.4	733	14¼	13¼	13½	−½
CmtyBc	.20	1.8	53	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
CmtyBS	.76	5.8	60	13½	12½	13	−⅛
CmtyBn			5	3½	3½	3½	
ComFlBk			1722	13¼	12	12	+¼
ComHll			3613	21½	18⅝	18½	−2⅛
Comnet			793	33	31⅝	31⅝	
CmarsL			77313	27¼	23½	24¼	−⅜
Cmshrx			2809	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
Cmpch			907	9	8¼	8¼	−⅜
CmpCm			607	3	2⅝	2⅝	−½
CmpDl	.14	1.3	146	11⅛	10½	11	+⅜
CmptH			538	10	9	9⅝	+⅜
Cmpidn			364	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
CmpLR	.04e	1.1	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+½
CmptM			4034	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
CptNwk			13535	8⅝	4	4⅛	−1⅛
CmpPr			6167	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+⅜
Cmshr			3558	16½	14½	14¼	−1⅜
CmtrRs			686	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
CcdCam			2045	8⅝	7⅛	7½	−1
ConcCC			182	4⅝	4	4	
CncCpt s			1879	26	23⅝	24	−1½
Condor			9	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	−⅛
ConfTc			2319	5½	4⅞	5½	+½
Conmed			3029	29⅝	25½	29	+3
ConnWt	1.60	7.7	297	21½	20¾	20¾	−¼
Consllm			1545	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+⅜
ConFbr			2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+¼
ConPap	1.28	3.5	1041	37¾	36⅞	37	−½

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ConPd h			172	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
CnsTom	.34a	1.5	20	24½	22	22	
CnstlBc			3094	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+⅝
vlConst			5159	⅝		⅛	+
ConsFn	.14	4.0	221	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+⅜
CnsFn pf	.85	11.7	8	7½	7¼	7¼	−⅜
ConWat	1.12	6.6	206	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	−½
ContlCl			2995	22¼	21	21½	
CtlMtg	1.06e	17.0	23	7	6¼	6¼	−¼
CtrlRs			91	1½	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
CnvSol			147	1⅝	1¼	1¼	−⅛
Cooker s			867	25	22½	22½	−¾
CooprD			39	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+⅛
CooprL			64	7	7	7	
Coors B	.50	2.7	6849	19⅝	17½	18⅝	−⅜
Copytl s			4898	12½	10⅝	11¼	+¼
CorTher			1800	21	18	18⅝	−1⅛
Corcom			20	1	1	1	−⅛
Cordis			10278	40½	36⅜	37¼	−3
CoreSt	1.92	4.4	8291	44½	43⅝	43⅝	−1
CrnrFn			50	1¼	¾	¾	−¼
Cornucp			676	⅝			
CpCapit			2068		⅝	⅝	
CorpSft			2082	12	9½	10¼	+¼
CorctCp			859	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
CosmCtr			3736	11½	10	10⅝	+⅜
Costar s			32	22½	21	21	−1½
Costco s			62081	43⅝	37	39⅝	−4
CtnSLf	.28	3.9	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
CtryLk			446	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
Courer	.40	3.5	40	11½	10½	11½	
CousPr	.60	4.3	437	14⅛	13⅝	14	+¼
Covntry			4914	10½	9½	10¼	
Covnat			596				+⅛
CrkBrl	.03	.1	6937	36½	33¼	34¼	−¼
Crltmtc			199	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−¼
Cropin			9303	23⅛	20½	20⅝	−2⅝
CrayCm			12019	19⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−1⅝
Crstlnd			373	2	1⅝	1⅝	
Crestar	1.32	7.4	4890	19¼	17⅝	17⅝	−1
CrstFn			59	4	3⅝	4	+¼
Critlcre			8177	9⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+⅜
CropG			2440	6⅝	4⅝	5	−1⅛
CropG pf	.95	12.7	372	8⅝	7⅝	7½	−⅜
CrosTr			12964	6½	5⅝	5⅝	−⅜
CrwnAn			664	16⅝	13¼	14½	−1¼
CwnBk			121	20	19½	20	+¼
CrwnRs			3421	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	−⅛
CryO pfA			41				+⅛
CullnFr			2303	13¼	12	13	+⅞
Culp	.12	1.2	447	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	
CumbFd	.48	4.4	104	12	11	11	−¼
CupNBk	t		31	9⅝	9	9	−¼
CurTch			8210	23	18¼	20	+1½
Cybertk			75	9	8	9	+1
Cygnus			3198	22	19⅝	20	−1
Cytocrs	t		4526	3	1⅝	2⅝	+1
Cytogn			15120	19½	15⅝	17	−1⅛
Cytgn pf	2.50	3.8	24	69	65	65½	+½
D							
D&N Fn			658	3½	3	3½	+¼
DBA			417	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	−⅜
DDI			1055	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	
DEP			978	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	−⅜
DF Sou	.20e	2.2	121	9½	8⅝	9	
DH Tch			5089	11⅝	10⅞	11½	+½
DNA Pt			2779	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
DNA pf			531	26½	25½	26	−¼
DOC			13	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−1
DS Bnc	.40t	5.3	187	7⅝	7¼	7½	+⅜
DSC			12547	5½	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
DVIFn			5444	12½	10⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
DVI wt			740	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Dahlbg s	.10l	.8	172	13	12	12½	+½
DlyJour			87	13⅝	12	12	−⅜
DairyB s			9	8	8	8	−¼
DairyA s			31	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Daka			4557				+⅛
Danek			5581	42	37¼	38	
DartGp	.13	.2	208	65	61	64	
Dta IO			5335	5⅝	4⅝	4⅞	−⅜
DtaMea			5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	−⅜
DtSwtch			1566	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅜
DtaTrn			1310	4⅝	4	4⅝	+½
DtTrNw			1068	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
Datflx			526	16½	15½	15½	−½
Datkey			11	7	6½	7	
Datmar			17	4⅛	4¼	4¼	−⅛
Datscp			8959	88½	80½	85¼	+4
Dtsth			325	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
Datron			1795	17½	14⅝	16⅝	+2⅛
Datum			355	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	
Dauphn	1.48	4.2	591	36¼	35	35¼	−1
Davox			141	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+½
Dawson			32	4⅞	4	4¼	+¼
DeVry			103	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+⅛
DebShp	.20	2.0	4948	10¼	9⅝	10	+⅛
Deerbk	.80a	2.6	5	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+1¼
Deminc			39	⅜	⅝	⅝	
DeklbE	.16l		423	20½	19½	19⅞	−⅛
DklbGn	.50	2.3	869	37	35½	35½	−⅝
DelaOts	.08e	.8	6	9½	8½	9½	
Delchm	.44	2.0	750	22½	21½	22½	+⅜
DellCat			54341	30⅝	25⅝	27⅛	−3
DelaFin			10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Delpinf			39	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
DeltNG	1.08	7.8	49	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
DentMd			1814	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
DepGty	1.56	4.7	362	33⅝	33⅛	33½	+⅛
Deprn g			17860	19⅝	16⅛	16⅝	−1½
DsgInc			627	11½	10⅝	11⅛	−⅛
DetSys	.60t	10.4	591	6⅝	5½	5¾	+⅛
DetrxC	.30l	4.6	126	7	6½	6½	−⅛
Devcon	.20	1.1	562	19⅝	17½	17½	−1½
DeVBul			1547	2⅝	1⅞	2	−⅛
Devon			452	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Dianon			1390	10⅛	9¼	9½	−⅜
Dibrell s	.48	1.9	4484	29¼	24	25	−3½
Diceon			857	2½	1½	2⅛	+⅛
DClark			55	6⅝	5½	5⅝	−⅛
Diglint s			2134	26⅝	23½	23½	−1½
DigMic			3979	10⅝	9½	10	−⅛
DigtSd			236	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
DigtlSy			5966	10¼	9½	10	+½
DimeFn	.20l		1665	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	−⅛
Dionex			498	25½	23⅝	23⅝	−1½
Divrsco			83	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
DixieYr	.20	2.2	1231	11¼	8⅝	9	−2¼
DirGnl	.20b	1.0	9430	21⅝	20½	20⅝	−⅛
Domaal	.24	2.7	170	9½	9	9	
Domng	.98	6.9	29	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
DomBk	.44	4.2	2669	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+⅛
DrchHu	.20	2.2	471	9½	8½	9	+¼
vlDaskcl			526				
Dotmtx			160	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
DgiLom	.20e	1.4	6	14⅛	13⅞	14	+¼
DrecoE			350	10½	9¼	9⅝	−⅜
DresB			7040	11⅛	10	10½	−⅛
Drewln			140	2⅝	1⅞	2	+⅛
Drexlr			692	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
DreyG	.20e	.7	2173	29½	27⅛	28½	−1
DrugE	.12	1.7	1004	7⅛	6⅝	7	−½
Durkn			804	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	
Durhm	1.00	3.0	340	33⅛	32½	32½	
Durlron	.56	2.5	6148	22⅝	21⅝	22½	+⅜
DurFil s	.28	1.2	16646	30⅝	21	22½	−7⅝
DutyF s			7033	39⅞	35⅝	36¼	−2½
Dyansn			321	7⅝	6½		
DynRsh			381	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+⅜
Dynscn			247	4½	4	4½	
Dynasty			1197	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	
DytchC			1703	17	15	17	+1½
E							
EA Eng			11	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	−½
ECC Gp	.77e	3.2	148	24	23½	23¾	−¼
ECI s			2796	46½	40⅛	40⅛	−6½
EFIEI			1394	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	−⅛
ELXSI			1195	⅝			
EMC In	.52	5.9	66	9	8½	8⅝	+¼
EMCN s			1293	21½	20¼	21	
EMPI s			7377	25	20⅝	22½	+1⅝
ESB Bcp	.80a	6.2	11	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	−1⅛
ESSEF			2182	10⅝	9½	10¼	+⅜
ETown s	2.00	7.4	138	28	27	27	−⅛
EZEM	.20e	1.6	493	13	12½	12½	
EglBnc	.52	3.1	26	17	16	17	+1
EglBsh			110	6⅝	6	6	
EglFd			699	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	−⅛
EarthT			386	4½	4	4	−⅜
Easel			3083	34¼	29½	29½	−½
Eastco			87	⅞	¾	⅞	
EstnBc	.08	1.2	93	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	−1
EstnEn			2364	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛
Eastex			85	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅜
EastlFn			334	1⅝	1	1⅛	−⅛
Eastovr	1.00e	16.7	7	6	6	6	
EatVan	.64	2.3	208	27½	26⅝	27¼	+1⅜
Ecogen			9018	13⅝	11	11⅞	+⅝
EdisClr			30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
Egghead			6004	20	18⅝	19⅛	−⅜
ElPas			6651	6½	5½	6⅛	+⅜
Elbit	.20e	.8	2030	29	25½	25⅝	−3⅛
Elco	.52	5.1	101	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
Eldec			301	7½	6⅝	6⅝	−½
ElcRnt			104	20	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
ElcScl			448	4	3⅝	3⅝	−½
ElcSen	.10	3.0	22	3½	3¼	3⅛	+⅛
EluxAB	1.96e	4.7	16	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+⅜
Elctrng			4225	12⅝	11¼	12⅛	+⅛
Elctmd			8569	7⅝	6½	7⅝	+1⅛
ElecArt			13388	32⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−3⅜
ElcDia			2199	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅜
ElecTel	.10	1.1	71	9½	8	9½	
ElmFn	.48e	2.5	335	19½	19	19½	+¼
ElmwdFd	.08e	1.7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
EltronEl			3541	17½	16¼	16⅝	−⅝
EmpBen			13920	37½	32½	34½	−2⅝
EmCas			744	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	+⅛
Emulex			2071	6⅝	5⅝	5½	−⅜
EnClean			1690	18⅝	16¼	17¼	−1¼
Enanlin s	1.04b	6.9	155	15⅝	15	15	−⅜
EngVen			866	17	15½	16⅝	+⅝
EnexRs	.10e	3.0	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
EnenSu			244	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+½
EngMea			328	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Engph	.12b	1.4	763	9	8½	8⅝	
Entmc			137	1½	1¼	1½	+⅛
EnvCtl			330	½	¼	½	
EnvEle			387	16⅝	15¼	16	
EnvSvc s			1450	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅜
Envira s			91	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
Envirsf			6	8½	8	8	
Envsrc			259	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
EnvoyCp			8175	13½	12½	13½	+1
Enzon			4736	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜	−⅛
EqfIB	1.28	4.3	368	30	28	30	+1⅞
Equitex			18656	⅝			
EqtOil	.20	5.0	749	4⅝	4	4	−⅛
EricTl s	.49e	1.8	15707	26⅝	25½	26½	+⅜
ErieLac			20	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
Erlyind	t		122	5½	4⅝	5½	+⅛
Escalde			1451	3½	3	3	
Essex			379	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
EsxCty	1.40	6.4	4	22	22	22	−½
EvnSut			1343	18	16⅝	18	+1
Evans			10	2¼	2¼	2¼	+½
Everex			3645	3⅝	3	3⅛	
Evrgrn	.76	6.0	16	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Exabyte			21737	27⅜	25⅝	26½	+⅝
Exar			2718	20½	18	18⅝	−2⅛
Excatb			722	18⅝	16⅛	16½	−⅜
ExcalBc			588	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
ExecTl			3298	6⅝	4⅝	5⅛	−1⅛
EXTON			6808	1⅝		⅞	−⅛
Exide			182	7	6½	6½	−½
Expln			1090	26½	25	25⅝	−½
Excorp			5373	14	11½	13½	+1⅜

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
FColBn	.48	2.8	755	17⅝	16¼	17	+⅛
FComC	1.20	4.3	1582	28⅜	27⅝	28	−⅜
FComB	.32	4.7	186	7	6½	6⅝	−⅛
FCmBn	.68	3.7	32	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+⅛
FtCmcl	.78	2.7	146	29⅝	28½	28½	−1
FtCmBc	.64	4.1	218	17	15½	15⅝	−½
FtConst			1765	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	−⅛
FtEstn	.60	4.4	464	14½	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
FtEsex			244	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
FtFAla	.45e	5.6	23	8	8	8	
FtFCap			502	18½	18	18	
FFdKY	1.10	3.8	14	29	26	29	+1
FtFdMic	.30l	2.3	3454	13⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
FFdLen	.88	5.3	80	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅜
FFFtM	.60a	2.7	21	22⅝	21⅝	22	+⅛
FFdEH	.28	4.3	351	7	6	6½	+⅜
FFdPR			2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	−⅛
FFdChl	.60a	5.5	41	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
FFNwSmy	.18e	1.4	423	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
FtFdSB			37	16	14½	15	−⅜
FFdLoG	.56	5.1	32	12⅝	10⅝	11	+½
FtSvgs	.92	4.8	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
FtFncl	1.32	3.6	45	38⅛	36⅝	36⅝	−⅜
FtFnCrb	.50	4.3	164	13⅛	11	11½	+⅛
FtFnCp	.64	3.1	1881	21	20¼	20⅝	−½
FtFnHd	.56	4.7	155	14	12	12	−1½
FtFlBk			610	17⅝	16⅛	16⅝	−⅝
FtFrnk	.50	4.9	6	12	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
FtGoldn			22	11	10⅝	11	+1½
FtHarB	.40	4.2	15	10⅛	9½	9½	−½
FtHaw	.92	3.8	1884	26¼	24¼	24¼	−2
FtHlCp	.52	3.9	2001	14	13½	13½	−⅜
FstIndl	.28	1.9	816	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+⅜
FtIntBc	.40	5.5	79	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
FtIowa	.20	2.9	3467	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	−¼
FtLbty			28	5⅛	4⅝	5¼	+½
FtMerc	1.24	4.4	43	28½	27⅝	28	−½
FtMch	.60b	3.5	103	18	17¼	17¼	−⅜
FMidBc	.52	3.5	101	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	−⅜
FMWA	.20	1.7	161	12	10⅝	12	−⅛
FtNtGa	.84	3.6	153	23⅝	22	23½	+1½
FNDela	.86b	3.9	32	20½	20½	20½	
FtNtlPa	1.00t	3.4	140	31½	29⅝	29⅝	−2
FtNYBu			64	2	1⅝	1⅝	
FNthSB	.72	3.8	55	19⅝	18½	19	−½
FtOak	.60	2.2	15	29¼	27¾	27¾	−⅜
FPeoFn	1.50	4.6	1352	34	32½	32⅝	+¼
FtSvBk	t		570	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
FSecC s	.92	3.5	516	26½	25½	26	
FtScKy	.32b	4.2	1481	15	12⅝	12⅝	−1⅛
FScFn s	.28	2.5	41	12	11	11	−1
FstSels			442	4	3½	3⅝	−⅛
1stSrc	.56	2.1	223	27¼	25½	26⅜	
FtSIFin			22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
FtTeam			642	11⅛	10	10⅝	−1
FTenn	1.80	4.7	3806	38½	38	38	−⅜
FtWBc	1.10b	4.6	60	24½	22⅝	24	+⅜
FtWFn	.09l		1351	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅜
FtFdFn	.56	3.1	59	18⅝	16⅝	18¼	+⅜
FtMiss			545	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+½
Fstbkll	.88	3.0	402	29½	28⅝	29¼	+⅛
Fischlm			1807	18⅛	16	17⅛	+1⅛
Fiserv s			1938	34½	33⅝	34⅝	−⅛
FlagFn	.40	5.2	759	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
Flamst	.11	2.7	41	4⅝	4	4⅛	+⅛
Fleer	.26	.9	3665	24⅛	23	23¼	−1
Flexstl	.48	4.5	334	11½	10½	10⅝	−⅛
FloEIns	.28	2.0	111	14	12½	14	+1½
Flowint			769	3⅝	3⅛	3½	−⅛
FdLioB	.15	.8	4258	19⅝	18⅝	18¾	−⅛
FdLioA	.15	.8	4330	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	−⅛
Footind	.16	2.1	442	9¼	6½	7⅝	−1⅛
ForAm	1.08	5.3	1791	21	18⅝	20½	+1⅛
ForestO	.11t	5.3	2613	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
FrstO pf	.53l	7.6	142	7	6½	7	+½
Forsch			204	11½	10⅝	10⅝	
FtWyne	1.08	3.9	66	28	28	28	
Fortis			811	20½	18	18	−1⅛
FortnF	.30	3.2	1748	9⅝	7½	9½	+2⅛
vlForum			1502	⅝	⅜	⅝	
Foster			6283	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
FrthFn	.88	4.5	650	20½	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
FramSv			11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Frnkld	1.32	8.3	71	17	16	16	−1⅛
FrnkEl			79	17⅝	17⅛	17½	−⅜
FrkEPb			2182	7⅝	5⅝	7⅝	+⅞
FrnkFst	.64	4.9	653	13⅝	12⅝	13	+⅛
FrnkSB			247	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
FrkSB pf			194	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
Fremnt	.88	4.3	3719	23½	20	20½	−2⅛
Fretter			439	7	6½	6½	−⅛
Freym			78	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	−1
FulrHB	.62	1.1	2648	56	54	54⅝	−⅜
Fulton	.80b	4.1	417	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+⅛
Furon	.24	2.1	1364	11⅝	11	11½	+⅛
FutNow			1006	11	9½	10	−⅜
G							
G&K	.10	.7	265	14½	13⅝	14½	+⅜
GBC Bc	.32b	1.8	40	18⅝	18	18	−¼
GMIS			1815	25⅝	22½	23	−2⅛
GNI			327	7	6½	7	+⅛
GNW s	.20b	.9	217	22⅛	21⅝	22	+¼
G-III			1484	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
GV Med			918	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
GWC	1.00	6.5	112	16	15⅝	15½	+⅜
GZA			67	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛
Galileo			645	7½	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
Gandlf g			981	2⅝	1⅝	2	−⅛
Gander	t		475	10⅛	8⅝	9⅝	+1
Gantos			639	7	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
Garnet			705	16	14	14½	−1½
GlwBcp	.60	7.5	31	8	8	8	
GtwyCm			892	1⅝	1¼	1½	
GatwyFd			110	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
GatwyFn			436	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
GenI	.08l		1426	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
GENDX			177	27	26⅝	26½	−½
GenTch			9693	13⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅜
GnBnd	.32	1.9	428	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+⅛
GnCpt			1085	19	14½	16	+1
GnKinet			200	8⅛	7⅛	7½	−⅛
GnMag	.26	1.4	145	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
GnPara	.24	9.8	657	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	−⅛
Genesis			473	12½	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
GenesCp	1.20a	3.4	83	38½	35⅛	35⅛	−1
GeneThr			2285	18	17	17	
Genetin			9118	38	36½	36⅝	−1⅛
Genetin wt			688	8⅝	7½	8	+⅛
Genetl pf	4.00	7.0	37	58	57	57	−½
Genlcm			377	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
Genlyte			483	7	6½	6½	
Gensia			7185	39	33½	34¼	−5
Gentex			1808	12⅝	10¼	10⅝	−1⅛
Genus			1772	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
Genzym			10703	50	45½	46⅝	−3
Genz wt			1173	32½	29	29½	−1½
Geodyn	.28	2.4	1051	12¼	11½	11⅞	−⅛
Geonex			497	10½	9⅝	10½	+⅜
GaBnd			48	4½	4½	4½	+¼
Geraght			477	16½	16	16	
GerlM s			1969	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
GrmSv	.20e	1.5	1126	14¼	13	13⅝	−⅛
Gerity			8086	7	6½	6⅝	−⅛
GfBay g			165	⅝	½	½	
GibsnG	.36	1.4	4598	27¼	25⅝	26½	+⅝
GidLew	.16	.6	6442	30⅝	26⅝	27	−1⅝
GigaTr			225	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
GlibtA	.72	4.6	633	17	15¼	15⅝	−⅛
GishBl			633	9⅝	8⅝	9	−½
GlcrBc	.40	3.8	129	10½	10	10½	+½
Glamls	.06e		1392	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
Glendle	.20	4.8	85	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
Glenex			205	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Glycomd			2799	15	13	14½	+1⅛
GoalSy			5471	11⅜	10½	10⅝	−½
GldCorr	1.08	11.8	47	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+⅜
GoldEn	.42	6.0	74	7⅛	7	7	
GldPoul	.04	.6	414	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
Goldfax			30	3½	3½	3½	
GoodGy s			4414	25⅝	21⅛	22	−3½
Goodmk			97	11½	10⅝	11	
Goody			987	18½	17	17⅜	−1
GdyFmly			26818	17½	14¼	16½	
GouldP	.80	3.9	3492	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅜
GvtTch			1945	15½	14⅝	15⅛	
Gradco			1058	3	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
GrdCasn			3717	9⅝	8¼	8½	−⅜
GrdVty			1048	9⅝	8⅝	9	+⅛
GrnteC	.20	.9	533	22¼	21⅝	22¼	
GrantSt	.20	5.7	39	4	3½	3½	−⅛
GrntTn			2958	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+⅜
GrntT pf	2.44	9.8	820	27	25½	27	+1
Grphln	.07	1.3	323	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
GACm	.02e	1.2	11539	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
GtARc			302	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
GrtBay	.20	5.8	536	4½	3½	4	−⅜
GCtryB			95	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
GtFalls	.60	4.9	90	12⅝	12	12¼	+⅛
GtLkBc	.20r	2.1	1363	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
GtLk wt			28	⅝		½	
GtLk pf			227	7	6¼	6¼	−⅜
GtSoBc	.36e	2.6	902	14½	14	14	−½
GINYSv			3798	2	1½	1⅝	−⅛
Green	.60	3.4	76	19⅝	16¾	17½	+¾
GrnwFn	.28	5.6	20	5	5	5	+½
GrnwPh			7933	9¼	8¼	8⅝	−⅛
GrndSu	.60	5.0	108	12	11	12	+½
GrevAd	2.90	2.2	631	130	130	131	+1
GrifTch			611	11⅝	10⅝	10½	
Grist			1331	7⅝	6½	7⅝	+⅛
Grosmn			14730	3½	2⅝	3	−⅜
Grdwtr			1824	21¼	20	20⅝	
Groupl			102	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
GroveB	.20	4.0	212	5⅝	5	5	−½
GrubER	.98c		23	3⅛	3	3	
GuestS			536	7½	6⅝	7	−⅜
Gilmrk			159	14½	13½	13½	−1
GullLb			2026	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	−⅛
Gwinnet	.30e	2.4	40	12¾	12	12¾	+½
H							
HHOllT			64	6¼	5	5½	+⅜
HBO	.30	3.1	7506	10½	9⅝	9¾	−⅛
HDR			139	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
HMO			5705	13⅝	12	12⅝	
HPSC			929	4½	3½	3½	−⅛
Hach s	.20	.6	48	31	28	31	+3
Hadco			1605	5⅝	5	5	−¼
HadEn			373	12¼	11½	12	+⅜
HallFn			50				
HlwdE s			32	8	7½	7½	
Hamnd			50	2¼	2¼	2¼	
HmpBn			7	7½	6	7½	+1½
HancHd	1.00a	2.9	39	34	32	34	+⅜
Handex s			766	32	29⅝	30½	−⅛
Hanvin	.44	1.2	1783	36½	28⅝	35⅝	+6½
HrdgAs			1718	13½	12⅝	13⅝	
Harleys	.72	2.6	198	28⅝	27½	27½	−½
HrlyNt	.88	3.8	1	29	29	29	+1
HarlySv	.48	2.7	7	18	18	18	
Harmon			1100	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
HarmBc	.30	3.2	756	9⅝	9	9⅝	
Harold			17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
HarpGp	.26	.8	317	31½	30⅝	31⅝	−⅛
HarlsHo			125	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
Hathwy			123	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
HausCh			4735	18	15	16⅝	+⅜
Havrfld	.48	4.5	79	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
Havrty	.38	4.4	365	9	8¼	8¼	−⅛
HavFuA	.36	4.4	73	8⅝	8¼	8¼	−⅛
HawkB	.15e	1.6	1040	10⅜	9½	9⅝	−⅛
HawkC	.09r	1.9	137	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
HawlFn	1.00	4.9	37	20⅝	19½	20⅝	
HlthCS	.09	.4	4186	24¼	22⅛	23	−¾
Hlthmp	.04e	.3	2491	14⅞	14	14⅛	−⅛
HlthMgt			1461	29⅜	27⅛	29	−⅛
HlthRsk			1140	8¼	7⅝	7½	−⅛
HltCm s			7228	35⅝	31	31½	−2
Hlthdyn			2765	21½	21	21⅝	+⅝
Hlthint			736	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅛
Hltsrc			3487	20½	19⅝	20½	+1
Hlthwtc			1719	5⅝	3½	4⅝	+⅛
Hrtlnd			594	36⅝	35¼	35½	−1
HchgB	.06	.5	112	13⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−1½
HchgA	.16	1.4	8181	13⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−1⅛
HectCm			101	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Heekln			852	32	29	29⅝	−1⅛
HeistC s			33	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	−⅛
HelenT			954	18	17½	18	+½
Hellan			381	8⅝	7½	7⅝	−⅛
HelixBl			304	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
HelixTc	.76	4.5	332	18	16⅝	17	−1
HnlvGp			6650	28⅝	24½	26⅝	−1¼
HnlyPr			17261	4⅞	4	4⅛	
HarvJk	.40	4.1	633	11½	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
HrtgBc			100	3⅝	3	3	−⅛
HrtBkcp	.52	3.5	598	15⅝	14⅝	15	−⅛
HrtgFS	.56	2.4	181	23½	22	23⅛	+⅜
Herley			214	8¼	7⅝	8	+⅜
HiberSv			89	3	2	2⅛	−⅛
Hickam			218	31⅛	28⅝	30	+⅜
HlPlain			241	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
Hlshls h			267	1	⅝	⅝	−⅛
Highwd g			20	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
HlibRo	.36	3.0	9495	13½	11⅝	12	−⅛
HingmS			47	3½	3⅛	3⅜	−⅛
Hirax			2366	11	10⅝	11	+⅜
HoLoPak			741	18	17½	17½	−⅛
Hogan	.15e	2.6	1817	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
HldyRV			515	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+⅛
HlwdPk	.60e	1.9	104	32	30⅝	32	+⅜
Hologic			1632	6⅝	5⅝	5½	−1
HmBen	1.40	3.3	106	44½	42½	42½	−½
HFMd s			10	2	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
HFSF	.10e	.5	26	23⅝	21½	21½	
HmFdCO			40	11½	11	11	
HmFdMO	.34	2.8	63	12½	12	12	+⅜
HFdInd	.30	2.0	332	15⅝	13½	15⅝	+1⅜
HmFncl	1.00	5.1	434	20⅝	19	19½	−½
Hmeinl			10876	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
HmeNtr			2580	25½	23⅝	23⅝	−⅜
HORL			222	11⅝	10½	11½	+1
HmPrt	.12	2.2	166	6	5⅝	5⅝	
Homedc			516	20⅝	18⅝	19½	−1⅛
HmowG	.20	2.9	965	7⅝	6⅝	7	+⅛
HmBuff			997	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
HmlwBc			36	3½	3¼	3⅛	−⅛
Honind	.36	2.1	736	18½	17	17	−1½
HrznB	.32	2.2	233	15⅝	14½	14½	−1
HrznFn	.24	2.5	31	10⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
HrzGld			1646	1⅝	⅝	⅝	
HorzInd	.08	1.4	626	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Hornbk			509	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛
Horshd			818	7½	6⅝	7½	+⅜
HospStf			27895	13⅝	10⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
Hospos			141	6½	6	6	−⅛
Hotlcpy			136	1	⅝	⅝	−⅛
HBNJ			1860	1⅝	1¼	1¼	

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
HufKoo			20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
HuntJB	.28	1.1	1974	27⅝	25½	26½	−1⅛
HuntEn			6559	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
HuntB	.80b	4.1	2994	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	−⅛
Hurco	.20	2.3	795	11¼	8⅝	8¾	−1⅛
HutchT			776	12½	11	11⅝	
Hycor			13549	6½	4⅝	5⅝	+1
Hycor wt			883	2⅝	1	2	+1
HydeAt			1823	4½	4¼	4½	
I							
IAF Bio			894	42	35	38⅝	+3⅝
ICF Int			2885	8	6⅝	6½	−1⅛
ICO			27	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
ICOS			9958	19½	17⅝	18⅝	+¼
IDB Cm	t		1741	15	14	15	+½
IDEC			2049	20⅝	17⅝	18	−2⅛
IdexxLb			3418	24⅝	19½	23⅝	+3⅛
IEH Cp			15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
IFR			141	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+⅝
IG Lab			737	12½	11½	12½	
IHOPCp			1174	14	13⅝	13⅝	−½
II-VI			527	3	2⅝	3	−⅛
IIS			1060	18½	17⅝	18	+⅛
ILC Tc s			2007	15¼	14	14⅛	+½
IMRS			39878	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	
INB Fin	1.20	4.4	1270	28	26½	27⅛	−⅜
IPL Sy			3982	19	15½	18⅛	+¼
IWC	1.38	7.8	248	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
Icot			1912	1⅝	1⅛	1	+
Ikos			1569	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
Ilio			1092	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
Ilio wt			325	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
ImagBk			34	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
ImagE s			2876	7⅝	6½	7⅝	+⅝
ImgFlm			100	12	11⅝	11⅝	
ImgF wt			153	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Imatrn			7837	1⅝	1	1	+
Imucor s			2556	23½	21½	22	−1
ImuLog			6906	17⅛	12¼	14¼	+1½
Imunon			4790	20½	18⅝	19½	+½
ImunRsp			32243	50⅝	39	39⅝	−7⅝
Imunex			26726	44½	39⅝	42⅝	+2
Imunx wt			597	28½	24⅝	26⅛	
Imunmd			6071	10⅝	8½	9⅝	+⅜
Imnet			190	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
ImpclSy			59	½	⅜	⅝	−⅛
ImprBc	.40	4.4	193	9⅛	8⅝	9	−¼
InFocu			4189	8½	7	8¼	+⅛
InStre			422	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
Inacom			399	10½	9	10½	+⅜
IndBcp	1.16	6.4	299	19	17½	18¼	+⅜
IndHld	.02a	1.8	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
IndBkMI	.46	4.4	210	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
IndBk			5	2	2	2	
IndInsr	.88	4.9	282	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
IndlFdl	.60	4.2	214	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
IndnaF			11	6½	5	5⅝	+½
InAcous	.25	2.8	55	9	8½	9	+½
IndFdg			32	1	⅞	⅞	
IndTrn			7	7	7	7	−⅜
Infodat			60	2	1⅝	2	+⅛
Infolnfl	.22	2.3	82	9⅝	9	9½	+⅛
InfoRes	t		11537	26⅝	22½	22½	−3⅛
Infrmx			52284	15⅝	9½	13¾	+4¼
Infrsnc s			9371	10¼	9⅝	10⅝	+⅛
IngIMkt	.22	3.1	487	7⅝	6½	7	
Inmac			112	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
Intgrp			8	10	9	9	−⅜
Innovex			312	3⅝	2⅝	3	+⅛
Input			7871	13⅝	12⅝	12½	+⅜
Inrad			2	4	4	4	−⅛
InsltE	.05	.8	1030	6⅝	5⅝	6	−⅜
InsltGo			1133	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	
InsltMd	.10	.8	3516	13½	11⅝	13⅛	+1⅛
InsltNA			2773	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅜
IntegFn	1.20	4.6	1662	28	25½	26⅛	+⅜
IntgClr			871	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+1
IntgDv			2914	5⅝	4⅝	5	−⅛
IntgHS			1816	19⅝	17½	17⅝	−1⅛
ItgSys			1368	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
IntgWst			5271	10½	8⅝	8⅝	−1½
Intel			42792	44	41½	42½	−1½
Intelll			1539	1⅝	1⅛	1	
IntelEl			19208	25½	20¼	20⅝	−4⅛
IntrFd			5	10	10	10	+1½
IntrTel			169	1	⅝	1	+⅛
IntwSvg	.03a	.3	320	12	11½	11½	−⅛
Intero			34	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
Intcorg			62	24	21⅝	23	+1½
IntchBk			2	7½	7½	7½	
Intricln	.24	2.5	2579	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
Interfc			147	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−½
Intfrn			11279	7⅛	5⅝	6⅝	+⅜
Intgph			10207	19½	18½	18⅝	
IntgHlt			1306	15⅝	14¼	15	+⅛
Intrleaf			16208	9⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+1
Intrmgn	.39l	3.6	1361	11⅝	10⅛	10⅝	−⅜
IntmetC	.12	1.7	976	7	6½	7	+⅜
Intrmtr	.20	4.8	212	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
IntCnt			83	9⅝	8	8½	−⅜
IDairA s			1278	18⅝	16⅝	17¼	−1
IDairB s			24	18⅛	16½	17	−1
IntHld	.50	3.1	51	17	15½	16	−1
IMP			2176	1⅝	1	1⅛	−⅛
InMobil			2795	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	−½
IntRsh s	.20	5.0	333	4⅝	3⅝	4	−⅛
IntShip	.20	.9	263	21⅝	20⅛	21⅛	+¼
IntTotlz			587	2	1⅝	1⅝	
Intrskse			827	12⅝	11½	12⅛	−¼
Intnnt			149	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
IntrPL g	2.00		44	27⅝	26⅜	27⅝	+⅜
Intersiv			14481	13⅝	12⅛	12⅛	−¼
Intspec			1126	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
IntstBak	.11e	.6	2876	18⅝	17¼	17⅝	−⅜
Intrtrn	.20	.9	467	23½	20¾	21¼	−1¼
Intvce			4630	17	16¼	16¼	−⅜
Intrex			1499	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
Invcr s			4758	28½	25⅝	25⅝	+⅝
InvstFn			403	⅞	⅝	⅞	−⅛
InvSav			267	13	12½	13	
InvTtl	.04	.9	455	5	4⅝	4½	
Iomega			6156	8	7⅝	8	+⅜
IowaNt	1.52	4.3	27	36	35	35⅝	+⅜
Iroqual	.50	6.5	18	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Isco	.20b	1.2	631	18	16½	17	+½
Isis			8402	21½	17⅝	18⅝	+⅜
Isomdx			5024	22¼	19⅝	21⅝	+1⅜
IthacBc			127	5	4	4	
ItoYokd	.76e	.5	1047	144½	144¼	144¼	−2⅛
J							
J&J Sn			3932	15¼	12⅝	13¼	−1⅝
JBRst			1090	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
JG Ind			15	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	
JLG	.25	2.1	47	13⅝	11⅝	11⅞	−1⅛
JSB Fn	.48e	2.5	11261	18⅝	17½	18⅝	
JacoEl s			35	1⅝	1⅛	1½	+⅛
Jacbsn	.50	2.9	63	17½	17	17	−½
Jacor h			702	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅜
Jason s			877	17	16	16	−1
JayJacb			59	7½	6½	6½	−1
JPhll wt			2439	⅝		⅝	+⅛
JnPhll s			635	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅜
JeffrGp	.20	1.5	564	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
JeffBk	.28	4.2	65	5⅝	4½	4⅝	−⅜
JeffBsh	1.00	4.1	203	25⅛	24¼	24¼	−⅜
JeffNt	.36	6.0	21	6½	6	6	
JAdams			15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
JWA			429	25⅝	23½	24¼	+¼
JohnsSv			46	5⅝	5	5½	+½
Jonicbl			1384	13⅝	12	12¾	+⅜
Jonel A			2303	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−½
JneMd s	.06	1.1	1941	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
JoneSp h			627	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅜
Joslyn	1.60	5.3	1025	30	28	30	+1
Juno	.28	1.3	2583	22¼	21⅝	21¾	−½
Justin	.40	2.7	355	15⅝	14½	14¾	−¼
K							
K Swiss			1313	20¼	18½	19½	+¼
KCS Gp			59	10⅝	10	10¼	−⅜
KLA			5114	10	9	9⅝	−⅜
KMC			281	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
KMS			386	1	⅝	⅝	−⅛
KTron			234	8½	8	8¼	−⅛
Kahler			19	7	7	7	+⅛
KaisStl			456	19	15½	18⅛	+1⅜
Kaman	.44	5.4	4720	9⅝	8⅛	8½	−⅜
Kamnst			34	10⅝	9⅝	10	+⅛
Karchr	.08	1.0	1262	9⅝	8	8⅝	+⅛
Kasler s	.10	1.1	2836	9⅝	8⅝	9	−⅜
Kaydon	.60	1.5	1409	40	38	39⅛	+⅞
Keane	.13e	9.9	11505	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
KelyOil			1850	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝	−⅛
KelySA	.72	2.2	2232	34½	32⅝	32⅞	−2
Kenan	.22	1.8	12	13	12	12	
KyCnLf	.40	3.9	3414	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+⅛
KyMed	.16b	1.6	123	11	10	10	−1
Keptel			198	3⅝	2⅞	3½	+½
Kevlin			304	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+⅛
KewnSc	.16	2.3	28	7	6½	7	
KeyCen	.64	4.3	385	15	14½	15	+½
KeyPrd	.39e	11.1	1673	3⅝	3	3½	+⅛
KeyTrn			836	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
KeyFn	1.80	3.9	512	26¼	24¼	25½	+⅜
KeysHrt	1.04b	4.8	8	21½	19⅝	21½	+⅝
Kimbal	.68	3.4	314	21	20	20	−½
Kinetic	.12	1.7	2092	7⅛	7	7⅛	−½
Kirschn			1258	21	19⅛	19⅛	−1⅛
KnapeV	.56a	3.5	465	17	16	16⅛	−⅜
KnwlW			6385	13½	11	11	−2½
KollMS			65	12⅝	11⅝	12½	+⅜
Komag			15840	18	15½	15⅝	−1
Koss			175	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅜
Krug			89	3	2½	2⅝	+⅛
Kulcke			868	7⅝	6⅝	6½	−⅜
KushLk			3817	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
KushLc wt			1771	⅝		⅝	−⅛
L							
LCS			101	5½	4½	4¾	−¼
LDDS s			3622	29½	25	25½	−3⅜
LDI Cp	t		78	15½	14½	14½	−¼
LSB NC s	.56	3.8	43	16½	14⅝	14⅝	
LSI Ind s	.05	1.0	929	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
LTX			6121	3⅝	3	3⅝	
LVMH	3.45r	2.4	7447	143½	143½	143½	−2½
LXE			1155	20¼	18	19	+1
LaPete			741	7	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
LacledeSt	.20l		105	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
LaddFr	.12	1.5	1089	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−1⅛
LafayAB			41	4½	4½	4½	+⅜
LkeShr	.38	1.7	58	22⅝	21¼	22⅛	+1⅛
LakldFt	.70r	8.2	152	8⅝	8½	8½	
Lakeind			494	1	⅝	1	−⅛
LamRs			3838	12½	10⅝	10⅝	−1⅛
Lancstr	.80	2.4	4049	32⅝	28½	30⅝	+1⅛
Lance	.88	3.9	1561	23½	22	22½	+⅛
LdmkGph			12072	23⅝	20	21¼	−2⅛
Lannet			19331	15⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−1⅛
LasrMd			2247	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
LaserPr			3938	9⅝	7⅝	8⅝	−⅛
LmTch			1538	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
Lasrscp			4541	8⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−1⅛
Lattice			7038	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
Lawsn	.40	1.4	925	30	29	29¼	+¼
LwyrTltl			4638	10	9	9½	−½
Lectec			1731	14	12⅛	12½	+⅛
Lechter			5782	39⅝	34½	35	−4⅝
LeewCr			24951	14⅛	13⅝	14	
Legent			6482	33½	31½	32¼	−¼
LeisCn			5675	5⅝	3½	4⅛	+⅛
LepGrp	.70e	35.0	253	2	1⅝	2	
Lesco	.08	.7	173	11⅛	10½	10⅞	+⅛
LesPol			1669	8	7⅛	7½	−½
LexingS	.30e	6.7	604	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+⅛
LibINB	1.06	3.1	603	34½	33½	34¼	−⅛
LfeTch	.15e	.9	3023	17⅝	15⅝	16	−1½
Lfecore			8613	27	21½	22	−2⅛
Lfeine s			1475	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
LfHoan			561	12⅝	10⅝	11½	−⅛
Lilly A	.52b	4.2	334	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+⅛
LinBrd			5054	74⅝	69⅝	70⅝	−3⅝
LincFn	.88	5.1	176	17⅝	17	17⅛	
LincFd			586	5⅝	4½	4½	−½
LincSB	.60	3.5	15	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	
LincTl	.80	3.5	395	24	22½	22⅝	−⅜
LindH			269	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Lindbrg	.28	5.3	200	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	
Lindsy s			737	25½	24	24½	−¼
LinearT			5315	30⅝	27⅝	29⅝	−⅜
Liposm			12271	12⅝	11	11⅝	−1⅛
LTI			19130	10⅝	8	8⅝	+⅛
LqBox	1.00	1.5	1	65½	65½	65½	+½
LSwtz			3079	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−¼
Liuski			946	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
LoanA			1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Loewen s	.01e	.1	1395	15⅝	14⅝	14½	−⅜
LogicD			324	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
LondInt	1.31e	5.0	273	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+⅜
LoneStr			2223	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
LICFn	1.00	4.0	120	25½	25	25	
LngLke			29	1	1	1	
Lotus			33955	29	25⅝	27½	−1½
Lowranc			228	2½	2	2¼	−⅛
Loyola			2867	12⅝	11½	12⅝	+1
Lufkin s	1.60	5.0	915	34½	32	32	−1⅛
Lunar			968	23⅝	21⅝	23	+1
Lundint			4965	3	2⅝	3	+⅝
M							
MAF Bcp			430	9⅝	8⅝	9	+¼
MARC			107	14⅝	14	14	
MCI	.10	.4	58148	27½	26⅛	26⅝	−⅜
MDT Cp			554	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
MECA			378	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
MGI Phr			5433	13⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−1⅜
MMI	.12	2.8	37	4⅝	4	4¼	+¼
MNX			1137	10⅝	9⅛	9⅝	−⅛
MPSI			12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅜
MSCar			1897	28⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+⅛
MTS	.40	1.7	157	24	23⅝	23⅝	
MDrmd	.40	2.6	192	24	23	23½	−½
MB g	.60		2021	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−½
MachTc			2779	4⅝	4	4⅛	−⅛
MadGE	2.64	6.2	243	42½	40⅝	42½	+1½
MagSft			1690	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
MagmP			5530	27⅝	25½	26½	−⅜
MagnaBc	.08e	.4	102	22⅝	21	22½	+½
MagGp	.68b	6.0	790	11⅝	11	11⅝	
Magnal			14786	16½	14½	15⅝	−1⅛
MailBx s			1136	28½	25⅝	25½	−1¼
MalRt			442	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
Makita s	.07l	.5	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Mallon			204	1⅝	1½	1½	+⅛

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Mantro			27	3	3	3	
Manitw	1.00	5.4	1563	19	18¼	18½	+¼
MfrsNt s	1.32	3.9	5335	35¼	33½	33⅝	−1⅛
MarbFn			277	3	2	2¼	+¼
Marcam			2805	18½	16¼	17	−1⅝
Marcor			87	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−½
Marcus	.30	1.7	62	17¼	16½	17¼	+¼
Mariet			293	7	6¼	6⅝	−⅛
Marlll	.72	2.0	495	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−⅛
MarHld			127	⅝	⅝	⅝	
MarkCtl			390	7⅝	7	7⅝	−⅛
MkTwn	.96	4.3	1173	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−1⅛
markel			575	18⅝	17⅝	18	−⅜
Marest			1004	9⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−1⅜
MarwTc			19484	14⅝	12⅝	13⅝	−1⅛
Marsam s			2717	14⅝	12½	12½	−1⅜
MrshS B	.44	2.4	266	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	+¼
MshSuA s	.44	2.4	562	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+½
Marshl	1.32	2.9	1683	45⅝	45	45	−⅜
Marten			4	6½	6¼	6¼	−¼
MdFdBc	.22	1.8	572	12⅝	11¼	12¼	
Mascol			1357	5¼	5	5	
MassMic			1104	1	⅝	⅝	
Massbk	.50	2.6	45	20	19⅛	19½	+¼
Masstor			1839	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
Matrix			1734	30¼	27½	27¾	−½
MaxEr	t		77	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
Maxco			572	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+½
Maxim			5216	22⅝	20¼	21⅝	+1⅛
Maxtor			32113	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅝
Maxwel	.40e	3.3	477	12	11½	12	
MayflCo			6	2	2	2	−⅜
MaynOl			340	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
MaysJ			1	19	19	19	
McCaw			26671	30	27⅝	28½	−1⅛
McCln			2	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
McCor s	.60	1.5	2964	40⅝	39⅛	40	+½
McFarl			54	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
McGrth s	.32	2.3	496	14	12⅝	13⅝	−⅛
MechTc			24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
Medimun			17632	51⅛	37½	45½	+12¼
Medalst			460	7	6⅝	6½	−⅛
Medaph			4179	17⅛	15⅛	15¼	−1⅛
Medar			1147	7	6⅝	6½	+⅛
Medarex			4478	12	9⅝	10⅝	+1
Medarx wt			6059	5⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+⅜
MedcoC	.04	.1	23300	69	64⅝	65	−2
Medex	.12	.5	920	25⅛	24⅝	25	−⅛
MedAct			798	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
MedCre			19022	74⅝	68⅝	70	+1½
MedDv			44	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
MedGr			2896	17⅛	15	16⅝	+½
Medimg			4676	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
MedMkt			1485	31	29½	30	−¾
MedSh	.32	1.3	1208	24½	23½	24½	+⅜
Medicus			248	13⅝	13	13	
Mediolx			2018	19	16	16⅝	−1½
Medslat			82	36⅝	34	35	+¾
Meacrd			952	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	−⅛
Melaml	.24	3.6	254	7	6½	6⅝	−¼
MellonP	.60e	15.5	228	4	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
Mentor	.16	1.6	18113	11	9⅝	10⅛	
MentGr	.24	1.7	14935	14½	13⅝	13⅞	
MercBc	1.40	4.1	3905	35⅝	33⅝	34⅝	−⅛
MrcBk	.86	3.6	2155	25	23⅝	23⅝	−1
MrcBnc	.80	6.2	22	13½	13	13	−⅛
MercNY	1.60	3.6	153	44⅝	43	44¼	+⅛
MrcNt	1.20	4.4	569	27½	26½	27	
MercGn	.80	2.9	698	28	26	27½	
MrdnBc	1.20	6.2	4365	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
MrdDia	.08e	1.4	953	6⅝	5½	5⅝	
Merdins			196	7½	5⅝	5½	−1½
MerPt83	.31e	12.4	14	2½	2½	2½	−1
MerlsL			2330	15⅝	13½	13⅝	−1
Merlsel			14731	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
MerlTM s			707	17⅝	15⅝	16⅛	−1
Merltr			7328	1	⅞	⅞	+⅛
MerilCo			414	25	23⅝	23½	−1
MaryLd	.44	6.3	886	7	6	7	+1
MesaAr			722	18	17	17½	−⅜
MetCoII			249	1⅝	1	1	−⅛
Metcalf			75	17½	17⅛	17¼	−⅛
MthdB	.06	.5	15	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
MethdA	.07	.6	1956	12	11½	11⅝	−⅛
MetrBc	.60	5.3	82	11⅝	10½	11⅛	+⅛
MetrTl			1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
MetFSe			571	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+⅛
MeyerF			919	23	19⅝	20¼	−2⅛
MichlF s	.20	1.4	6169	15	13⅝	14	−⅜
MichStr			3628	14⅝	13	13⅝	−⅜
MichNt	2.00	5.6	2566	37⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−1⅛
MicrHlt s			9908	20⅛	17	18⅝	+1⅛
Microge			399	9	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
Micrc			7845	11½	10⅛	11	+⅛
Micrdy			4481	13⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
Micrafx			2619	17	14⅝	15⅝	−1
Micrala			10	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
Mcrnics			13658	9⅝	7⅝	8⅝	−⅛
Micrap			3634	7	6¼	6⅝	−⅛
Micrars			2514	13⅝	11⅝	12⅝	−⅛
Micros			1741	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
MicSem			1008	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Micsft s			31864	92½	89⅛	89½	−2⅛
MidAm s	.96	5.7	486	17⅝	16	16⅝	−1
MidAtl			3625	9⅝	8	8	−1
MdConn	.20	4.0	146	5⅛	4⅝	5	+⅛
MidSo s	.24	3.4	45	7⅛	7	7	+⅛
MdStFd			96	8⅝	8	8½	+⅛
MidSth			1502	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	−½
MdsxW	1.92	7.2	93	26½	25⅛	26½	+¾
MidlCp			9927	6½	5⅝	6	−⅛
Midwsc			386	6½	5⅝	6	−⅛
MdwGr	.70	2.4	699	31⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−1⅛
MilrBld	.10	3.0	981	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
MillrHr	.52	3.2	2893	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−⅜
MilHld			1648	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+½
Millcm			2734	8⅛	7½	7⅝	
Milipe			32	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Milwins			57	7⅛	6½	6⅝	+⅛
MineSf	.88	1.8	35	49	47	49	+2
MinrNtl	1.08	4.2	17	25½	24	25½	−½
Minnic s			7152	16⅝	13⅝	15⅝	−2⅛
Mips			9906	10	9⅛	9⅝	−⅛
Mitek			7250	26⅝	22	24⅝	
MobiGs	.88	5.5	88	16	15½	16	
MblTel			7317	10	9	10	+⅜
Mobley			2322	12¼	10½	11⅝	+1⅛
MOCN s	.13	.8	183	16	14⅝	15⅝	+1
Modine	.76	3.2	752	24⅝	21⅝	24	+1⅛
Modtec			436	5	4	5	
Molex s	.02	.1	2739	32	29½	30⅛	−1⅝
MolexA	.02	.1	3089	32	29⅝	30⅛	−1⅛
MomDis			135	12⅝	12½	12½	−⅛
MomAvl			132	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Monltr			694	⅝		⅝	
MonRE	.60	12.6	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
MonroM			1641	13½	12¼	13	+⅜
MontBc	.60	4.3	150	14	13	14	+⅛
Moorco	.05e	.3	4281	19½	18⅝	19	−⅛
MooreP	.44	2.0	2	21½	20½	21½	+⅛
MorFlo	.01a	.1	6	7⅝	7	7⅝	
Morrsn	.64	2.7	1391	24	23⅛	24	+⅛
Moscom	.04	.7	2212	6⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
Mosine	.36	1.3	797	31½	28⅝	28⅝	−2⅛
MotClb	.30	4.4	24	7½	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
MtnrBk	.88	4.9	7	18	18	18	+⅛
MCoffee			8856	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+⅛
Mueller	2.00a	7.4	35	29	27	27	−2
MultCir			18	7	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
Mulbk			343	6⅝	6	6	−⅜
Multm s			8433	22⅝	21½	21½	−1
MultAsr			764	16⅝	14½	16½	−½
Mycogn			815	16	15⅝	15½	
Mylex			3319	5⅝	4⅝	5	−⅛
N							
NAB Ast			36	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
NAC Res	.16	.7	1130	25⅝	23¼	23⅝	−1⅛
NBSC	.44	3.0	9	16	14½	14½	−½
NEC	.34e	.7	5	48½	47⅝	48½	+⅜
NESB			427	⅞	⅝	⅝	
NFS			102	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+½
NHD Str			30	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅜
NMR			82	6⅝	6	6⅝	−⅛
NS Bcp	.24e	1.4	2272	18½	17	17½	−1
NSC			58	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
NW Gp s			8	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
NYCL			4498	4	3⅝	4	
NYMAGC	.40	1.3	197	31	30⅛	30⅛	−⅜
NamiTel	.20	3.6	290	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅛
Nanomt			2	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
Napco			20	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
NashF	.68a	3.8	282	18½	18	18	
Natec			1396	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
NBkWV	.48	4.9	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
NB Alsk	.50	1.3	52	39½	37	38	−1
NatBev			98	34	30	32	+2
NtCapit			10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
NCtyB	t		418	11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
NtCBc	.92	2.9	160	31⅝	30½	31⅝	+⅝
NtComBk	.70	3.7	325	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+⅜
NtCptr	.28	1.9	1417	14⅝	14½	14½	−⅛
NData	.44	3.5	1426	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
Nt HMO			341	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+⅛
NtlInc s	2.11e		150	6½	6	6⅝	
NtlIns	.20	2.0	488	10⅝	10	10	
NLoan	.50c		502	⅝	⅝	⅝	
NtMerc			245	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
NMicrn			819	⅝			
NtPenn	1.20	3.3	24	36⅝	36	36⅝	−⅛
NtPza A			936	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
NtPza B			2502	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
NtSanlt	.20	2.8	9	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
NtlSav	1.20b	5.2	56	23½	22¼	23	+⅛
NTech			317	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
NtWmLf			1694	25	21½	21⅝	−⅛
NtwdCl			3319	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+⅛
NtwC wt			317	2⅝	1⅞	2	
NatrBt			29	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
NtrSun	.24b	1.5	566	17	15⅝	16⅝	+⅜
NavgGp s			314	32	31	32	
Naylor			111	3½	3	3⅛	−½
Nellcor			13659	26⅝	24⅝	26⅛	+1⅛
NelsnT	.16	.9	483	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+½
Nearx			16882	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
NeazCp			139	20⅛	18⅝	20⅛	+1⅛
NtwkG			19974	15⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−1⅛
NtwkSy			22173	17⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
NtwkEl			30	3	3	3	+⅛
Neuran			9528	15½	12	13⅝	+1⅛
Neutro	.20	.9	7068	25½	22⅝	22⅝	−1⅛
NBrunS			2179	8⅝	7	8	+⅛
NE Bus	.80	4.7	1354	18⅝	16½	17	−⅛
NHmpTh	.12	2.8	121	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
NewHrz	t		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
Nwlmag			993	⅝	⅝	⅝	
NJ Stl	.45l	4.3	51	10½	10	10½	+⅜
NewLdn s			36	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	−⅛
NMilBc			440	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+⅜
NY Bcp	1.00	7.0	365	14½	13⅝	14½	+⅛
NwbNk g			1313	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−½
NwldBk			650	5⅝	4⅝	5	+⅛
NwpkRs			3432	10	9	10	+1
Newpt	.16	1.7	287	9⅝	9½	9½	
NewpEl			20	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛
NwprtN			95	2⅛	1⅝	2	+⅛
NiagEx			745	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
NichR s			2500	10½	9	9⅝	+⅜
Nobel			49	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+⅛
NbleDr			4087	4½	3⅝	4	−⅛
Noland	.46	3.2	25	14½	13	14½	+1½
Noonev	.68	10.5	8	6½	6½	6½	
Nordsn s			1066	41⅛	38	39	
Nordst	.32	1.0	43028	36⅝	31⅛	32½	−4
NrskB			386	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
Norstan			352	12½	11⅝	11½	−½
NABio			4689	1	⅝	1	
NoANat	.05r	.2	397	10⅝	9⅝	10	
NAmVn			620				
NAtlIn			1642	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
NCarG	1.40	6.0	74	25½	23	23½	−⅛
NoSdeSv	.40	4.0	326	10	9⅝	10	
NStarU			904	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−1⅛
NstlBcp			747	8½	7⅝	7⅝	−1
NorTrst	.84	1.8	3737	48⅝	46½	48	+⅜
NorldCr			121	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
Nwstlll	.55	3.5	32	16	15½	15½	−½
NwNG	1.72	5.3	1680	33½	32½	32½	−⅜
NTelnd	.24	4.8	1073	5⅝	5	5	
NorwFn			319	3	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
NovoPh			22388	8⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
NvP wt93			798	3¼	2⅛	2¼	−⅛
NvP wt98			122	3¼	2⅝	3	−⅛
Novmtx			5331	4⅝	3	3⅝	+½
Novell s			42781	46	42½	42½	−3
Novlus			7339	20¼	17	20	+2
NuMed			5443	2⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
NuVisn			73	3⅝	3	3	−⅜
NuWst			6397	2⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
NucMet	.10e	1.7	13	6½	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
NuclSol			130	6⅝	6	6⅛	−⅜
Nucrpl			424	6	5½	5⅝	−⅛
Ncp wtB			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Ncp wtC			10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
Nutmeg s			2153	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
NYCR pf	1.70	10.3	75	16½	16	16½	+⅛
NYCOR s	.16	3.6	270	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
NvcarA	.16	4.3	320	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	−⅛
O							
OCOM			3530	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
OCharly			946	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
OESI			419	10	9½	9½	
OI Corp			342	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅛
Oshap			3224	7⅝	6½	6⅝	−⅛
OW Oil			2425	8½	7⅝	8	
OccuUr			782	23	22⅛	22½	−⅛
Oceaner			18705	10½	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
Octel			23867	20½	17	17½	−2
OlcDpt			11906	33⅝	30½	31⅛	−1⅜
OffsLog			3348	8⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
Oglbay	1.60	5.3	21	31⅝	30	30	−1
OhioBcp	1.40	4.5	13	31	29½	31	+⅛
OhioCa	2.48	5.5	3379	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+⅛
OilDri	.24	1.4	555	19	17⅝	17⅝	−½
OldDom			20750	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	
OldKnt	1.24	3.9	1959	32⅝	31⅛	31⅝	−1⅜
OldNB	.84	3.0	28	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
OldStn	.60l		953	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
OldS pfB	1.00l		334	8	7⅝	8	+⅜
Olymous			186	4⅝	4	4	
OmniCo	.44	2.4	71	18	17	18	+1
OmniFlm			378	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
Onbcp	.28	1.6	1953	18⅝	16⅝	17⅝	−⅜
Oncogn			10131	6⅝	6	6⅛	−⅜
OnePrc			4767	12	9	12	+3⅛
OneVal	1.12	3.5	465	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−1
Optek			122	2⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
OpticC	.06e	.8	863	7⅝	7½	7⅝	−⅛

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
OpticR			5781	22½	19	20⅝	−3⅛
Opto			184	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Optrtc			1651	18½	17	17⅝	+⅛
Oracle			11740	16⅛	13⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
Orbit			2364	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅜
OrbSci			3977	15⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−2
OregMt	.31e	4.4	900	7⅝	6½	7	−⅛
OrntFd	t		65	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅜
Orthmt			4015	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−½
OrthSv			1558	30	28½	28½	−⅜
Osborn			985	5⅛	4⅝	4½	+⅛
OshBA	.41a	1.2	2134	35⅝	32⅝	33⅝	−1⅜
OshkT B	.50	3.8	601	13⅝	13	13⅛	+⅛
Oshmn	.05l		25	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅜
Osmnc s			323	19⅝	17½	17½	−1⅛
Osteotch			1117	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
OtraSC	t		806	5⅝	5⅛	5½	−⅛
OttrTP	1.60	5.6	777	32	28⅝	28⅝	−3⅛
OutSrk			3984	30½	27⅛	27⅝	−¼
Outlet			445	6	5½	5½	−⅛
OutlkGrp			1509	17½	16½	17	+½
OxfdHlt			7793	23	21¼	21¼	−1⅛
P							
P&F			27	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
PacRim			2982	8	7⅝	7⅝	
PAM			124	⅝		½	+⅛
PCA Int	.16e	.6	1478	28	24⅝	27	+1⅛
PDA			1223	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	
PHP s			802	22⅝	21	21	−1⅛
Pacar	1.00	2.3	3047	48⅛	43⅝	44⅛	−4
PacBcp			88	6	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
PacBnk			10	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
PacDunl	1.21e	7.0	456	17½	16⅝	17⅛	+⅛
Pacinll			296	⅝	⅜	½	+⅛
PacNuc			187	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	
PTelcm	1.26	4.5	1542	28⅝	27⅛	27⅝	−¼
PaciTCr			4088	23½	21½	21⅝	−1
Paging			4803	21⅛	20	20½	+½
Palfed	.05l	1.1	83	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
Pamrap	.08e	.9	57	9⅝	8½	8⅝	−⅛
Pantch			516	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
PancMx	.17	3.7	213	5½	4½	4⅝	−⅛
ParmTc s			6867	41	36⅝	39	−⅛
ParkC			29	15	14½	15	
ParkN s	1.32	2.9	20	46½	44	46	+2
ParkOh			2219	3⅝	3	3⅛	+⅛
PrkvlFn	.44	3.3	163	14	13	13⅝	−⅛
ParkwY	.80	16.4	54	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
Parlex			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Pattex			430	4⅝	4	4	
Patrkl			9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
vlPaulH			611	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
Paychx	.20	.7	1556	29½	28⅝	28⅝	−1⅛
Payco			2233	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+⅛
PeerMf	.50	4.0	565	13⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+½
PennEn	2.20	9.8	451	25⅝	22½	22½	−3
PenTrt			51	18⅝	17½	17⅝	
PennVa	1.80	4.4	93	42⅝	41	41	
PennBcp	.36e	2.1	27	18⅝	17⅝	17½	+⅛
Penril s			1843	8⅝	7⅝	8	−⅛
Pentair	.92	2.3	3525	39⅝	39	39½	+⅛
Pentr pf	1.50	5.1	641	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
Pentch			2077	9⅝	8⅝	9	+⅛
Penwst			815	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+⅛
PeoFst	.56	2.3	10	24	24	24	
PeoBcp	.64	3.8	55	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅜
PBcWor	1.24	5.3	144	24	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
PeopCT			766	3	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
PeopBk	.48	2.7	2	18	17	18	+1
PeopHrt			1436	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
PSBBrc			84	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
PeoSvFn	.68	6.8	182	10½	9⅝	10	+⅛
PeopTl			1882	8	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
PeoWst	.48	3.7	436	14½	12½	13	−⅛
PercTc			21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
Percat			713	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
PetDv			281				
PETCO			3154	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛
Petrlte	1.12	5.2	194	21½	21	21½	−¼
Petrmn			415	⅝		⅝	+⅛
Petlone			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
PhrmMg			4131	9⅝	7	9½	+2⅛
vlPhrmk			2929	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
PharLb			3054	12⅝	11	12½	+⅛
PhnxRe	.20	2.2	380	9½	9	9	−½
PhnxTc			6179	7⅝	6½	6⅝	−⅛
Phtrin			747	14½	13⅝	14½	+¼
Physln			24	2⅝	2½	2½	
PlcSave			16586	21½	20⅝	20⅝	
PicCafe	.48	5.5	936	9⅛	7⅝	8⅝	+⅜
PicTel			16237	43½	37½	38⅝	+¼
PiedB	.72	5.1	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	
PiedFS			239	2	1	1⅝	−⅛
PiedMa			12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+½
Pinkrtn			3745	22½	21½	21⅝	+⅛
PinEnv			722	8½	7	7½	
PinclFn	1.68	5.8	3	29	29	29	−3
PionBc			76	1	½	⅝	−⅛
PioFBc	t		54	19½	19	19	−⅛
PionFn	.10e	1.3	86	8⅝	8	8	−⅛
PionGp	.84	4.0	1332	22	21	21⅛	+⅛
PionHl	1.16	1.9	5584	61	56	60½	+3⅛
PionSv	.92	4.1	481	22½	22	22½	+⅛
PionSt	1.16	1.4	737	11½	11	11⅝	+⅛
PiprJaf	1.20	3.0	87	40½	38	40	+2
PlastLn			189	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
PlatTc s			6574	23½	18⅝	18⅝	−2⅛
Players			3040	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Plenum	1.00	4.3	2156	23½	22½	23	+⅜
PlexusC			1842	14⅛	12	13	−⅛
PoeAsc s	.32	2.7	1042	12	11½	12	+⅛
PolifyFn			110	⅝	⅝	⅝	
PolkAu			122	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
PoncFd			742	3⅝	2⅝	3	+⅛
Ponder			1333	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+1⅛
PoolEn			1851	7⅝	7	7	
PortBk	.48	4.5	188	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+⅛
Possis			1467	10½	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
PoughSv			297	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
Powell			1226	10½	9⅝	10	+⅛
PrecSld			117	⅝	⅝	⅝	
PrmrBc			603	7⅛	6½	6½	−⅛
PrmBn	.40	4.3	26	10	9	9⅝	+⅛
PremFn	.32b	2.2	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
PresLf	.09	2.1	3428	4⅝	4	4	−⅛
Prestek			1477	28⅝	24⅝	25⅝	−2⅛
PrsInCo	.28l		1343	8⅝	7½	7⅝	−⅛
PriceCo			25391	61⅝	56	58⅝	−4⅛
PSS Pub			883	2	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
PrcTR	.64	1.7	2012	37⅝	35½	37	+1
Pricor			774	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	−⅛
PrdePt			4926	4½	4	4	−⅛
Prima			480	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
PrmBcp s	.36	3.6	646	11	9⅝	10	
PrmBcs	.20	2.4	171	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+⅛
PrmeMd			4605	1⅝	1	1⅝	+⅛
Prmrx			575	6⅝	5⅝	6	−⅛
Pronet			3854	7⅝	7	7⅛	+⅛
Procyt			2545	8⅝	6⅝	7⅝	−⅛
ProdOp	.16	.8	2054	22½	19½	20	
Profflt			69	9½	9	9	
ProSys s			1272	9⅝	8½	8½	+2
ProgFn			18	2⅝	2	2½	
PrgSoft			789	43⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−1⅛
ProgBk			81	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
Progrp	.18l		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
ProsGp	.75c		683	1⅝	1	1	−⅛
ProtLfe	.84	3.8	53	22	21½	22	
Protean			2497	15⅝	14¼	14⅝	−⅜
PrvWor	.18	2.8	110	6	5½	6	−⅛
PrvBksh	.20	2.6	715	7⅝	7	7⅝	−⅛
PrvLfA	1.00	5.6	315	18	17	18	+⅜
PrvLfB	1.00	5.4	6670	19½	18⅝	18½	−⅛
Psicor			1036	18⅝	17⅛	17⅝	−⅛
PbSNC	1.10	6.5	300	17⅝	17	17	−⅜
PublEq			315	⅝	⅝	⅝	
PgSdBc	1.04b	4.4	317	25	23⅝	23⅝	−1⅛
PulaskF	.52	3.2	11	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+½
PulitzPb	.52	2.4	24	22⅝	21⅝	22	+⅛
Pulse	1.00	7.1	43	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
PulseEn			3305	9⅝	7⅝	8	−1⅛
PuritBen	.12	.6	6057	22⅛	19⅝	19⅝	−2⅛
PutnTr	.48	3.0	133	16½	15⅝	16	+⅛
PyrmT			4055	17	15⅝	16⅛	−⅛
Q							
QVC			7995	18½	16½	16⅝	−1⅝
QuadLg			557	6⅛	5⅝	6	
Quadrx			5574	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+1
QuakCh	.52	2.5	996	21½	20⅝	20⅝	
QualMd			2048	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+½
QlFood s			1975	33⅛	28⅛	28⅛	−4⅛
Qntmx			382	2⅛	1⅝	2	+⅛
Quntm s			31566	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
QuntHlt			1854	21⅝	20⅝	20½	−⅛
Quarex	t		115	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
QualtOf			6497	20	17	17	−2⅛
QrtzMt			1210	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
QuestM			2270	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
Quidel			2861	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Quiksiv			3279	11	9½	10	−⅛
Quipp			35	3	3	3	+⅛
Quixte			4437	12⅝	10½	12⅝	+⅜
Qume			367	1½	1¼	1¼	
R							
R&B Inc			814	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+⅜
R-TEK			389	5½	5⅛	5⅝	−⅛
RELM			191	⅝	⅝	⅝	
RPM s	.68	3.7	17025	20⅛	18⅝	18⅝	−2
RS Fnl			55	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
RadaEl s			526	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−½
RadSys	.10	.4	1743	22½	19⅝	22¼	+2⅛
Radius			7350	10	8½	9½	+⅜
RagShp			627	10½	9⅝	10½	+1⅛
RailFS	.15e	1.1	35	14	12⅝	14	+1
RainTc			5265	19⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+⅛
Rallys			8451	10	8⅝	9½	+1⅛
RamFin	.40	5.0	6	8	8	8	
RamHO			2377	16⅝	15⅝	16	+¼
Ramsay s			6906	12½	10⅝	11	−1⅛
RarlnBc	.40	5.0	10	8	8	8	
RastrOp			5892	14⅝	13	13⅝	−1
Ratner	.68e	17.0	688	4	3⅝	4	
Ratnr pf	.47e	6.8	2440	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	−½
Rauch			86	12⅝	11⅝	11¼	−1½
Raymd			256	9⅝	9	9	−½
ReLife			376	18	17⅝	17⅝	
ReadRt			30272	13⅝	12½	13⅛	+⅜
ReadgA			4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
Recptc			8	17	17	17	−2
Recoln			1259	10⅝	8½	10½	+1⅛
RedEg s			385	4	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
ReadJwl			22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Refac			615	4⅝	3½	3½	−½
Refclin			96	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
RecyCr			1939	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
RecyEq			29	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
Regenrn			17227	28½	16⅝	18⅝	+⅜
RegiBc	.60	4.4	196	13½	12⅝	13½	+½
Regis			597	10½	9⅝	10½	
RehabCp			280	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
Rellab			84	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
RenCp			1790	8⅝	7⅝	8	−⅛
Rntrak			5251	6⅝	5	6⅛	+⅜
Repap			372	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Repien			11015	80⅛	16⅝	18½	−2⅛
RpAuto			236	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
RepBcp			114	8⅝	8	8	+⅛
RepCap	.60	3.0	278	21	19⅝	20	+⅛
RepHlt			271	12½	11⅝	11½	−⅜
RpPicA			427	8	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
RepSav	t		3	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
RepWst			4001	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Reshlne	.44	12.6	29	3½	3	3	
Rshlnd			2142	29⅛	28½	28½	−⅛
Resind			53	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
RscAm	.10e	6.2	102	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
Respir			243	26	24⅝	25⅝	−⅛
Reuterl			729	5⅝	3⅝	5⅛	+1⅛
RautHd	1.05r	2.2	12866	51⅝	48	48⅝	−3⅛
ReverF	.80e	15.2	200	5⅝	5	5⅛	−⅛
Rexhall			200	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
Rexon			2279	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
Rexwks			47	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
Rheomt			393	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
Riblim			4763	7⅝	7	7⅛	−⅛
RichEl	.16	1.9	181	8⅝	7⅝	8½	+⅛
Richfd	.03e	.2	1821	14⅝	12⅝	13⅝	−⅛
Riddell			3299	9⅝	8⅝	9	+⅛
RiggsNt	.20l		2167	6½	5½	5⅝	−⅛
RghtMg			1135	18⅝	17	17⅝	
RptStrt			2428	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
RivFor	.40	1.2	163	34⅝	33	33	−1⅛
RvrsGa			39	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
RoTech			15307	14⅝	11⅝	13	+1
RdwayM			179	1½	1⅛	1½	+⅛
RoadSv	1.20	2.2	9348	56⅝	54	54	−1⅛
RoanEl	.48a	6.3	369	8	7	7⅝	−½
RobMyr	.30	.8	148	39½	37	37	−2
Robec			306	4⅝	4	4½	−⅛
RbtPhr			2901	19⅝	17⅝	18⅝	−⅛
RobNug	.08	2.9	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
RochCS	.42l		1842	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
RockFin	1.60b	6.5	2	24½	24½	24½	
RMUnd			123	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
RkMtHel			211	5⅝	5	5⅝	
RogCantl			11385	21	19	19⅝	−¼
RsvltFn	.60	5.8	382	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	−⅛
Ropak	t		229	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
RoseStr	.16a	2.5	894	7⅝	5⅝	6½	−⅜
RoseB	.16a	2.5	1181	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
Rospich			41	10	9	9⅝	
RossCs			390	15⅝	14	15	−⅛
RossStr			6606	15½	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
RossSy			1908	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−1
RotaRtr	.46	2.9	27	16⅝	16	16	−⅛
Rouse	.40	3.5	4487	17½	17	17⅝	+⅛
RoyAppl			26800	35⅝	26⅝	32⅝	+5⅛
RyBPA	t		35	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
Ruleind			144	5⅝	5	5	−⅛
RyanBck	.04	2.3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
RyanF			27920	9	8½	8⅝	
S							
S K			725	15½	14	14¼	+⅜
SBE s			2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
SCI Sys			10707	7⅝	6⅝	7½	+⅝
SCS			61	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
SDNB	.08b	1.5	1	5½	5½	5½	−1
SEI	.10	.4	9646	24⅛	21⅝	23	−2
SFFed			3329	10⅝	8⅝	9	−1⅛
SHL Sy			2488	5⅝	5	5½	−⅛
SJNB	.27e	5.4	174	5	4⅝	5	
SKI B	.58e	3.5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
SKI s	.08e	.8	20	10⅝	10½	10½	−⅛

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
STV			22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
Safeco	1.48	3.9	21439	38⅝	36⅝	38⅝	−⅛
SafHlt			2561	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
Saftytk			4584	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+1⅛
Sahara			165	17	14½	14½	−⅛
Stives	.05e	.6	529	9⅝	8	8⅝	−⅛
StJude			41738	49⅝	44⅝	46⅝	−3⅛
StPaulB	.40	3.3	2256	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+⅛
StPaul	2.40	4.2	6861	62	59	61½	+1⅛
SalCpt	.08	2.1	1196	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
Salick			443	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+⅛
SalM wt s	.80	1.5	677	55⅛	52⅝	53	−⅛
SaltMax			7831	12	9⅝	10	−1⅛
SandFm	.30	2.7	445	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
SandReg			84	16⅝	15	16⅛	+⅛
SndChf			6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
SandCap			506	3	2⅝	2⅝	
Sanford	.24	.9	843	27⅝	25⅝	26	−1⅛
SovnFd	.32	3.0	2441	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−1
ScanOp			135	3⅝	3	3⅛	+⅛
SchrHl			69	22	18	20⅝	+2⅛
Schlmn	.36	.9	2461	40⅝	37⅝	38½	−1
Schvltz	.12	.9	89	13⅛	13	13	
SciGen			131	19	18⅝	18½	−½
SciDyn			974	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+⅛
SciSft			440	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
SciTch	.08	2.7	65	3	2⅝	3	
Scimed			11080	52	48⅝	49	−3⅛
Scitex	.37e	1.1	12180	36⅝	34⅝	34⅝	−1⅛
ScreBd			7661	33⅝	29⅝	30½	−3⅛
ScotSt	.28b	2.1	38	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	
SbdBcp			35	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
SeacBk	.40	3.4	85	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
Seafld	1.20	4.8	901	25	23	25	+⅜
Seagate			35787	8½	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
Seagrl	.40	1.8	434	22½	21⅝	22	+⅛
SeattleF			111	14⅝	14	14½	+⅛
SeawFd	.36	2.8	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
SecndB	1.12	5.2	55	23⅝	21½	21½	
SecNtBc			100	2	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
SecorBk			350	7	5⅝	5⅝	−1⅛
SecurBc	1.00	3.0	664	34⅝	33½	33½	−1
ScFCiv	.36	2.6	36	15⅝	14	14	−1
SecFdl	.30a	3.4	141	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+⅜
SecFnc	.55e	3.3	277	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+⅜
SFGI			6	9⅝	9	9	
SecInv			116	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
SecNH	t		17	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
SecSB			41				
SecTag			564	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
SEEQ			3998	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
Seibel	.36	5.6	4643	6⅝	6	6⅝	−⅛
Selectm	.30e	9.2	144	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
SelctIn	1.04	6.6	240	16	15½	15⅝	−⅛
Selfix			129	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+⅜
Seneca			29	21	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
Sepracr			4906	13½	12	12	−1
Sequent			27615	12⅝	10	11⅝	+⅛
Sequoi			4737	18⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−1⅛
SrvTch			1264	17⅝	15⅝	16½	
SvcFrct			27	3⅝	3⅛	3½	−⅛
SvOak			3455	⅝	⅝	⅝	
SevEnv			90	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−1
ShrMed	.84	3.9	3055	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅛
Shrplm			538	3⅝	3	3	−⅛
Sheldl			423	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
SheltnB	.58	6.1	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Shomst			1320	5⅝	3	5	+1⅛
ShrlnFn	1.08b	4.3	25	25	24	25	+⅜
Shorwd	3.25e		1747	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Showbz s			754	32	29⅝	29⅝	−2⅛
Shwscn			857	11½	10⅝	11⅝	+1⅛
SieraOn			2386	22⅝	19	20⅝	+1⅛
SierR 84			61	⅝	½	⅝	−⅛
SierSm			4025	23½	20⅝	20⅝	−3⅛
SierTch			127	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
SierTuc			6281	31½	26⅝	27	−4⅛
SigmDg			784	7	6	6	−⅛
SigmAl s	.22	.5	3678	44	41½	42	−1⅛
Silicon			737	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
SilicVly	.06b	.5	2496	13	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
SilicnVl			4535	7⅝	6	6⅝	−⅛
Silicnx			129	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Simetc			479	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
Simpln s	.56	5.0	794	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
Simtek			755	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
Simtk wt			1579	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
Siskon			1609	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
SkyWst	.05a	1.0	1234	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
Smithfld	.06	.7	282	9⅝	8½	9⅛	+⅛
SmthF s			3644	21½	20½	21⅛	
Society	1.84	3.9	3755	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	−⅛
SoctySv	.08l		1554	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Softech			81	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
SftwPb			21635	19½	14	14⅝	−4⅛
SoftSpc			18712	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
Softwx			15062	4½	3⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Solctr			3737	24⅝	21½	23	−1½
Somtix			8432	7⅝	6⅛	6⅝	−1⅛
Somaton			5248	38	31	32⅝	−5⅛
SomBks			328				
SomrGp			3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
SonicCp			2317	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
SonocPd	.92	2.8	1823	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	−1
Sonora			732	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
SoundA			758	8½	7	7½	−1
SoCarNt			38	13	12½	12½	−½
SCarNt	.80	2.1	1782	38⅝	37½	37½	−⅜
SMichG	.86b	5.1	127	16	15	15⅝	+⅛
SestSv	.13e	1.9	137	7⅛	6⅝	7	
SCalWt	2.20	6.6	553	35	31	33½	+1⅛
SoWnrl	.19	2.7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
SthnaSv	.16	3.0	32	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+⅛
Soutrst	1.08	3.7	9123	30⅝	29⅛	29⅝	−⅜
Souwal			27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
SwstCte			54	4⅝	3½	4⅛	+⅛
SwstSec			1462	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
SwWatr	.93	5.6	167	17⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
SwEISv	2.44	4.9	10	50½	49⅝	50	+1⅛
SovBc s	.04e	.4	35	10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
SpanAm	.08	1.3	804	6⅝	5⅝	6	+⅛
SprtMt s			7973	23½	18⅝	20⅝	−2⅛
SpecF			259	3⅝	3	3⅛	+⅛
Spechd			290	29⅝	28	28	
SpecMu			120	2⅝	2	2⅛	+⅛
SpclDv			1119	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
Spctrast			3267	16⅝	13⅝	15⅛	−1
SpecCII			245	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
Spiegel	.28a	2.0	605	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
Spinakr			210	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	−⅛
Spire			486	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
Sprague			161	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
StafBld			1687	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
StdMic			11837	5⅝	4⅝	5½	+1
StdReg	.56	4.3	1501	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
StanfT			738	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	−⅛
Stansby			529	⅝		⅝	+⅛
Staodyn			789	5⅝	4⅝	5	−⅛
Staodyn wt			113	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Staple s			8857	24⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−3
StarBc	1.00	4.2	932	24	23½	23⅝	−⅛
StarSt	.18l		132	2⅝	1⅝	2	
StarTc			752	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	−⅛
StatAut	.07e	.5	1423	15⅝	14½	14½	
StaArt			6739	12	8½	9⅛	−2⅛
StaStBo	.76	1.4	10506	57⅝	55	56	−1⅛
StSmin			1453	15⅝	14½	14⅝	−⅛
StateG	.01e	.2	7139	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
SteelTc	.01e	.1	88	11½	11	11½	+⅛
StlWVa			10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
SterBcs	.48	4.8	340	10⅝	9½	10	+⅛
StwStv	.32	.7	3939	49⅝	47⅝	48⅝	−⅛
StewEnt			4797	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
Stwinf	.20	1.5	659	13⅝	12	13	+⅛
Stakely	.28	2.3	460	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
Stoll	.40	3.7	1045	11⅝	10	11	−⅛
StrwbCl	1.10b	4.9	100	25⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−1⅛
Strober			28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
StrucD s			5407	23⅝	21⅝	23	
Stryker s			6918	34⅝	30⅝	33⅝	+2⅛
SturtEn			328	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	
SturtH	.06	.5	1164	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
vlStuDS			61	⅝	⅝	⅝	
SubBcp	.31	1.1	1329	29⅝	28	29⅝	+⅛
Sudbry			2771	⅝	⅝	⅝	
SuffBnc	.56	6.6	162	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
SullDnt s			579	25⅝	25	25½	+⅛
Sumito	1.60	5.8	113	27⅝	26	27⅝	
Sumgph			520	8	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
Sumcrp	.80	3.2	398	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
SumtB	.80	6.4	1570	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
SumtHl			16790	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+1⅛
SumtHd	.80e	4.3	17	20	17½	18½	−⅛
SumSav			135	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
SumtTc			10654	24⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
SunCst			1309	⅝		⅝	
SunMic			19012	28⅝	23	24½	−2⅛
SunSpt			475	5⅝	4⅝	5	−⅛
SunTV			458	15⅝	13½	15	+1⅛
Sunair			39	2	2	2	
SunSav			35	2⅝	2	2	−⅛
SunGrd			4213	17⅝	15½	17⅝	+2⅛
Sundwn			48	8⅝	8	8⅝	
Sunlite			9	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
SunBCA			29	3⅝	3⅛	3½	−⅛
SunMed			5656	32	27⅝	31⅝	+4⅛
SunrTc			11721	16⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
SunTch			599	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
Sunwst	.12l		2745	17⅝	17	17	
SupRte			943	15⅝	13½	15⅝	+1½
SupRt pf	.29l	2.9	606	10⅝	10	10	
Supertex			654	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
SarpAf s	.11	.3	25115	43⅝	36½	37⅝	−2⅛
SurLsr s			1721	6⅝	5⅝	6	−⅛
SurvTc			747	19	17	18	−1
SusqBn	1.06	5.6	31	20	18⅝	19⅝	−⅛
SwiftT			122	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Sybase			10767	20⅝	18	19⅝	+⅛
Sylvan			354	10½	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
Sym-Tek			111	13½	12	13½	+1
Symntc			3027	70½	66½	67⅝	−⅛
Symblc s			294	1	1	1	−⅛
Symix			1060	14⅝	13½	13⅝	−⅛
SynOpt			23685	17⅝	15	16	−⅛
Synbio			385	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
Syncor			1730	22⅝	20⅝	22¼	+⅛
Synrcm			1854	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Synergn			15350	74⅝	68	68⅝	−1⅛
Synetic			423	38⅝	29	30⅝	−⅜
Syntlct			3261	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
Syntro			6229	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
SySftw	.25e	1.3	7203	22½	19½	19⅝	−⅛
Systmd			8207	5⅝	4	4½	+⅛
Systemix			4665	38⅝	31½	33⅝	
SystCal			4669	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
T							
T2 Med s			7370	37½	36	37	−⅛
TBC			2211	17⅝	16⅝	17½	+⅛
TCA	.28	1.6	2348	18⅝	16½	17	−⅛
TCI Int			51	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛
T Cell			16965	11⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
TJ Intl	.42	1.9	144	24⅝	22½	22½	−⅛
TPI En			3385	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
TSI Cp			12282	12	9⅝	9⅝	−1⅛
TSI Inc	.16	1.6	665	10⅝	8½	10⅝	+1½
TSR	1.00e		39	2	1⅝	2	
TVX Gld			142	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
TW Hld			8087	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
TakeCr			2515	18	17	18	
Talman			678	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
Tandon			13552	2⅝	2	2⅝	
TandBA			913	21⅝	17⅝	21	+2⅛
Tankley			3952	13⅝	10⅝	11½	−1⅛
TchDta			2294	24½	20½	21½	−2⅛
Tchnol	.58	5.1	368	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−1
TchCom			524	14⅝	12⅝	14⅝	+1½
TechDv			19	2⅝	2	2	
TechSol			5052	19	17⅝	17⅝	−1⅛
Tecnol			2130	20	18⅝	19⅝	−⅛
Tecum	3.20	3.3	269	102	96	96	−3
Telas			71	25⅝	23	24	−1⅛
Tekelec			273	18⅝	17⅝	18	+½
Teknkm			1447	8⅝	7½	8⅝	+⅛
Telco			2284	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
Telvid			596	⅝	⅝	⅝	
TlcmA s			61847	16	14⅝	14⅝	−1⅛
TelCr rt			71	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
TlcmB s			31	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−1
Telebit			1547	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
Telmatc			2776	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
Telmdo			2291	2	2	2	
Telabs			3628	19⅝	18	19	−⅛
Telxon	.01	.0	15526	22⅝	19	21⅝	+2⅛
Temtex			40	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
Tennant	1.20	3.6	101	36	33⅝	33½	−2⅛
Teradta			10597	22⅝	18	19⅝	−2⅛
Termflx	.30e	6.4	173	3⅝	3	3⅝	−⅛
TermDt			644	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
Tetra			5762	16½	13½	13½	−3⅛
Teva	.17e	1.0	4556	18⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−1⅛
ThrmMA	.44	2.7	26	16⅝	14	16⅝	+⅛
Thrmsn	1.63e	6.3	928	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+1⅛
ThrmAV s			2037	43⅝	39½	39⅝	−3⅛
ThouTr			545	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
3Com			11182	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
3D Sys			2173	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
Tigera			3169	⅝	½	½	+⅛
TimbSf			59	7	6	7	
ToddAO	.10	1.1	27	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
TokloF	.29e	.6	47	52			
TokosMd			6170	37⅝	30⅝	30⅝	−6⅛
Tmk plc	.88e	3.2	270	29	27⅝	28⅝	
Tompkn	.64	3.7	13	17⅝	16½	17½	−1
Topps	.24	1.5	5743	15⅝	15	15½	+⅛
TorRay			166	3⅝	3	3	−⅛
TottEnr			49	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
TotPhr			729	18	16½	17⅝	+⅛
TrakAu			12	8⅝	8	8⅝	
TrnFn	.64	3.7	48	18	17½	17½	
TrnLsg			139	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
TrnMus			647	22	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
Tranin							
Trnsmt			123	2	1⅝	2	+⅛
Trnsnt			771	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Trntch			36	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
TrwlBc	t		373	14⅝	13	13½	−⅛
Treadco			1713	16½	15⅝	16	−1½
Trnwck	.54e	2.2	687	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
Tricare			9485	25⅝	23	25	−1
TristeBc	.48	4.2	7	16½	16½	16½	
TriadSy			611	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
TricoPd	1.00	3.4	94	30	29	29	−1
Trimble			5907	18⅝	15⅝	16⅛	−2⅛
Trimed			4824	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
Triton	.02l		1116	4⅝	3⅝	4	
TrNY	1.60b	4.6	429	36	34	35	−1
Trustco	.60	3.1	191	19½	19	19⅝	−⅛

(Continued on next page)

[ST]OCKS IN REVIEW

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...ed low with total to 6.8 billion guil... ...2 billion guilders ...s, from 6.6 billion ...hich 2.8 billion guil... ...equities.

... & Co. analysts said they ... market to drift lower due to concern about the ... economic climate. The re... of third-quarter results by ...h firms is expected to provide ...e direction to the market.

Frankfurt

The Frankfurt stock market chalked up slight gains despite nervousness over the state of the German economy.

The DAX spot trend index closed Friday at 1,572.03 points, up from 1,563.25 a week earlier. The Commerzbank index closed at 1,826 points against 1,802.30 the previous Friday.

Volume on the eight German stock markets rose slightly to 22.39 billion Deutsche marks from 21.82 billion DM the previous week.

Analysts said good performances on Wall Street and in Tokyo prevented a slide on the German market. But the relative stagnation of the German and U.S. economies is unlikely to reassure investors, they said.

In the banking sector, Commerzbank gained 4 DM to 245, Deutsche Bank put on 6 DM to 644 and Dresdner gained 2 DM to 343. Bayerische Vereinsbank, Germany's fourth-largest bank, lost 1 DM to 391.

The bond market was depressed. The average yield on government issues rose to 8.59 percent on Friday from 8.51 percent a week earlier.

Hong Kong

Share prices fell across the board in sluggish trading on the Hong Kong stock exchange. The Hang Seng Index shed 43.01 points or 1.07 percent during the week to close at 3,972.90 points on Friday.

Average daily turnover rose to 1.3 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 928 million dollars.

The Hang Seng Index dropped below the psychologically important 4,000-point mark on Monday. It gained 39.72 points on bargain-hunting on Wednesday, the only day the Hang Seng posted gains the entire week.

London

Share prices slumped to their lowest levels since mid-July on the London Stock Exchange, dragged down by the falling fortunes in the polls of the Conservative Party and a lingering recession.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index lost 86.4 points or 3.3 percent during the week to close at 2,514.7. The FT-30 index shed 39.5 points to 1,929.3.

Opinion polls released during the week showed the opposition Labor Party establishing a lead of more than 5 percent, enough to ensure a majority in parliament.

Shares in the chemicals giant ICI fell nearly 4 percent on the week after publication of an unfounded report that the Hanson conglomerate had sold its 2.8 percent stake, ruling out a potential £15 billion bid for Britain's top manufacturer.

Milan

Share prices fell sharply on the Milan stock market after the exchange authorities suspended the broker Claudio Capelli over "serious irregularities."

The MIB index lost 20 points during the week to close at 1,005 points on Friday.

Average daily volume rose to 36 million shares worth 90 billion lire from 25 million shares worth 85 billion lire the previous week.

Capelli was suspended on Thursday for irregularities in the handling of the positions of some of its clients.

A lack of support from institutional investors and uncertainty about the future of the Andreotti government, embroiled in a budget battle, also helped send share prices down in Milan.

Paris

Social unrest and economic and political worries sent share prices lower on the Paris Bourse.

The CAC-40 index lost 1.57 percent during the week to close Friday at 1,834.80 points.

The October trading month ended with a loss of 2.92 percent compared with a gain of 3.65 percent in September.

Optimistic comments about the economy by Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy were overshadowed by concern among investors over strikes and the weakness of the franc against the Deutsche mark.

Singapore

Share prices finished higher on the Singapore stock exchange amid renewed buying interest in blue-chip Singapore counters and selected Malaysian issues.

The Straits Times industrial index gained 30.47 points during the week to close at 1,408.45. The SES all-Singapore index gained 9.07 points to close at 386.83.

Volume reached 344.13 million shares worth 734.8 million Singapore dollars, up 79.1 percent from the previous week.

Reports that foreign investors had shifted their attention to Singapore from Hong Kong in anticipation of tighter monetary policies in the British colony sent prices higher on Tuesday. The ST industrial index gained 26.95 points, one of the highest daily increases in recent months.

Interest shifted to Malaysian counters toward the end of the week ahead of the Malaysian government's Nov. 1 budget proposals for 1992.

Tokyo

Share prices were mixed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in uneventful trading.

The Nikkei average of 225 selected issues closed out the week at 24,906.43 yen, a gain of a marginal 11.61 yen. The composite Tokyo Stock Price Index shed 2.07 points to end the week at 1,879.63.

Daily volume averaged a moderate 422.6 million shares worth 464.6 billion yen, up from 357.3 million shares worth 395.1 billion yen the previous week.

Analysts said many investors appeared to be consolidating their positions following the recent bull run and ahead of a meeting of branch managers of the Bank of Japan on Tuesday.

Zurich

Share prices finished lower in Zurich in moderate trading as fears about budget deficits and inflation dampened sentiment.

Listing Rules Get Review In Brussels

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Belgium's stock market authorities are considering introducing new criteria for company listings on the Brussels stock exchange's four markets with the aim of making the markets more distinct, a senior stock market official said.

"The aim is to give each market its own characteristics," the Brussels exchange's listing committee president, Henri Servais, said.

Mr. Servais said the plan, which he hoped would be decided on at the end of October, could lead to changes in Belgian company listings on the main CATS, computer aided trading system, screen-based forward market.

Asked if some companies might be removed from CATS, Mr. Servais said, "It is not excluded." But he added that the exchange hoped to attract two major Belgian banks, Banque Bruxelles Lambert and Kredietbank NV, onto CATS from the open-outcry cash market.

Belgium's largest bank, Générale Bank NV, is on CATS, but Mr. Servais said the other two are reluctant to follow because they were concerned about the speculative nature of the forward market, which operates on 14-day cycles.

A Kredietbank spokesman said no decision had been taken yet on the company's stock market listing in Brussels. BBL officials were not available to comment.

The Brussels stock exchange has raised prices on some of its services and is reorganizing some activities in a bid to improve its sagging finances following stock market reforms introduced this year that broke a stockbrokers' monopoly on share trading.

Mr. Servais said the new rules, focused on trading volume, would lay down requirements for a listing on each market — the forward market, the "corbeille" and "parquet" of the cash market and the parallel market.

A total of 182 Belgian companies are listed on the stock exchange, 39 of which are on the CATS forward market.

Price movements are limited to 10 percent either way on the corbeille. The limit is 5 percent on the parquet of the cash market, which has one price a day.

Portugal Overhauls Exchanges for '92 Market

Reuters

LISBON — Portugal's stock exchange is going through a revolution, introducing computer trading and a three-tier system aimed at liberalizing trade and making it easier for small companies to go public.

The new market is being built around the existing stock exchanges in Lisbon and the northern city of Oporto, where 60 to 70 percent of liquidity is provided by foreign investors.

According to central bank figures, foreign investment in stocks and bonds, particularly government debt paper, nearly doubled to 745.6 billion escudos ($5.1 billion) in the first half of this year.

But although Portugal's booming economy, high interest rates and stable currency have attracted a flood of foreign capital, local investors are still wary of the local stock market.

It has not fully recovered from the October 1987 global slump.

The current changes, which are often compared with Britain's "Big Bang" of 1986, will liberalize the antiquated market and extend the scope of its operations before the European single market becomes a reality in 1993.

Two of the tiers of the new setup are already in place.

A computer-based continuous market for the shares of Portugal's largest and most heavily traded companies began operations on Sept. 16. It is open to dealers in Lisbon and Oporto and allows them to trade continuously with automatic deal matching. Previously, shares were quoted once or twice a day on each stock exchange and there were long delays in settlement.

Only five shares are currently quoted on the continuous market, but it is due to expand gradually to embrace an unspecified number of the 180 shares and 400 bonds currently traded in Lisbon and Oporto.

"I feel the system has taken off well and in a short time we shall add more shares to the continuous market," said Jose Pestana Teixeira, the president of the Lisbon Stock Exchange.

A secondary market for shares that don't make it onto the continuous trading system is due to be launched in January. Its regulations are still being completed, but stock exchange officials say companies will only need 125 million to 250 million escudos of capital to be quoted on the secondary market, compared with a minimum of 500 million for the continuous market.

The secondary market will only require firms to float 10 percent of their capital, compared with 25 percent on the Lisbon or Oporto continuous trading system.

Portugal's center-right government is keen to persuade small and medium sized companies, which account for 97 percent of Portugal's industrial output, to use the stock markets as an alternative source of finance to bank loans.

"The secondary market is an excellent alternative source of finance, not just through the sale of shares, but also through the issue of bonds," said Judite Correia, a dealer with Sofin-Sociedade Financeira Internacional de Corretagem SA.

U.S. Firms Join in Bid to Modernize Taiwan

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TAIPEI — Like the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Taiwan wants to modernize its concrete skylines and cracking sewers, but unlike them, Taiwan not only has the dreams but also the money — $72 billion in official foreign exchange reserves, more than any other country.

And so it has embarked on a bold program to lift itself into the upper ranks of developed nations, planning to spend more than $300 billion for new railroads and highways, a subway system, power plants, refineries, schools, housing, medical facilities, water treatment plants and sewage systems.

The six-year construction program — which will cost more than three times as much as rebuilding Kuwait — has prompted a contest among U.S. and other foreign contractors for some of the biggest plums of the 1990s.

The 779 projects involved in the plan were announced by Prime Minister Hau Pei-tsun this summer. The magnitude of the proposals stunned many business people.

"This is a gigantic project and will be Mr. Hau's legacy," said James F. O'Hearn, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Taipei. "There aren't too many six-year plans around the world where countries have the money, capability, intent and the wherewithal to make them happen."

American executives estimate that Taiwan will spend $50 billion to $70 billion on foreign purchases over the next six years. Japanese and European companies are expected to be among the major bidders, but American companies have historically won a large number of contracts there.

Although the United States has no diplomatic relations with Taiwan, in 1990 American companies received 34 percent of Taiwan's major contracts, worth about $650 million, many of them part of the six-year plan.

American companies are likely to be strong bidders to provide engineering expertise and equipment for incineration, pollution control, oil refining, transportation and communications.

General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. have built all three of Taiwan's nuclear power plants and are strong contenders to build the fourth, which is part of the plan.

Companies like Combustion Engineering Inc., Ebasco Services Inc. and Sargent & Lundy that have supplied equipment for the other plants are also likely to vie for contracts.

American companies have also won leading roles in Taipei's effort to build the initial phase of its first rapid-transit system. Union Railcar Partnership, of Yonkers, New York, won a $170 million contract for the rail cars; General Railway Signal Co., of Rochester, New York, received a $100 million contract for signaling equipment, and a consortium that included Bechtel Group Inc. won a large share of $200 million worth of engineering consulting business.

"We have tremendous interest in it," said a representative of an American company bidding on contracts. "There are big, big dollars."

But American companies will be locked out of the main contract for a high-speed railway system, partly because the United States does not have such a system. Instead, companies from Japan, France and Germany will compete.

Italian Insurers Decry Tax to Repay Extortion Victims

Reuters

ROME — Italian insurers are protesting bitterly a plan by the government to set up a compensation fund for victims of racketeering that is in part financed by a tax on insurance policies.

Italian insurance companies protested that the measure, which was approved by the cabinet Friday, would penalize provident citizens who take out insurance policies by effectively forcing them to finance the Mafia.

The companies warned the government that they would appeal to have the measure thrown out as unconstitutional.

A 1 percent tax on certain insurance policies will finance a 150 billion lire ($115 million) "solidarity fund." Victims of extortion will be able to claim tax-free compensation for their monthly payments. The limit any individual will be able to claim over three years will be 3 billion lire.

Critics brand the proposal as an admission of defeat, saying the state had until now never gone so far in admitting that there was nothing it could do to stop organized crime from raising its own "taxes."

Italy's gangsters rake in more than $20 billion a year in extortion money alone, according to a nationwide shopkeepers' association, which says that half the country's bars and restaurants pay protection money. In some Sicilian cities, the figure goes up to 90 percent.

In addition to the tax on all insurance policies except those for vehicles, the money for the provident fund will come from the government and assets seized from mobsters.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 25.

(Continued)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Oct. 25.

Option & price	Calls			Puts		
	Nov	Dec		Nov	Dec	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	

Total Call Vol 184,155 Call Open Int 2,415,827
Total Put Vol 157,815 Put Open Int 1,714,628
r—Not traded. s—No option offered. o—Old.
Last is premium (purchase price).

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Oct. 25.

Option & price	Calls			Puts		
	Nov	Dec		Nov	Dec	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	

Total Call Vol 83,240 Call Open Int 1,652,241
Total Put Vol 49,268 Put Open Int 968,557
r—Not traded. s—No option offered. o—Old.
Last is premium (purchase price).

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(Continued From Back Page)

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مكتبة الأسد

MONDAY SPORTS

Australia Joins England in Rugby Final

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN — The durable David Campese sped Australia into next Saturday's rugby World Cup final as New Zealand's reign ended with a convincing 16-6 defeat Sunday.

Campese, playing in his 99th match for the Wallabies, ensured that he will reach the century mark against England at Twickenham by extending his world record to 46 test tries before creating another first-half try for center Tim Horan.

The All Blacks, winners of the inaugural tournament in 1987, could manage only two penalty-goal kicks from Grant Fox.

Michael Lynagh kicked two penalties and a conversion for Australia but missed on four other kicks.

"It's the first time in 10 years I've forecast we'd beat the All Blacks," Campese said. "We've been intimidated by them over the past few years for some reason. Before the game we felt that was gone.

"It'll be good for world rugby if we beat England. People like to see tries not penalty goals."

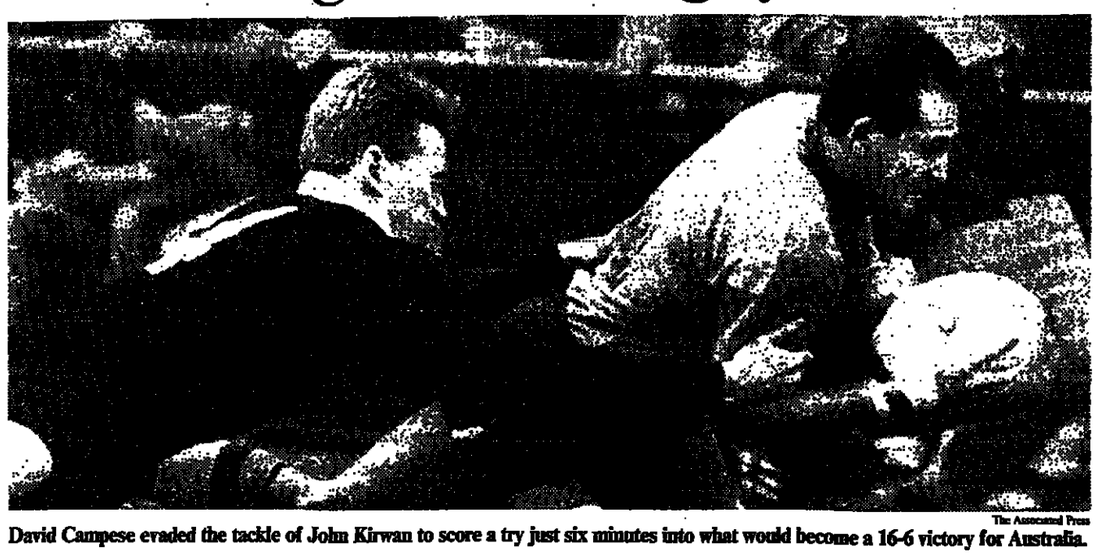
England beat Scotland, 9-6, on Rob Andrew's drop goal near the end of Saturday's semifinal in Edinburgh.

Sunday's match was Campese's from almost first to last.

With only six minutes played, he came scorching through on an angled run to take Nick Farr-Jones's pass and glided past the All Blacks' defense to reach the left corner.

Australia kept the play on the New Zealand side of the field throughout the first half and held a 13-0 lead at halftime. Although the All Blacks rallied somewhat in the second half, they never threatened the Wallabies, who were more aggressive in their tackling against a defending champion team that appeared tentative.

Fox scored on two second-half penalty goals, but the All Blacks — playing without fullback Terry Wright because of injury and flank forward Michael Jones, a devout Christian who will not play on Sundays — never got untracked.



The Associated Press

David Campese evaded the tackle of John Kirwan to score a try just six minutes into what would become a 16-6 victory for Australia.

It was the 93d rugby union match between Australia and New Zealand, stretching back to 1903, but the first played on neutral soil. The crowd was mostly for New Zealand, but the Australians quickly dampened those cheers.

Lynagh, who now has scored an international record 681 points, kick a 16-meter penalty goal seven minutes after Campese scored and its was 7-0.

In the 29th minute, Lynagh chipped the ball forward and Campese picked it up on the dead run, *then passed back to Horan for a* try. Lynagh converted to make it 13-0.

New Zealand's only real scoring chance that half came a few minutes later, but the Wallabies stopped the All Blacks' surge just short of the try line to maintain their shutout.

Fox finally got New Zealand on the scoreboard a minute into the second half, kicking a 23-meter penalty goal. But Lynagh responded with a penalty goal of equal length to make it 16-3, and a 39-meter penalty goal by Fox in the 73d minute, making it 16-6, did nothing to threaten the Australians.

Scoring

Australia — Tries: Campese 6th, Horan 34th; Conversions: Lynagh 34th; Penalties: Lynagh 13th, 63d.
New Zealand — Penalties: Fox 42d, 73rd.

England pulled out its second last-gasp victory in eight days to reach the final when Andrew's *drop-goal with just over six minutes* left broke a 6-6 tie on the same Murrayfield ground where the English had been handed one of their biggest disappointments 18 months ago.

Then, chasing the Five Nations title and Grand Slam, they lost by 13-7. But this time, a see-saw contest ended bitterly for most of a capacity crowd of 54,000. England became the first team to win at Murrayfield since November 1988, ending a streak of 13 Scottish victories.

"The performance by the forwards at Paris and Murrayfield must be the best I have seen from them," England's captain, Will Carling, said Sunday. "People say thay are too fat and too old, but each time they finished the match well on top."

Scotland led for long periods thanks to two penalties from Gavin Hastings and the inaccuracy of England full-back Jonathan Webb.

Webb missed on four penalty kicks, but was saved by Andrew's kick following a sustained period of pressure near the Scottish line. After several scrums, Richard Hill passed the ball back to Andrew, whose kick sailed between the posts.

Hastings was not as fortunate. He missed from directly in front of the posts 18 minutes from the end of the match, a kick that, he said, he would make "19 times out of 20. The 20th time would have to be at 6-6 in the World Cup semifinal.

"But nobody has blamed me. That is the good thing about having a squad of friends.

"I did nothing different from normal and certainly did not hurry what was obviously a highly kickable penalty."

Carling said "there is no doubt that there is one big performance left in us. People said last week after we beat France, 'Will we be able to produce one more big game in Scotland?' We answered that question and I am sure we will give the same answer next weekend."

Scoring

England — Penalties: Webb 32d, 57th; Drop goals: Andrew 73d.
Scotland — Penalties: G. Hastings 9th, 36th.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Davis Wins In European Season Ender

Reuters

SOTOGRANDE, Spain — Rodger Davis, who hobbled through the tournament with a week-old tennis injury, won the Volvo Masters golf championship by one stroke on Sunday.

The 40-year-old Australian survived two early bogeys in the final round to capture his first European Tour title of the year with a par-71.

He finished with a 72-hole total of 4-under 280, just ahead of Nick Faldo of Britain, who closed with a 68. It was two more shots back to Germany's Bernhard Langer in the last event of the European season.

■ Asian Start for Tour

The 1992 European golf tour will begin in Thailand and will feature more than a 15 percent increase in prize money, with total purses rising to $38.25 million.

The Asian Classic, a new event, will start the season in Bangkok on Jan. 30. The tour will include 39 events, five more than this year.

The Dubai Classic, canceled this year because of the Gulf war, will return on Feb. 6.

Ken Schofield, executive director of the PGA European Tour, said Sunday that changes to existing arrangements for the Ryder Cup would be discussed next month. Subjects would include advancing the start of the qualification period for the European team *and changing the practice of each captain nominating a member of* his side to stand down in the event *of a player from the other team not* being able to play on the final day.

In the recent U.S. victory over Europe, David Gilford of Britain, nominated by European captain Bernard Gallacher, was left out of singles when American Steve Pate could not play because of injury.

"No captain or player should be in that position," Schofield said.

5-Set Victory by Becker Ends Edberg's Streak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Boris Becker ended a nine-month drought Sunday, outlasting Stefan Edberg in a serve-and-volley duel between the world's two top-ranked players in the final of the Stockholm Open.

Becker, capitalizing on the No. 1 player's sloppy serve in the final set, won, 3-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2. Becker, who trounced Edberg in last year's final, ended the Swede's 21-match winning streak with his first tournament victory since the Australian Open in January.

The match took 3 hours, 17 minutes. Edberg faded midway through the fourth set, when he dropped five out of six service games.

Becker, playing only his second tournament after suffering a back injury in the U.S. Open, broke Edberg at love in the final game, ending the match with a perfect lob.

"I hope all the talk about my fitness is over now," said Becker.

Edberg took the first set after breaking Becker's serve in the fifth and ninth games. But Edberg dropped his serve at the start of the second set, missing a volley.

That was the edge Becker needed, and he held the rest of the way to level it at one set apiece.

Edberg had his chances, earning a break point to 3-3 after a backhand passing shot caught the corner. But Becker's powerful attacking game got him out of trouble, connecting with a final volley to take a 4-2 lead.

Edberg's service returns keyed a pair of breaks to 2-0 and 4-0 in the third set. Becker faced a set point at 0-5, but he aced Edberg on the final point. Edberg then held to win the set in only 28 minutes.

Becker broke Edberg's serve to lead 4-2 in the fourth set and added another break in game 8 to send the final into a fifth set.

Becker, far behind Edberg in the computer rankings, said it was no longer his top goal to be No. 1: "It's important to play against the best and to improve my game," he said. "If I'm not No. 1 because I didn't play enough tournaments, that's just too bad." *(AP, Reuters)*

■ Leconte Falls in Qualifier

Australian Wally Masur pulled off the first surprise of the $2 million Paris Open before it had even started, beating home favorite Henri Leconte in the qualifying contest Sunday, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-4).

Leconte refused a direct place in the tournament because he wanted to play as many matches as possible before this year's Davis Cup final between France and the United States. He has not yet been named to the French Davis Cup team. *(AFP)*

■ Graf Rallies

● Wimbledon champion Steffi Graf rallied from a set and 4:3 down to win nine of the next 10 games and beat Zina Garrison, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1, in the final of the Brighton women's indoor tournament on Sunday, The Associated Press reported from Brighton, England.

Graf seemed on the verge of being upset after losing a marathon seventh game of the second set, which gave the American a break of serve and a 4-3 lead. Garrison took the game on her seventh break point in a game that lasted 18 minutes and included 12 deuces.

But Graf responded by winning six straight games to even the match at one set apiece and take a 3-0 lead in the deciding set.

● In Las Palmas, Spain, Monica Seles took just 68 minutes to beat Arantxa Sanchéz Vicario, 6-3, 6-0, in an exhibition. Because the Women's Tennis Association deems the exhibition to be in conflict with the tour event in England, Seles was fined $20,000, and other participants were also fined. Reportedly, Seles received $200,000 for her participation. *(AP, NYT)*

SCOREBOARD

Football

Selected College Scores

EAST

Boston College 28, Army 17
Boston U. 43, Rhode Island 0
Colgate 25, Fordham 12
Dartmouth 31, Cornell 25
Delaware 29, Navy 25
Harvard 24, Princeton 21
Hofstra 60, Lafayette 17
Holy Cross 43, Lehigh 42
Maine 41, Connecticut 20
New Hampshire 18, Northeastern 14
Penn 28, Brown 19
Penn St. 51, West Virginia 6
Syracuse 21, Rutgers 7
Villanova 35, William & Mary 21
Yale 36, Columbia 9

SOUTH

Albany, Ga. 30, Bethune-Cookman 25
Alcorn St. 52, Southern U. 29
Austin Peay 31, Tennessee St. 17
Citadel 17, VMI 14
Clemson 29, N. Carolina St. 19
Delaware St. 26, Morgan St. 10
Duke 17, Maryland 13
E. Kentucky 56, Tenn.-Martin 21
East Carolina 24, Pittsburgh 23
Florida St. 27, LSU 16
Georgia 49, Kentucky 27
Georgia Southern 28, Cent. Florida 6
Georgia Tech 35, North Carolina 14
Jackson St. 34, Grambling St. 22
James Madison 47, Richmond 42
Liberty 38, Towson St. 28
Louisiana Tech 14, SW Louisiana 14, tie
McNeese St. 19, SW Texas St. 18
Middle Tenn. 52, SE Missouri 0
Mississippi St. 24, Auburn 17
Morehead St. 21, Tennessee Tech 20
N. Carolina A&T 26, Howard U. 9
N. Iowa 49, W. Kentucky 21
NE Louisiana 24, NW Louisiana 9
Nicholls St. 26, Stephen F.Austin 0
S. Carolina St. 21, Florida A&M 7
Samford 16, W. Carolina 3
Texas Southern 32, Miss. Valley St. 22
Tn.-Chattanooga 38, Marshall 31
Tulsa 33, Memphis St. 28
Vanderbilt 30, Mississippi 27
Virginia 48, Wake Forest 7
Virginia Tech 41, Louisville 13

MIDWEST

Akron 17, N. Illinois 7
Bowling Green 23, W. Michigan 10
Cent. Michigan 16, Ball St. 3
Cincinnati 17, Southern Miss. 7
Colorado 10, Kansas St. 0
Indiana 28, Wisconsin 20
Iowa 31, Purdue 21
Iowa St. 6, Oklahoma St. 6, tie
Nebraska 63, Missouri 6
Northwestern 17, Illinois 11
Notre Dame 24, Southern Cal 20
Ohio St. 27, Michigan St. 17
Ohio U. 45, Kent 40
S. Illinois 30, Indiana St. 23
Toledo 24, Miami, Ohio 7
W. Illinois 22, Illinois St. 12

SOUTHWEST

Baylor 26, Texas Christian 9
Oklahoma 41, Kansas 3
SW Missouri St. 37, Arkansas St. 20
Sam Houston St. 14, North Texas 6
Texas 34, Southern Meth. 0
Texas A&M 27, Houston 18
Texas Tech 40, Rice 20

FAR WEST

Air Force 20, Texas-El Paso 13
Brigham Young 41, New Mexico 23
California 41, San Jose St. 20
E. Washington 34, Idaho 31, 2OT
Fresno St. 45, UNLV 22
Long Beach St. 7, Utah St. 6
Miami 36, Arizona 9
Montana 34, N. Arizona 27
Montana St. 16, Idaho St. 7
Nevada 17, Boise St. 14
Pacific U. 27, New Mexico St. 20
San Diego St. 24, Utah 21
Stanford 40, Oregon St. 10
UCLA 21, Arizona St. 16
Washington 29, Oregon 7
Wyoming 35, Colorado St. 28

Canadian Football

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
x-Toronto	11	5	0	574	461	22
x-Winnipeg	9	8	0	498	471	18
x-Ottawa	7	10	0	491	543	14
Hamilton	2	14	0	340	543	4

WESTERN DIVISION

x-Brit Clmb	10	6	0	608	556	20
x-Calgary	10	6	0	534	501	20
x-Edmonton	10	6	0	620	527	20
Saskatchwn	6	10	0	574	735	12

x-clinched playoff berth.

Saturday's Result

Ottawa 46, Winnipeg 29

Winnipeg	5	3	2	12	30	27
Edmonton	4	6	1	9	33	43
San Jose	1	11	0	2	28	65

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

San Jose	0	0	1	1
Buffalo	2	0	1	3

McGill (1): Audette (3), May (3), Andrevchuk (2). Shots on goal: San Jose (on Malarchuk) 10-6-16—32. Buffalo (on Myllys) 13-14-11—38.

Toronto	0	0	0	0
Detroit	1	1	3	4

Corson (6), Yzerbaert (4), Burr (3), Yzerman (5). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Riendeau, Chevaldae) 6-3-4—13. Detroit (on Fuhr) 12-8-14—34.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	2
Winnipeg	0	2	0	2

Olczyk (5), Cole (2). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Essensa) 9-13-12—34. Winnipeg (on Roussel) 9-6-6—19.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Boston	0	0	2	0
Minnesota	1	2	1	4

Dahlen (7), Dahlquist (1), Johnson (1), Bellows (4). Shots on goal: Boston (on Casey) 11-8-8—27. Minnesota (on DeGuidice) 7-9-9—25.

Chicago	3	0	1	4
Hartford	1	0	1	2

Hudson (3), Gilbert (4), Graham (4) 2; Sanderson (3), R. Brown (4). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Whitmore) 14-7-6—27. Hartford (on Hasek) 7-6-13—26.

Los Angeles	0	2	1	4
N.Y. Islanders	1	1	0	2

Miller (2), Sydor (1), Granato (5), Donnelly (5); Kurvers (2), Berg (1). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Healy) 11-11-16—38. New York (on Hrudey) 11-9-7—27.

San Jose	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	2	3	4	9

Boschman (4), Paddubny (1), Lemieux (7) 2, Chorske (5) 2, Stevens (2), Brown (3) 2. Shots on goal: San Jose (on Terreri) 9-11-6—26. New Jersey (on Hackett) 13-13-12—38.

N.Y. Rangers	2	2	1	5
Quebec	1	1	1	3

Broten (2), Gartner (5), Amonte (5) 2, Nemchinov (7); Nolan (10), Housh (2), Lapointe (1). Shots on goal: New York (on Tuzzolli) 16-9-7—32. Quebec (on Vanbiesbrouck) 7-13-7—27.

Vancouver	1	2	1	4
Edmonton	1	1	3	5

Running (6), Diduck (3), Sandlak (3) 2; Mellanby (5), Simpson (4), Gelinas (2), Klima (1), Manson (1). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Ranford) 6-8-3—17. Edmonton (on McLean) 11-3-10—24.

Detroit	0	1	0	1
Toronto	1	3	2	6

Sheppard (4); Loiselle (2), Foligno (1), Berube (1), Ballard (3) 3. Shots on goal: Detroit (on Fuhr) 10-7-4—21. Toronto (on Cheveldae) 15-16-10—41.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	1
Montreal	1	1	2	4

Hrdina (1); Desiardins (2), Muller (6), Schneider (2), Savard (5). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Ray) 6-7-3—16. Montreal (on Barrasso) 7-11-9—27.

Calgary	1	1	0	2
St. Louis	1	0	1	2

Reichel (6), Sheehy (1); Hull (6), Ron Sutter (3). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Joseph) 11-6-14—31. St. Louis (on Vernon) 9-9-10-2—30.

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Washington	8	2	0	16	43	32
New Jersey	7	4	0	14	49	33
N.Y. Rangers	7	5	0	14	42	40
Pittsburgh	4	4	2	10	40	41
Philadelphia	3	5	1	7	25	28
N.Y. Islanders	2	5	2	6	29	37

Adams Division

Montreal	8	3	1	17	39	19
Hartford	5	2	1	11	25	18
Buffalo	3	5	1	7	23	30
Boston	2	5	2	6	25	33
Quebec	1	8	1	3	25	41

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	5	4	3	13	47	43
St. Louis	5	3	2	12	35	34
Minnesota	5	4	0	10	31	28
Detroit	4	5	1	9	33	32
Toronto	3	8	0	6	33	40

Smythe Division

Vancouver	8	2	1	17	42	28
Calgary	6	4	1	13	48	33
Los Angeles	5	3	2	12	39	39

Soccer

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Roda JC Kerkrade 1, Sparta Rotterdam 1
MVV Maastricht 1, RKC Waalwijk 1
SVV/Dordrecht '90 2, Fortuna Sittard 1
VVV Venlo 3, FC Twente Enschede 4
Feyenoord Rotterdam 0, FC Groningen 0
Willem II Tilburg 0, PSV Eindhoven 2
FC Utrecht 2, Ajax Amsterdam 1
FC Volendam 2, De Graafschap Doetinchem 1

Standings: Feyenoord Rotterdam 20 points; PSV Eindhoven 19; FC Twente Enschede and Sparta Rotterdam 17; Roda JC Kerkrade 15; FC Utrecht and Vitesse Arnhem 14; Ajax Amsterdam, FC Groningen, RKC Waalwijk and SVV/Dordrecht '90 13; FC Volendam and MVV Maastricht 12; Willem II Tilburg 9; Fortuna Sittard 7; FC Den Haag 6; VVV Venlo and De Graafschap Doetinchem 5.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 2, Notts County 0
Aston Villa 2, Wimbledon 1
Crystal Palace 0, Chelsea 0, tie
Leeds 1, Oldham 0
Liverpool 1, Coventry 0
Manchester City 3, Sheffield United 2
Norwich 1, Luton 0
Nottingham Forest 1, Southampton 3
Queens Park Rangers 3, Everton 1
Sheffield Wednesday 3, Manchester United 2
West Ham 2, Tottenham 1

Standings: Leeds 29 points; Manchester United 28; Manchester City 25; Arsenal and Sheffield Wednesday 24; Aston Villa and Crystal Palace 21; Liverpool and Coventry 20; Chelsea and Norwich 19; Wimbledon 17; Tottenham, Nottingham Forest and Everton 16; Oldham, West Ham, Queens Park Rangers and Notts County 15; Southampton 13; Luton 10; Sheffield United 9.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Le Havre 0, Marseille 2
Monaco 0, Lens 0
Rennes 3, Metz 1
Nancy 3, Nantes 1
Lille 1, Caen 2
Montpellier 1, Auxerre 1
Lyon 1, Toulouse 0
Cannes 0, Saint Etienne 2
Toulon 2, Sochaux 0
Paris 2, SC-Nimes 0

Standings: Marseille 22 points; Monaco 20; Paris-SG 19; Metz and Caen 17; Nantes, Le Havre and Nimes 16; Saint-Etienne, Auxerre and Montpellier 15; Toulon, Lens, Lille and Toulouse 14; Cannes 13; Lyon 12; Sochaux and Rennes 11; Nancy 9.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Dynamo Dresden 2, Fortuna Duesseldorf 0
Nuernberg 3, SG Wattenscheid 1
VfL Bochum 3, Hansa Rostock 2
Eintracht Frankfurt 0, Bayer Leverkusen 1
Borussia Dortmund 0, VfB Stuttgart 0
SV Hamburg 1, MSV Duisburg 1
Bayern Munich 3, B. Moenchengladbach 0
Kickers Stuttgart 1, Schalke 1
Cologne 5, Werder Bremen 0
Kaiserslautern 3, SC Karlsruhe 0

Standings: Eintracht Frankfurt 20 points; Bayer Leverkusen 19; VfB Stuttgart, Kaiserslautern, MSV Duisburg and Borussia Dortmund 18; Nuernberg, Schalke and SV Hamburg 16; Hansa Rostock, Werder Bremen and Cologne 15; Bayern Munich and SC Karlsruhe 14; Kickers Stuttgart, VfL Bochum and Dynamo Dresden 12; SG Wattenscheid and B. Moenchengladbach 11; Fortuna Duesseldorf 10.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Ascoli 0, Fiorentina 0
Atalanta 0, Cagliari 1
Bari 0, AC Milan 1
Genoa 0, Sampdoria 0
Internazionale 0, Napoli 0
Juventus 2, Cremonese 0
Parma 0, Torino 0
AS Roma 1, Foggia 1
Verona 0, Lazio 2

Standings: AC Milan and Juventus 12; Lazio, Napoli, Torino, AS Roma and Internazionale 10; Genoa, Foggia and Parma 9; Sampdoria 8; Fiorentina and Atalanta 7; Cremonese and Cagliari 5; Verona 4; Bari 3; Ascoli 2.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Barcelona 1, Atletico Madrid 0
Sporting Gijon 1, La Coruna 0
Seville 3, Albacete 0
Athletic Bilbao 0, Burgos 0
Real Valladolid 2, Mallorca 1
Cadiz 2, Espagnol 1
Tenerife 0, Real Sociedad 0
Valencia 0, Real Zaragoza 1
Osasuna Pamplona 1, Oviedo 0
Madrid 3, Logrones 0

Standings: Real Madrid 13 points; Atletico Madrid 12; Burgos 10; Gijon 9; Sevilla, Zaragoza and Osasuna 8; Oviedo, Barcelona, Logrones and Valencia 7; Albacete, La Coruna and Cadiz 6; Mallorca and Tenerife 5; Espanol, Valladolid, Real Sociedad and Athletic Bilbao 4.

Cycling

Grand Prix des Nations

Leading times in the final event of the World Cup series, over 64 kilometers Saturday in Bergamo, Italy: 1. Tony Rominger, Switzerland, 1 hour, 20 minutes, 40 seconds; 2. Eric Breukink, Netherlands, 58 seconds behind; 3. Thomas Wegmuller, Switzerland, 2:08 minutes; 4. Maurizio Fondriest, Italy, 2:12 minutes; 5. Federico Echave, Spain, 2:16 minutes; 6. Frans Maassen, Netherlands, 2:22 minutes; 7. Ralf Sorensen, Denmark, 2:24 minutes; 8. Stephen Hodge, Australia, 2:25 minutes; 9. Melchor Mauri, Spain, 2:44 minutes; 10. Laurent Jalabert, France, 3:20 minutes.

World Cup final standings after 13 races: 1. Fondriest, 122 points; 2. Jalabert, 121; 3. Sorensen, 114; 4. Edwig van Haevdonck, Belgium, 94; 5. Johan Museeuw, Belgium, 82; 6. Marc Madiot, France, 71; 7. Maassen, 70; 8. Eric van Lancker, Belgium, 67; 9. Franco Ballerini, Italy, 66; 10. Adri van der Poel, Netherlands, 57.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CHICAGO—Named Dave Yoakum special assistant to senior vice president of major league operations.

DETROIT—Agreed to terms with Mickey Tettleton, catcher, on 3-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

BOSTON—Signed Ricky Calloway, guard.

NEW JERSEY—Waived Von McDade, Sidney Grider and Emmanuel Davis, forwards.

SAN ANTONIO—Signed Antoine Carr, forward, to three-year contract.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

SAN DIEGO—Put Rod Bernstine, running back, on injured reserve. Activated Chris Samuels, running back, from practice squad.

Tennis

STOCKHOLM OPEN

Semifinals

Stefan Edberg (1), Sweden, def. Aaron Krickstein, U.S., 6-2, 6-2; Boris Becker (2), Germany, def. Jim Courier (3), U.S., 6-7 (4-7), 6-3, 6-4.

Final

Becker def. Edberg, 3-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

BRIGHTON WOMEN'S INDOOR

Semifinals

Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Barbara Paulus (5), Austria, 7-5, 6-1; Zina Garrison (2), U.S., def. Catarina Lindqvist, Sweden, 6-1, 1-0, retired.

Final

Graf def. Garrison, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DARAM
LOTEX
BIRDHY
ERAUSS



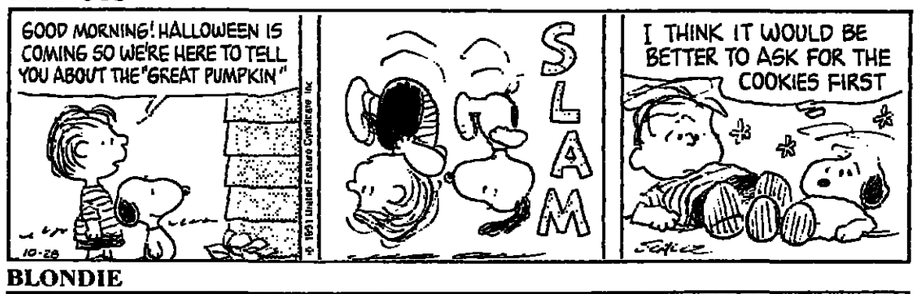
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: " " (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: JUICE BISON SCROLL TRIPLE
Answer: what they said about that habitual liar when he passed away— "HE LIES STILL"

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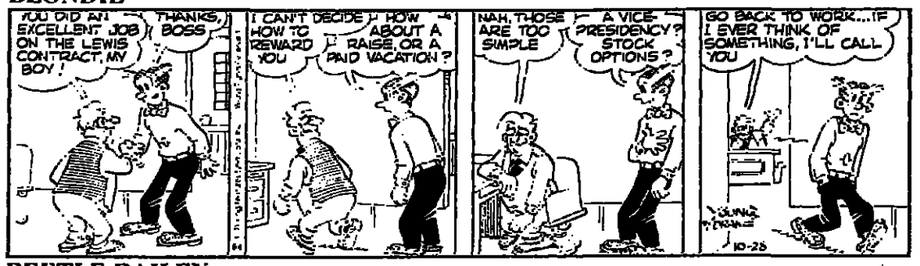
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



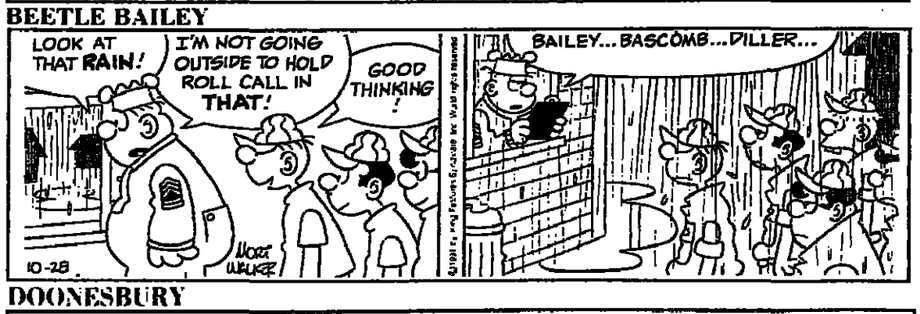
BLONDIE



WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



GARFIELD







...Saints, ...ne March Has Ended

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Chicago ended another dream for New Orleans on a 12-yard touchdown pass from Jim Harbaugh to Tom Waddle with 54 seconds to go that gave the Bears a 20-17 victory and stopped the Saints' undefeated season.

Harbaugh completed only five of 22 attempts in New Orleans and had to convince Coach Mike Ditka to leave him in the game. But he was three for three for 45 yards on the drive to the winning touchdown for the Bears (6-2).

Harbaugh began the winning drive by hitting Wendell Davis

NFL ROUNDUP

with a 27-yard pass, then found Neal Anderson with a 6-yard pass to put the ball at the New Orleans' 12. He connected with Waddle for the touchdown on the next play — 52 yards in one minute.

The Saints had seemed ready to run out the clock and earn their eighth victory of the year, needing only to convert a short-yardage play at their own 40 to keep the ball with less than two minutes left.

But William Perry stopped New Orleans running back Dalton Hilliard to prevent the first down and Tommy Barnhardt then produced only a 12-yard punt to give the Bears the ball at their own 48.

Last year, the Bears ended the Saints' season with a 16-6 victory in a wild-card playoff game.

The Saints (7-1) got a 60-yard field goal by Morten Andersen. The field goal was the longest in the NFL since Steve Cox's 60-yarder in 1984 and was three yards short of the record set by Tom Dempsey of the Saints in 1970.

Falcons 31, Rams 14: Still wrapped up in World Series enthusiasm, football fans in Atlanta chopped and chanted with glee as the Falcons crushed an old nemesis. Chris Miller passed for 237 yards and three touchdowns.

Miller twice left the game with injuries, first with bruised ribs for two plays in the second quarter and then with a bruised left knee six minutes into the third period after leading Atlanta to a 28-0 lead.

The crowd took up the tomahawk chop, which started as the Braves drove to a spot in the World Series. The cheer has offended Native Americans, who say it stereotypes American Indians.

49ers 23, Eagles 7: The 49ers (4-4) continued rebounding from their worst start in nine years as Steve Young's passing, Keith Henderson's rushing and five sacks keyed the victory in Philadelphia.

The defense also recovered three fumbles, intercepted a pass and held the Eagles to 29 yards rushing. Young completed 10 of 15 for 96 yards and scrambled for 33 yards on four carries. Henderson helped keep the offense balanced with 76 yards on 23 carries.

The Eagles (3-5) struggled as Jim McMahon returned after missing two games with a surgically repaired right knee, only to be forced from the game when he aggravated the injury just before halftime.

McMahon's relief, Jeff Kemp, then sustained a concussion and McMahon limped back and finished the game, passing for 222 yards and being sacked four times.

Oilers 35, Bengals 3: Warren Moon directed a big-play offense that included three first-half scoring passes, one a 61-yarder to Drew Hill, to lead Houston at home and drop the Bengals to 0-8.

Moon threw for 211 yards in the first half, when the Oilers took a 23-3 lead. He finished with 289 yards.

Packers 27, Bucs 0: Green Bay, 3-0 against Tampa Bay but 0-11 against the rest of the NFL in its last 14 games, climbed out of last place in the NFC Central with the shutout in Tampa. Green Bay's defense forced eight turnovers, had six sacks and scored on Brian Noble's fumble recovery.

In a move of desperation, Tampa Bay Coach Richard Williamson yanked Chris Chandler early in the second quarter and put the offense in the hands of third-string quarterback Jeff Carlson. *(AP, UPI)*

Back in the Dome, Twins Win in 11th on Puckett's Homer



Randy Johnson/Agence France-Presse

Minnesota's Kirby Puckett, who had batted .167 the first five games, led off the bottom of the 11th inning with a game-winning homer.

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — The Metrodome magic worked again.

The Minnesota Twins, winning their seventh World Series game in seven tries at their indoor stadium, edged the Atlanta Braves, 4-3, in 11 innings to force a seventh and deciding game on Sunday night.

Kirby Puckett, who had only three hits and a .167 batting average in the first five games, socked a leadoff home run against Charlie Leibrandt in the 11th inning Saturday night for his third hit of the game and a dramatic victory that ignited a raucous reaction from the full-house crowd of fans.

Jack Morris, who pitched the first and fourth games for the Twins, was to start the seventh game against John Smoltz.

The victory maintained the pattern the Twins followed in 1987 when they won the Series from the St. Louis Cardinals in seven games, winning the first two in the Metrodome, losing three in St. Louis, then winning the last two at home.

This would be the 32d time in 88 World Series that the champion was decided in the seventh game.

"This is a game I'll never forget," said Puckett, who drove in two runs with a triple and a sacrifice fly and made a run-saving, leaping catch against the left-center field fence.

Leibrandt had just entered the game as the Braves' fourth pitcher. A regular starter, he was passed over by the Braves' manager, Bobby Cox, in the fifth game after he lost the Series opener. Cox seemed to be taking a chance by bringing him in to face the right-handed hitter because Puckett batted .406 against left-handers this season.

"Why not Charlie?" Cox said. "Fifteen-game winner. He handled Puckett the first game easily."

In the first game, Leibrandt struck Puckett out twice.

"They've been throwing me a lot of changeups all Series and getting me out," Puckett said. "As soon as I saw Charlie Leibrandt, I told myself I'm not going to swing at anything down and away. Running the bases, I couldn't believe I finally did something I said I was going to do. I'm proud of myself."

Puckett swung at a 2-1 changeup and drove it over the fence.

It had been 3-3 since the Braves scored a run on Ron Gant's force-play grounder with the bases loaded in the seventh. Carl Willis held the Braves scoreless in the eighth and ninth, and Rick Aguilera did the same in the 10th and 11th. Mike Stanton and Alejandro Pena each pitched two shutout innings before Leibrandt entered in the 11th.

In the first five games, the Twins had not hit generally (a .218 team average) and had not hit specifically with runners in scoring position (a .158 average on 6-for-38 hitting).

But it didn't take long for the Metrodome to rouse them.

With one out in the first inning, Chuck Knoblauch, one of the few Twins who had been hitting, singled to right against Steve Avery. Then Puckett rapped a grounder past third base that rolled into the left-field corner for a triple.

Puckett couldn't score on Chili Davis's fly to medium right field, but he did a minute later. Shane Mack, who had not had a hit in 15 times at bat in the Series, looped a broken-bat single to left, and the Twins led, 2-0.

Scott Leius followed with a single that sent Mack to third, but Kent Hrbek grounded out, making it the seventh time he had batted with runners in scoring position without getting a hit.

Manager Tom Kelly had benched Mack for the fifth game because he wasn't hitting. But thinking out loud, Kelly said: "He had such a fine season, you don't want him to go out like that."

Having justified Kelly's faith in him, Mack led off the fourth inning by driving a ball off the right-center field fence for a double. But the Twins couldn't get him home.

After Leius grounded out, Hrbek popped to short left. Brian Hunter, the rookie left fielder, came running in yelling, "I got it, I got it," calling off shortstop Rafael Belliard. But when Hunter looked to see where Belliard was, he lost sight of the ball, which landed behind him. Mack stopped at third on the error, with Hrbek reaching second. Junior Ortiz took a third strike and Greg Gagne grounded out.

By that time, the Braves should have had several runs of their own, but they actually had none. It was not a credit to Scott Erickson's pitching, but rather to his very good fortune.

With runners at first and second and two out in the first, Sid Bream hit a fly to deep left for the third out. Hunter led off the second inning by hitting a wicked line drive that was headed to left field for a single. But Leius leaped high and snared the ball.

Erickson began the third by hitting Lonnie Smith with a pitch. Terry Pendleton forced Smith at second but not before he hit a fly ball that landed inches foul near the left-field fence.

Inches again came into play when Gant, the next batter, lofted a fly ball to deep left-center. It could easily have struck the Plexiglas on the fence for a run-scoring double, but Puckett leaped against the Plexiglas and caught the ball for the second out. David Justice, who would have his turn at Erickson's good fortune later, grounded to first for the third out.

The Braves finally got something for their effort in the fifth. Belliard beat out a bouncer to third for a single and was forced at second by Smith before Pendleton hit his second home run of the Series, a 418-foot (127-meter) shot over the center-field fence.

The home run tied the score, 2-2, and Justice came within inches of untying it one out later. The left-handed cleanup hitter swatted a fly ball to right that he thought passed into the stands over the screen attached to the right-field pole.

But Rick Reed, the umpire stationed on the right-field line, saw it differently and called the ball foul. Justice then grounded to second.

The Twins took advantage of the break and scored the lead run in their half of the fifth without a hit. Dan Gladden led off with a walk, stole second, moved to third on Knoblauch's fly to right and scored on Puckett's fly to center.

Erickson retired the Braves in order in the sixth, but didn't get through the seventh. He left, in fact, as soon as Mark Lemke, a .444 hitter, led off with a single.

Mark Guthrie came in to strike out pinch-hitter Jeff Blauser but walked Smith, and Pendleton hit a slow roller toward second that he beat out for a single. With the bases loaded, Kelly switched to Willis.

Gant, the Braves' leading run producer this season, came close to producing no runs this time. He hit a ground ball to short, but beat Knoblauch's throw to first, avoiding a double play and allowing Lemke to score the tying run. Willis then struck out Justice, keeping the score tied at 3.

The 9 Lives and Great Escapes of Erickson Move the Twins to a 7th Game

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — His name is Scott Gavin Erickson, and he's a pitcher by trade. But this time, the Minnesota Twins' right-hander displayed the skills of a cat-like second-story man.

And, in pitching Game 6 of the World Series, Erickson used up just about all his lives as he helped assure the American League champions would live another day to play the Atlanta Braves.

"It showed why the kid won 20 games this year," the Twins' pitching coach, Dick Such, said after Minnesota had prevailed, 4-3, in 11 innings to force a seventh game.

"He didn't have his best stuff every time he went out during the season, you know. He got by with movement and placement — just like he did tonight. You got to tip your hat to him. He did a heckuva job."

Erickson would have probably been the first to admit he was not very good once he took the mound against the National League champions. For the Braves tested him, not to mention his track-star defenders, at every turn.

That it would not be an easy night was evident in the first inning. The right-hander wriggled into a two-on, two-out hot spot and ran up his second straight full count, this one to the Braves' first baseman Sid Bream, the fifth batter of the inning.

Erickson got lucky when his left fielder, Dan Gladden, sprinted over from left-center and tracked down the fly ball that Bream hit toward the corner.

More good fortune came in the second when little Scott Leius, the Twins' third baseman, leaped high to catch Brian Hunter' line drive. Then, with two outs and one on, Erickson got Rafael Belliard to take a called third strike.

The breaks kept coming in the third. Nursing a 2-0 lead at this point, Erickson started off the inning by hitting Lonnie Smith, the Braves' designated hitter, who had spent most of the Series hitting the Twins' pitching.

The next batter, Terry Pendleton, came within a speck of dropping a line drive just inside the left-field line, but it was called foul by left-field umpire Terry Tata. Pendleton then grounded into a fielder's choice.

The next batter, the dangerous Ron Gant, drove a pitch deep to left-center. The Twins didn't have a Willie Mays, but needed a Willie Mays-type play.

Kirby Puckett, who looked somewhat lost in the field in three games in Atlanta, looked once again like a Gold Glove fielder on this occasion. He, too, did some tracking, getting to the warning track in time to get under the ball. The problem was, the ball was still headed for a spot high on the Plexiglas screen protecting the fans seated behind the wall.

But Puckett not only can run, he can jump. And he did, to a great height, to snare Gant's drive.

The defense, Erickson said, "was outstanding."

"We would never have been in position we were in to win without the defensive plays the guys turned in," he added.

One more bit of fortune was needed to extract Erickson from this inning. He got it when, trailing by a count of 3-0 to the powerful David Justice, he induced the Braves' right fielder to slap a sharp but harmless grounder to first.

A sixth life was used in the fifth, this coming after Pendleton hit a two-run home run over the center-field wall. Again Justice stepped to the plate.

This time he got every bit of the first pitch thrown by Erickson and drove the ball toward the upper reaches of the Metrodome, higher than the foul pole in right it approached.

But Justice's body English could not coax the ball to stay fair. He eventually grounded out and the Braves would score no more that inning.

The catch by Puckett, Erickson said, "may have turned the whole game around." Of Justice's near-miss, he said, "He was obviously looking for a first-pitch breaking ball. Obviously he got it."

Tom Kelly, the Twins' manager, had said the day before that Erickson, who'd pitched poorly during the postseason and was steadily losing velocity off his fastball, would start Game 6 no matter what. But he wouldn't send Erickson out if the pitcher wasn't right, Kelly said.

The manager obviously felt his pitcher was still right in the sixth and seventh, sending him back out both times only to have to scramble the pitchers in the bullpen as Erickson pitched out of the strike zone. The sixth turned out to be a harmless 1-2-3 situation, even though Erickson fell behind the first two batters he faced.

In the seventh, the Braves finally managed to tie the score, at 3. But by the time they did, Erickson was gone, having used up his last life as a pitcher in 1991.

SIDELINES

Pakistan Cancels Indian Cricket Tour

LAHORE, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistan called off Sunday its national cricket team's planned tour of India, fearing violence by Hindu radicals.

"The atmosphere is not congenial to play cricket because political factions have threatened to physically obstruct the game," said Ghulam Mustafa Khan of the governing Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan.

The five-city tour was initially scheduled to start Monday in Bombay, but the opening match was switched to Wednesday in the southern city of Madras after radicals vandalized the Bombay stadium.

Dickson Gains Match Race Yacht Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda (Reuters) — Sailing under conditions in which survival alone should have counted as victory, American Peter Isler and New Zealander Chris Dickson advanced to the final of the World Match Racing yachting championships.

Organizers were forced to curtail Saturday's program as 50 knot winds lashed the harbor. The best-of-seven semifinals were reduced to best-of-three and skippers used the smallest possible sails, Dickson against New Zealand's Russell Coutts and Isler against France's Marc Bouet.

● The Spanish America's Cup syndicate, bowing to pressure from fellow challengers, withdrew from a regatta in San Diego with Team Dennis Conner. The Cadillac Cup was to have featured the International America's Cup Class yachts España '92 and Conner's Stars & Stripes but other challengers felt the defending Cup skipper would gain an edge. *(AP)*

For the Record

Surya Bonaly of France, fifth at the World Figure Skating Championships, ruined Jill Trenary's comeback, winning the Skate Canada International on Sunday in London, Ontario. Trenary was fifth. *(AP)*

South Africa moved a step closer to the Olympic Games on Sunday when a non-racial sports congress aligned with the African National Congress approved participation at a meeting in Cape Town. The final decision on participation in Barcelona is scheduled for Nov. 3. *(Reuters)*

Steve Harrison, fired by second division Millwall last week for a prank that allegedly revolted his bosses, has resigned as a coach with England's national soccer team, officials said Sunday. *(AP)*

Game 7 of the Japan Series baseball championship between the Seibu Lions and the Hiroshima Toyo Carp on Sunday was postponed by rain and reset for Monday in Seibu Stadium, in suburban Tokyo. *(AP)*

Turgeon, winner of the Irish St. Leger, completed a racing double in Paris on Sunday, taking the French St. Leger at Longchamp. *(Reuters)*

The Boxscore

ATLANTA	ab	r	h	bi	bb	so	avg.
Smith dh	3	1	0	0	1	0	.182
Pendleton 3b	5	1	4	2	0	0	.400
Gant cf	5	0	0	1	0	0	.308
Justice rf	4	0	0	0	1	1	.250
Bream 1b	4	0	1	0	1	0	.150
e-Mitchell pr-lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Hunter lf-1b	5	0	0	0	0	0	.176
Olson c	5	0	0	0	0	1	.261
Lemke 2b	4	1	2	0	0	0	.450
Belliard ss	2	0	1	0	0	1	.357
a-Gregg ph	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
b-Blauser ph-ss	2	0	1	0	0	1	.200
Totals	39	3	9	3	3	4	

MINNESOTA	ab	r	h	bi	bb	so	avg.
Gladden lf	4	1	0	0	1	0	.160
Knoblauch 2b	5	1	1	0	0	0	.318
Puckett cf	4	2	3	3	0	1	.273
Davis dh	4	0	0	0	0	1	.214
Mack rf	4	0	2	1	0	0	.185
Leius 3b	3	0	2	0	0	0	.267
d-Pasilarzulo ph-3b	1	0	0	0	0	1	.375
Hrbek 1b	4	0	0	0	0	1	.120
Ortiz c	2	0	0	0	0	1	.200
c-Harper ph-c	2	0	0	0	0	1	.353
Gagne ss	4	0	1	0	0	0	.182
Totals	37	4	9	4	1	6	
Atlanta	000	020	100	00—3	9	1	
Minnesota	200	010	000	01—4	9	0	

None out when winning run scored.
a-announced for Belliard in 7th. b-struck out for Gregg in 7th. c-struck out for Ortiz in 7th. d-struck out for Leius in 9th. e-ran for Bream in 11th.
E—Hunter (1). 2B—Mack (1). 3B—Puckett (1). HR—Puckett (2) off Leibrandt, Pendleton (2) off Erickson. RBIs—Pendleton 2 (3), Gant (4), Puckett 3 (4), Mack (1). SB—Gladden (2), Puckett (1). SF—Puckett.
LOB—Atlanta 7, Minnesota 5. Runners left in scoring position—Atlanta 2; Minnesota 4. DP—Atlanta 2; Minnesota 2.

ATLANTA	ip	h	r	er	bb	so	np	era
Avery	6	6	3	3	1	3	83	3.46
Stanton	2	2	0	0	0	1	36	0.00
Pena	2	0	0	0	0	2	34	2.25
Leibrandt,0-2	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	11.25

MINNESOTA	ip	h	r	er	bb	so	np	era
Erickson	6	5	3	3	2	2	102	5.06
Guthrie	⅓	1	0	0	1	1	13	2.25
Willis	2⅔	1	0	0	0	1	33	5.14
Aguilera,1-1	2	2	0	0	0	0	15	1.89

Erickson pitched to 1 batter in 7th. Leibrandt pitched to 1 batter in 11th.
HBP—by Erickson (Smith). WP—Guthrie.



Tim Clary/Agence France-Presse

With his team's back against the wall, Puckett went up the wall to rob the Braves' Ron Gant of what could have been a run-scoring double. Instead, Puckett made it out No. 2 of the game's third inning.

Southern Cal Makes Notre Dame Sweat, Then Wilts Itself

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

SOUTH BEND, Indiana — The people who filled Notre Dame Stadium came with the hope that their Fighting Irish will be able to compete for the national championship. The Trojans of Southern California tried to demonstrate that the heavily favored Irish were susceptible to a second, and definitive, disappointment this season.

For one day, at least, everyone was right.

Fifth-ranked Notre Dame was forced to overcome three turnovers to hold on for a 24-20 victory on Saturday, its ninth in a row over the inconsistent but persistent Trojans.

The Irish (7-1), who were beaten earlier by Michigan, used the overwhelming power of Jerome Bettis. He gained 178 yards, scored two touchdowns and was credited with the disputed recovery of an onside kick with 1 minute, 45 seconds to go.

Bettis often left fallen Trojan defenders with an unplanned and unwanted view of a blue-gray October sky. He had a touchdown run of 53 yards and a one-yard plunge, the fifth consecutive game in which he has scored twice.

But the Irish also needed a controversial 15-yard touchdown reception by Tony Brooks, in which the senior appeared to fumble before he reached the USC goal line.

And with 1:45 to play, just after a four-yard run by Trojan fullback Raoul Spears brought USC within four points, the Trojans felt they had recovered their high-bouncing onside kick. But USC (3-4) suffered its latest frustration this season

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

when officials ruled that the Irish had recovered the ball, allowing Notre Dame to run out the clock.

■ *In other games, The Associated Press reported:*

Clemson 29, North Carolina State 19: Freshman Nelson Welch kicked a school-record five field goals as the 19th-ranked Tigers (4-1-1 overall and 2-0-1 in the Atlantic Coast Conference) handed the No. 12 Wolfpack (6-1, 3-1) its first defeat this season. DeChane Cameron passed for 143 yards and rushed for a season-high 79 as Clemson ended visiting North Carolina State's eight-game winning streak.

Clemson, wearing purple jerseys for the first time since 1939, raced to a 23-7 halftime lead against a team that had given up just 45 points this year. The Tigers finished with 399 yards even though they played without the ACC's leading rusher, Ronald Williams, who sprained his knee during warmups.

No. 1 Florida State 27, LSU 16: In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Amp Lee ran for 112 yards and scored three touchdowns as Florida State overcame a 13-0 first-quarter deficit to beat LSU in a downpour.

The Seminoles (8-0), who were favored by four touchdowns, took their first lead at 21-16 on a one-yard plunge by William Floyd early in the fourth quarter.

No. 2 Miami 36, Arizona 9: Gino Torretta passed for 350 yards and two touchdowns in Tucson, Arizona, and Kevin Williams scored on a 48-yard punt return as Miami won its 13th straight game.

Carlos Huerta added three field goals for the Hurricanes (7-0), who won their 48th consecutive game against an unranked opponent.

No. 3 Washington 29, Oregon 7: Billy Joe Hobert passed for three touchdowns in Seattle, with two going to Mario Bailey, and Travis Hanson kicked three field goals for Washington.

The Huskies (7-0) amassed 467 yards on offense, but hurt themselves by committing 13 penalties.

No. 8 Penn State 51, West Virginia 6: Tony Sacca passed for three touchdowns and ran for one as Penn State (7-2) stomped visiting West Virginia (5-3).

No. 9 Nebraska 63, Missouri 6: Keithen McCant passed for three touchdowns and ran for another in the first half as Nebraska (6-1, 3-0 Big Eight) routed visiting Missouri (3-3-1, 1-2). McCant rushed for 124 yards and passed for 144.

No. 10 California 41, San Jose State 20: Russell White broke out of an illness-induced slump with four touchdowns as Cal (6-1) beat visiting San Jose State (4-3). White, slowed for three weeks by a case of walking pneumonia, rushed for 166 yards on 32 carries, scoring on runs of 80, 14 and 8 yards. He also caught a 7-yard scoring pass from Mike Pawlawski.

No. 11 Iowa 31, Purdue 21: Mike Saunders rushed for 151 yards and two touchdowns and Iowa's defense sacked Eric Hunter seven times in West Lafayette, Indiana.

Matt Rodgers completed 20 of 27 passes for 229 yards as the Hawkeyes (6-1, 3-1 Big Ten) beat the Boilermakers (3-4, 2-2) for the ninth consecutive year.

No. 13 Texas A&M 27, Houston 18: The Aggies sacked David Klingler 10 times and survived visiting Houston's second-half comeback.

The Aggies (5-1, 3-0 Southwest Conference) built a 21-3 halftime lead on scoring runs by Greg Hill and Keith McAfee, and Buckey Richardson's 3-yard pass to James McKehan. The Cougars (2-5, 1-3 SWC) rallied in the third quarter on scoring runs of 64 and 3 yards by TiAndre Sanders.

No. 14 Ohio State 27, Michigan State 17: Carlos Snow rushed for 169 yards and a touchdown and Ohio State took advantage of a muffed squib kick to beat visiting Michigan State.

The Spartans (1-6, 1-3 Big Ten) pulled to 13-9 on Jim DelVerne's 48-yard field goal with 6:35 left in the third quarter. But on the ensuing kickoff, DelVerne's attempted squib kick struck Ohio State's Alex Rodriguez and the Buckeyes recovered. Seven plays later, Scottie Graham vaulted a yard for a touchdown that put Ohio State ahead, 20-9.

No. 16 Colorado 10, Kansas State 0: Lamont Warren's 7-yard touchdown run and Jim Harper's 29-yard field goal helped Colorado (5-2, 3-0 Big Eight) win its 18th consecutive conference game, this one on the road.

Northwestern 17, No. 17 Illinois 11: Len Williams set up one touchdown with his passing and scored another on a 4-yard keeper as Northwestern pulled off the upset in a driving rainstorm at home.

It was the first Big Ten victory this season for the Wildcats (2-5, 1-3 league). The loss ended any Rose Bowl hopes for Illinois (4-3, 2-2).

No. 18 Syracuse 21, Rutgers 7: John Biskup kicked second-half field goals of 40 and 29 yards in East Rutherford, New Jersey, and Qadry Ismail scored on a spectacular 65-yard reverse as Syracuse (6-2) won its fifth straight over Rutgers (5-3).

No. 20 East Carolina 24, No. 23 Pitt 23: In Greenville, North Carolina, Jeff Blake scored on a 2-yard run and then ran for the two-point conversion with 46 seconds remaining to give East Carolina (6-1) its sixth straight victory.

No. 4 Michigan 52, Minnesota 6: Desmond Howard caught touchdown passes of 65 and 41 yards, the second after a hard hit blurred his vision, as No. 4 Michigan (6-1, 4-0 Big Ten) won in Minneapolis in a game played Friday because of the World Series.

The game was moved from Saturday to prevent a conflict with Game 6 of the World Series in the Metrodome. It was the first time in 103 years that Michigan has played on a Friday.

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Rock 'n' Read: Tapping a New Market

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the 1960s and '70s, rock stars had literary pretensions on a grown-up scale. Bob Dylan's "Tarantula," for one, read like an attempt to combine "Finnegans Wake" and Gertrude Stein.

Now, with the graying of the original rock generation, the main literary influences seem to be "The Little Engine That Could" and "Where the Wild Things Are."

A walk through the children's section at bookstores lately feels oddly like a stroll through a music store — Carly Simon on one shelf, Michael Jackson on another and over in the corner, Jimmy Buffett's latest — as rock and pop stars cross over in ever greater numbers from adult music to children's literature.

This burst of children's book writing by celebrities is part of an overall boom in children's book publishing that began eight years ago and shows no signs of waning.

Sales of children's books have more than doubled in the United States in the last six years and are expected to hit the $1 billion mark soon as young, educated, financially secure children of the baby-boom generation are having children of their own now and are buying them books.

These baby-boomer parents are the very buyers publishers are striving to attract with books by musical stars.

"With books like these, parents get as much of a kick out of reading them as the children do," said Stephen Rubin, president and publisher of Doubleday, which seems to be the leader in publishing rock-star books for children, counting Carly Simon, Paul Simon and Jackson among its authors.

"It's like a bridge back to their own youth," Rubin added. "It's like we all rocked together, now we're all raising kids together."

Books about rock and pop stars — mostly unauthorized, occasionally confessional — have long been popular and lucrative.

There are three books about Madonna now or soon to be in print; "La Toya" (Dutton), the autobiography of the pop singer La Toya Jackson, is No. 3 on The New York Times hard-cover non-fiction best-seller list, and only recently two books about the Doors were simultaneously on the list.



Cori Wells Braun/The New York Times (Simon); Lucian Perkins/The Washington Post (Buffett)

Picture book based on a David Byrne song; children's book authors Carly Simon and Jimmy Buffett.

But only in the last few years have publishers made the connection between the public's interest in rock stars and the appeal of a rock star's name and reputation in selling a book not directly about their celebrity.

"When you think about it, it makes perfect sense," said Barbara Fish, an editor at Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, which publishes a book by Livingston Taylor and two by Buffett. "Some songwriters, like Jimmy, are just natural storytellers."

Carly Simon wrote her first book, "Amy the Dancing Bear," as a way to save a story she used to tell her two children, Ben and Sally, who had grown too old to be put to bed with her nighttime tales.

She showed it to her friend Jacqueline Onassis, an editor at Doubleday, who went on to publish three storybooks by the singer.

Stars sometimes use children's books to draw attention to a cause they support.

Bob Weir, guitarist and singer for the Grateful Dead, and his sister, Wendy Weir, an illustrator, joined to do "Panther Dream" (Hyperion), a story about the African rain forest, and the book is a lesson in the terminology and ecological problems of the forest. The Weirs are donating the proceeds of the book to support reforestation and educational projects in Africa.

Paul Simon is donating profits from his "At the Zoo" to the Children's Health Fund, which brings pediatric care to homeless children in New York City.

Some of the books — like Judy Collins's "My Father" (Little, Brown), David Byrne's "Stay Up Late" (Viking Penguin), Paul Simon's "At the Zoo" (Doubleday), Livingston Taylor's "Pajamas" (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich) and Carly Simon's "Fisherman's Song" (Doubleday) — are pictures set to songs the artists have recorded.

Using adult songs can sometimes cause delicate problems when lyrics written for a cynical generation opposing authority and experimenting with drugs are adapted to a younger, more innocent audience.

"At the Zoo" was written in 1967, in the heyday of the hippie generation, and tells of a zookeeper who "is very fond of rum" and hamsters who "turn on frequently."

The publisher — who found the song title and the overall concept of a fanciful trip to the zoo too appealing a vehicle to resist — got around these social indelicacies through creative illustrations by Valerie Michaut.

Michaut drew the offending rum as a nonoffensive, cuddly beaver named Rum, whom the zookeeper could adore with impunity, and drew the hamsters wearing miniature miners' hats whose lights shine on.

Some people in publishing are critical of this trend, saying that most of the books by musical stars are not children's literature at all but clever merchandising that bears more of a resemblance to toys.

"It's the lunatic fringe, if you will, in our business," said Stephen Roxburgh, publisher of books for young readers at Farrar, Straus & Giroux. "They're trying to package something, and children's books are not just a package."

Carly Simon said that she adored children and intended to keep writing a book a year but that those who have "jumped on the bandwagon" will eventually tire of the novelty "and those of us who really like to do it will be left writing children's stories."

Publishers say that sometimes, working with a famous rock star can be a problem for the publishing house, since singers are often caught up in their own musical careers and have little time for the intensive promotion necessary for a children's book to succeed.

Shaye E. Areheart, a senior editor at Doubleday, said Paul Simon had done no publicity for his book despite informal assurances that he would "get behind the project." Simon would not comment.

One children's book publisher who said he had had a bad experience with a "name-brand author" swears he will never publish another book by a rock star without an iron-clad guarantee that the singer will promote the book.

"I want to know that the person cares about the book," said this publisher, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "The name alone is no longer enough for me."

A singer's musical reputation can also hurt if he or she tries to make the leap to the children's literature market. One publisher turned down Joni Mitchell's proposal to write a children's book because he thought it would be too depressing.

"Ozzy Osbourne," said Areheart, "probably wouldn't be the best guy to do a children's book."

LANGUAGE

Hearings Loosen Some Taboos

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A new battle cry of the women's movement, especially concerning the issue of sexual harassment in the workplace, has emerged from the controversy that swirled around the nomination of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court.

"The times they are a-changin'," said Representative Patricia Schroeder as she marched on the Senate, "and the boys here *don't get it* on this issue."

My New York Times Op-Ed colleague Anna Quindlen wrote: "The need for more women in elective office was vivid every time the cameras panned that line of knotted ties. 'They just *don't get it*,' we said, as we've said so many times before, about slurs, about condescension, about rape cases."

This is based on a locution first used in America by Mark Twain in his 1892 "American Claimant," in which a character says, "I don't know that I quite *get* the bearings of your position." It's a stretch, but the sense of *get* as "to understand or acquire knowledge" might be in John Wyclif's 1388 *translation* of Proverbs 4:7: "In al thi possessioun gete thou prudence"; six years earlier, he had used "purchase" instead of "gete thou."

The most familiar modern use of *get* meaning "understand" comes at the end of a joke that lays an egg, when the lame comic asks, "Get it?" That led to "I don't get it," as when Fred Astaire told Newsweek in 1975, "This nostalgia bit — I don't get it." At the same time, *getting it?* was gaining a sexual connotation, though not as strong as *getting any?* has.

A nuance was added with the word *just* and with the import directed toward others: "Some bosses *just don't get it*, especially when it comes to women's rights," Mary Sit wrote in *The Boston Globe* on Nov. 25, 1990; this usage picked up a phrase current among feminists, which was amplified in the Thomas controversy. The meaning is "beyond mere lack of understanding; a total missing of the point."

Several terms lost their taboo as a result of the televised hearings. One was *dong*, as in "Long Dong Silver," the stage name of a pornographic film "actor" of the late '70s and early '80s. The name was a rhyming play on "Long John Silver," the pirate in Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

The penis has been called the *dong* since the 1920s, first cited by American Speech magazine in 1930; it appeared in John Steinbeck's 1939 novel, "The Grapes of Wrath," with Tom Joad saying to the one-eyed man in the auto junkyard, "Tell 'em ya dong's growed sence you los' your eye." In the '40s, it was used as a mild vulgarism, not as mild as *weenie*, similar to *wang*; *dong* was considered coarse, but not quite as shocking as other old slang terms. Because the *penis* (Latin for "tail") can be compared to a tongue of a bell, the ringing of which is echoically expressed as "ding-dong," it has been called both a *dingus* and a *dong*.

□

Perhaps because the nation was being bombarded with terms and images never before considered suitable for broadcast, editors became more permissive. In a New York Times opinion piece by Peggy Noonan, the speech writer known for "a kinder, gentler nation," J. C. Alvarez, a special assistant to Clarence Thomas at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, was described admiringly as "a person who if a boss ever sexually abused her would kick him in the gajoobies and haul him straight to court."

Slang lexicographers are familiar with *bullets, chestnuts, clangers, jewels* and a hundred other terms for the human testes, but *gajoobies* was a new one to me. From the context, I presume this is a variation of *cojones*, the Spanish word for testes, frequently used by John Wayne and Reagan administration aides. It was perhaps influenced by *gazoo*, a locution for an area leading to the intestines, used previously by *Senator Alan Simpson* and quoted widely.

Psychological terms abounded. *Schizophrenia* was misused; the meaning intended was "split personality." *Delusion* was tossed around by me and others; it means "any belief held despite convincing proof against it," and in psychiatry, "a misjudgment based on *projection*," which is "an attribution to another of an impulse thought by yourself."

Fantasize and *level of comfort* will be explored in a future column, but *erotomania* needs immediate work. Eros is the Greek god of love, and *mania* is "madness": the 1858 term was originally applied to one carried away by sexual imaginings, then was more seriously taken to mean the madness caused by an excess of passionate love. Now, as reported by Felicity Barringer of The New York Times, it is "the psychiatric term for a condition in which otherwise competent and rational people harbor a fixed romantic delusion . . . plausible, although wrong, and the person's behavior is not otherwise odd or bizarre." Its best use was in The Listener magazine's 1967 reference to the leering Groucho Marx: "The erotomaniac gleam at the tip of the phallic cigar."

□

Pronunciation was the talk of the town. I ran into Justice Antonin Scalia at a dinner party and asked him about the question most often put to me: how to say *harassment*. For days, my own answer to frantic inquiries from broadcasters on this controversy was "I prefer to accent the second syllable, which I will not pronounce for fear of giving offense." (Somebody has to stand up for prudery.) Scalia pronounced it the other way: HAR-ass-ment. I promptly cross-examined him on *lamentable, despicable, hospitable* — he was consistent and principled, stressing the first syllable in all cases, as we were once taught to do.

He's not incorrect, but he is no longer in the mainstream of *pronunciation preference*. The increased preference for ha-RASS-ment is unmistakable, and has been reflected in the change in most leading dictionaries. Professor Anita Hill repeatedly changed her pronunciation, using both HAR-ass-ment and ha-RASS-ment; Dan Rather of CBS and Peter Jennings of ABC went with the more modern ha-RASS, but Tom Brokaw tossed the NBC Handbook of Pronunciation into the ashcan and went with the traditional HAR-ass.

Harass is rooted in the excitation of hounds, leading to the Middle French *harer*, "to excite hunting dogs"; the word, perhaps influenced by the English "harry" and "raze," was first used by Sir Walter Raleigh before 1618: "burnt and harrazed the Countrie." Sir Francis Bacon wrote in 1622 of attempts "to harrasse and wearie the English."

Today, the original HAR-ass remains British English; the newer ha-RASS is preferred in American English. From these transfixing hearings, Americans learned to pronounce it either way, but not to do it.

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